Price fifteen pence

Full accord on Rhodesia transition at London talks

The London conference on Rhodesia achieved a preakthrough yesterday with an agreement on the ransition to independence. It gives the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces the same standing as the Rhodesian Army, under the authority of the British Governor. Today the conference begins to negotiate ceasefire arrangements.

Lord Carrington sees ceasefire obstacles

iplomatic Correspondent eached at the Lancaster House onstitutional conference in ondon yesterday on the key sue of transitional arrangeents in Zimbabwe Rhodesia sfore the country achieves its ng-awaited independence.

Lord Carrington, the conrence chairman. right that he thought the ceaseere, which is the next item to negotiated, should last 10

This will come as a shock to le Patriotic Front guerrilla liance, which has been speakeg in terms of two to four conths. This will be the prinpal topic of the final phase the negotiations, which open

Ç In a BBC television interview, Carrington said he hoped h wind up the conference exmemely quickly. He did not iderestimate the difficulties nead: there were problems in aling with two types of mies the Rhodesian regulars d two guerrilla armies. sues to be discussed include aparation of the forces and mitoring arrangements.

He added that several names ere under consideration for post of British Governor, hit declined to say when he could announce the appointment.

British troops would be going Zimbahwe Rhodesie as increers he said, nor in a fight-to role. He integro di mani-nuld carry a weapon, but only or self-defence. Their job was boserve the ceasefire.

The agreement came after hours of intense negocontinuing into the Early hours of yesterday mornng, when the Patriotic Front accepted the British proposals full with addition of an moortant rider designed to rafeguard the status of its own

guerrillas will be ccorded the same standing, Inder the authority of the Govrnor, as the existing Rhodesian

Although the ceasefire issue s likely to prove as difficultf not more so—as the transi-ional arrangements, all parties the conference now expect a vecessful conclusion.

The new provision, to be British proposals, was set out on a brief exchange between Mr Robert Mugabe and Lord Carrington in the plenary sesion yesterday.

It simply confirms that the Patriotic Front forces and the Rhodesian security forces will ne under the authority of the Governor, and that the guer-illa forces will be required to comply with the Governor's directions. As it stands at present, Para-

or will have executive and legislative authority acting according to the instructions of the British Government.

Legislative authority will not be exercised by any other body. "Executive authority will be vested in the Governor, and all iblic officers and authorities in Rhodesia, including the Civil Service, the police and the defence forces, will be required to comply with the Governor's directions."

Saluting the agreement as an historic occasion, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, one of the Patriotic Front spokesmen, said that the addition to the text gave its forces the recognition which it had always regarded as the make-or-break issue.

Instead of being "guerrillas" r even "terrorists", they would have legal status in the country as soon as the Governor arrive in Salisbury, in the task of majoraining the ceasefire.

The Salisbury delegation while recording an objection to President Kaunda of Zambia having any part in the proceedvision as altering the substance ings, do not regard the new proof the British proposals. "We are happy the Patriotic Front finally accepted the proposals and only regret that it took them so long," a spokesman

Bishop Abel Muzorewa expected to return to Salisbury

Lord Catrington's proposal of two manches for the election tanipaten resert, beginning when the ceasefire comes into effect, was endorsed in yester

The Patriotic Front regards the ceasefire as a "process", not an event which could be achieved by waving a magic wand, the Front spokesman said. There were standing forces running wild.

He anticipated a huge influx of refugees coming back to Rhodesia, numbering perhaps half a million to a million people, and this would be a long process.

ng process. The Patriotic Front feels confident it will win the coming elections. Mr Zvobgo said the Front's insistence on giving

land to the people was a most important issue. We have all the cards and they (the present regime) have

none. They are going to lose and lose miserably." Nicholas Ashford writes from Salisbury: Mr Edward Mazai-wana, the Acting Prime Minister, issued a statement here describing the decision to put the Patriotic Front forces under the Government's auth-ority as a "face-saving tactic" to allow the Front to sell the

agreement to its supporters. Salisbury police post, page 7 Queen's art adviser stripped of title after Mrs Thatcher Mortgages and overdrafts set

reveals the identity of the 'Fourth Man' in spy ring

Professor Blunt named as spy

Thatcher, yesterday named Sir Authory Blunt, former security service officer and personal adviser on art to the sovereign, as the "Fourth Man" in the

Minutes after Mrs Thatcher Commons, putring an end to several weeks of speculation about his role in the affair, Buckingham Palace announced that his knighthood would be cancelled and annulled today.

The statement was issued in answer to a question tabled by Mr Edward Leadbitter, MP for Hartlepool, and disclosed that suspicions about Professor Blunt were first raised in 1951 in the aftermath of the defection by Burgess and Maclean.
Thirteen years later he confessed his role as a Soviet
"talent-spotter" and agent in
return for immunity from
presecution

prosecution.

Lord Home of the Hirsel, who was Prime Minister at the time when Professor Blunt made his confession, told The Times last night that he was not aware of the confession or even of the fact that the professor was under suspicion. "I was not told; I did not know", he said.

Ministers admitted yesterday that Professor Blunt's lega advisers had been informed on Wednesday that the Prime ment, though they were not given full details of the contents.

Professor Blunt was believed to be in hiding somewhere in the Mediterranean yesterday Mrs Thatcher, drawing on MIS files, disclosed that the celebrated art historian who became Surveyor of the King's Pictures in 1945 was recruited by the Russians at Cambridge in the 1930s.

At the time he was a fellow of Trinity College and a close friend of Guy Burgess. In the second world war he served as an officer in MI5 between 1940 and 1945. Inquiries were made before he joined and he was judged a fit person although the authorities were aware he Cambridge In 1951, however, his name

emerged in investigations after the defection of Burgess and Maclean. The security service was told that Burgess had ad-mitted working for Comintern and named Blunt as a source. MIS had no other evidence against Professor Blunt, Mrs. Thatcher said, and he denied the ellegation when challenged. The investigators were still suspicious and interviewed him

11 times without securing a Mrs Thatcher said it was also thought important to get his cooperation in the investigations which continued in the wake of Burgess, Maclean and Philby. Accordingly the authorized the offer of im-

munity to Professor Blunt if he He admitted he had become an agent of Russian intelligence and talent spotted for them at Cambridge in the 1930s. While a member of MI5 he passed on information and in 1951 he used his old contact in the Russian intelligence service to assist in the arrangements for the defection of Burgess and

During and after the confession Professor Blunt gave "useful information". Sir Michael Adeane, the Queen's Private Secretary, was told in April, 1964, about the confession and the immunity. Pro-fessor Blunt was not required to resign his royal appointment which was unpaid.

ler the Government's authory as a "face-saving tactic" allow the Front to sell the eement to its supporters. alisbury police post, page 7 Rhodesia rewards, page 15



Mrs Thatcher said the deci-sion to offer immunity was taken because intensive investiover 13 years hed failed to produce evidence for a charge. "Successive Attorna charge. "Successive Attorn-ey: General in 1973, June, 1974, and June, 1979, have agreed that, having regard to the immunity granted in order to obtain the confession which has always been and still is the only firm evidence against Blunt, there are no grounds on

Full though Mrs Thatcher's night that he had known Prostatement was it nonetheless left many questions outstanding. se must include:

1. Why was Professor Blune allowed to stay on in the Queen's service after 1964? 2. What was the nature of the new information that provoked his confession

3. What kind of material did he pass to the Russians as a mem-ber of MI5 from 1940 to 1945? 4. Why did the Government of day not tell Buckingham Palace about their suspicions and interrogations between 1951 and 1964?

5. How did he help Russian intelligence to get Burgess and Macltan out of Britain? 6. What did he do for the Russians between 1945 and

1951? Whom did he implicate while helping M15? 8. How did this case differ from the case of George Blake, where the evidence against the Soviet

spy was based on his confes

sion?
An intelligence source said last night there could be do fessor for allowing Professor Blunt to remain in the royal service after 1951. He adde that as a senior member of MI5 Professor Blunt had access to information of great value to the Soviet Union. Mr Andrew Boyle, book The Climate of Treason

published ten days ago, led to fessor Blunt was the "Fourth Man" for three years. He said that most of his information had come from the

United States. "The Americans had a shrewd idea of what was going on and they publish a lot-lot more than we do. I used the 3,000-word dossier on Philby, Burgess and McLean over

Mr Boyle also said that he knew the names of up to 25 other people who were "accessories to the conspiracy". He said that all those people were known to the authorities. Some have died but quite a few are still around. I can think of half a dozen who are walking free ". At a press conference given by the publishers of his book, Hutchinson's, Mr Boyle said: I think Blunt did quite a bit of harm and that lives have been lost because of him? Thatcher statement, page

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Letters: On the return of The Times, from the Editor of The Observer, and others; the EEC budget, from Mr Hugh Dykes, MP, and overseas students, from Professor Norman MacKenzie Leading articles: Iran: Professor Annony Blunt: West Bank mayors

Peter Hennessy and Keth Jeffrey on the role of the strikebreakers: Diana Geddes on the increase in overseas student fees

Dana Geodes on the increase in overseas student fees
Aris, page 9
David Robinson on sew films; william Mann at Scottish Opera's Don Giovanni; Irving Wardse reviews Lark Rise/Candleford; Paul Griffiths on the London Sinfonietta Sport, pages 10 and 11
Golf: Little-known Britain shares lead in Australian Open; Football: Ward deal falls through; Tennis: Lewis brave in defeat Objitumy, page 14
Professor Gyulz Germanus, Mr George Spiegefberg
Business News, pages 15-21
Stock markets: Rise in Mi.R and Government nessures leaves market disappointed; Gilts are factive with issue of £1,000m
Treasury 13; per Leat; Equities remain on the sidelines with the FT Index 3.7 down at 406.3.
Financial Falton: Pruch-drank in the City; Boots on a longer view; Oils accelerated FRT pagenents; British Sugar, the State's asset

Features, pages 8 and 12

to bear the brunt of savage rise in interest rates

soon afterwards if they wish

to keep the home-loan money flowing. A great deal will depend on how money marker interest rates settle down over the next few weeks and on the

the money supply over recent months. In the banking mouth of October sterling M3, the broad-based measure of money,

rose by 2 per cent. Since June, sterling M3 has been growing at an "annualized" rate of over

14 per cent, more than 3 per cent above the top end of the

7 to 11 per cent growth targer set by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the

Chancellor, in his June Budget. New Treasury forecasts are

unlikely to be published next Tuesday as originally planued. Ministers want to wait and see the reaction of the markets to

before releasing the Treasury's gloomy projections for the

Fear of opposition from other

Cabinet ministers was one reason for the decision not to

Financial Correspondent The Government yesterday ordered a savage rise interest rates in an attempt to supply under control and rein-force its battle against infla-

The Bank of England's Minimum Lending Rate, the key to the interest rate structure was raised from 14 per-cent to an unprecedented 17 per cent, and all major banks seem certain to announce sub-stantial increases in the cost of overdrafts and other forms open their doors for business today.

As well as raising interest rates, the Government also rares, the Government also extended the present "corset" controls on the banking system for a further six months. It will also be raising an additional \$700m in the current financial year from the oil companies, by advancing payments of Petroleum Revenue. Tax in order to meet its target of a Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) of no more than £8,300m:

The main thrust of the Government's measures are, however, directed against prieffects are going to be painful.
Overdraft rates for leading industrial companies look set to rise to around 18 per cent. For personal borrowers the rates will move to 20 per cent or more. The cost of personal loans and credit cards is also likely to rise.

The prospects also look grins

both present and prospec-home-buyers. Mortgage rates are already due to rise to 123 per cent in January and the building societies will be under considerable pressure to

announce a commitment to publish a medium term financial

day's severe measure—relatively early in the pay round—was good. If wage bargainers realize Warning to banks: Financial Editor early on that the Government intends to stick firmly to its declared money policies, then, make a further increase very

it is hoped, they will moderate Behind this unexpectedly large growth in the money supply has been a higher thanforecast PSBR in the first half of the current financial year and exceptionally strong credit de-mand from the private sector. The PSBR has been adversely affected by a number of factors, notably the effect of the delay

the next few weeks and on the prospects of any cut in the general level of interest rates in the New Year.

Even so, a further rise in the mortgage rate would seem to be only a question of time and extent, particularly as the Government is also taking measures to make National Savings investments more attractive in the New Year.

The main reason for yesterday's actions by the Chancellor has been the rapid growth in the money supply over recent in putting out bills to telephone customers. This is estimated to bave delayed perments to the Post Office of some £1,000m forcing the Post Office to increase its borrowing commencrease its borrowing countered in this is expected to be recouped by the end of the financial year. The explanation for the high level of private sector borrowing is less easy to pin down, but the effect of high wage settlements and squeezed profit margins pur a considerable finan-In the City, the reaction to the rise in MLR was a sharp fall in the price of Governmen stocks. Longer-dated stocks fell as much as £4 before recovering slightly to show net losses of around E3. After the market had closed, the Bank of England announced that it England announced that it would be making available fresh Government stock today to enable it to cominue the Government's funding pro-

> In addition to some 1540m of stock that is believed to have been sold yesterday afternoon, the Bank is making available a new £1,000m tranche of longdated Government stock

There is a feeling in White- Governor warns banks, Page 15.

British Oxygen men threaten arliamentary Correspondent to strike

By Donald Maciniyre abour Reporter

breatened with disruption yesterday when delegates representing 3,500 British Oxygen Company workers roted to ban overtime from Monday and strike from January 7 unless "final" pay offer is substant

drivers and depot workers in the key gases division mandated their negotiaitors to insist on an offer of pay increases of 20 per cent instead of the 13.5 per The decision to ban overtime, absent employees and attend emergency calls, would probably have an early compace on

supplies of industrial gases to manufacturing companies. An average of eight hours overtime week is worked in the The threat of all our action in the new year presents indis-try with a possible repeat of the damaging 1977 sprike which

had a particularly severe effect on steel, chemicals, and parts of the motor industry. Mr John Miller, the national chemicals officer of the Trans-

chemicals officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which represents workers in 43 of the company's 46 depots, said after the meeting in London that delegates had regarded as "derisory" the company's offer, which was for an eight-month period from October 1 to May 26 next year. He added: "The big firms, and BOC people see themselves in the big league, have been settling at 18, 19 and 20 per

Delegates had decided specifically to exclude supplies of gases for hospitals and medical services from the action due to begin on Monday. Normal work-ing would continue at the company's principal depot supplying medical services, which is at Brentford.

Hopes of averting a pro-

inges of averting a pro-longed dispute rest on a pos-sible meeting between the two sides next week, But Mr Miller said: "There will have to be a dramatic improvement."

Average earnings of the vorkers affected are £107.83 a week. The company has offered £7.60 in new money on the base rate of £64.96 a week, together with consolidation into basic rates of a £6 productivity pay-

The offer, beside providing for an eight-month agreement, would give an increase in shift

Death sentence on black South African

Pietermarizburg, Nov 15.—A black man was sensenced to death for treason today and 11 others were sent to prison for between 13 and 18 years

The death sentence on James David Mange, aged 24; was the first imposed in South Africa for a political crime nor involving a killing since the Second World War.
All 12 had pleaded not guilty

to high treason. Among the charges against them were tak-ing pare in terrorist activities, bringing arms into South Africa and undergoing military train-ing in the Soviet Umon, East

Only one flash of the old Mr Healey

Westminster estminster What has happened to Mr.

Denis Healey? The man who once likened an attack by Sir Geoffrey Howe to the savaging of a dead sheep, gave a per-formance in the Commons yes-

formance in the Commons yes. Even before the Chancellor terday that had all the charactore to make his statement the teristics of a soggy sponge. House was given advance warn. As Sir Geoffrey pounded ing of the Government's determined by the nations as the control of the nations of the covernment's determined by the nations according to the partie of rightiousness when the partie of rightiousness when the partie of rightiousness when the partie of the minimum lending rate to a that the Cabinet was united in record 17 per cent. MPs with the course it was taking. The course it was taking ally immune to monetary block. Labour MPs, possibly with busters after years of hair thremal party problems in raising prophesies from success mind, seemed to think the idea sive Chancellors produced the of a united Cabinet highly statutory functed like roard amusing and they rolled grants and shous of horses amusing and the roll of th

Mr Healey and his former sidekicks Mr Joel Barnett and Mr Robert Sheldon, were understandably subdued while Sir Geoffrey had little trouble in disposing of them with well selected quotes from their re-

cent past. Even before the Chancellor

punch drouk suppor.

There was one flash of the chamber, she told the House old Healey when he inquired that with the expansion in borhow long were the nation's rowing the alternatives were economic prospects going to be either to raise interest rates or ruined by a bunch of humbling to print money.

We will not print money.

We will not print money.

doctrinaires.

But the situation was not an she declared firmly. It was easy one for a politician who necessary to raise interest rates has produced more budgets or to conquer inflation. With economic packages and per Government borrowing at its economic packages and per Government borrowing at its seconomic packages and per Government borrowing at its land. formed more Uturns, Sturms present level interest rates but and every other sort of turn to be high enough to bring in than any Chancellor in recent the money needed to pursue the memory. existing expenditures.

Israelis dismiss general in Nablus affair

The Israeli general who is at the centre of his Government's atempt to deport the Arab Mayor of Nablus has been removed from his post. The Israeli authorities deny there is any connexion with the controversy which has resulted in the resignation of 23 mayors of towns on the West Bank. The atempted deportation has been interpreted as the removal of an awkward supporter of the Palestinians

Ayatollah 'fatigued'

Ayatollah Khomeini cancelled all engagements until December because of gfatigue" when he was due to discuss site fate of the American Embassy hostages it leaders of the Rambusingary Council ith leaders of the Revolutionary Council in London, the Iranian Ambassador said In London, the Iranian Ambasseof said Iran would not release the hostages if America let the Shah take refuge in an-other country like Mexico or Egypt Page 7

Jeers greet M Giscard Jeering crowds greeted President Giscard d'Estaing in Foix, south-west France. His promises, in a speech, of better roads and support for agriculture and industry were met with catcalls and chants from

banner-waving demonstrators. The area is

Page 6

one of the bastions of the left in France

Levesque setback A bad defeat has come to Mr René Lévesque's Parti Québécois Government, which has lost in all three of the province's latest by-elections. Page 7



Bonjour Beanjolais: In the early hours of vesterday Paris began to receive the 1979 Beaufolais. This particular barrel is on its way to the cellars of the Duc de Richelieu restaurant

Peach family lose

The High Court refused a plea by the family of Mr Blair Peach, the New Zealand teacher who died after being hit on the head during a demonstration in Southall, London, to have the inquest on him heard before a jury Page 4 50 on ship missing

At least 50 people were missing after a collision, followed by an explosion, between a Greek ship and a Romanian tanker in Istanbul Three of the tanker's 54 crew were rescued and the body of another was later found. All 33 crew of the Greek ship were rescued Page 7

Schools threat

Plans to deny mandatory grants to independent school pupils when they go to university have been drawn up by the Labour Party. Mr Neil Kinnock, Opposition spokesman on education, believes that it is the best way to attack independent schools Page 4

Sports bodies differ over Lions tour

The Central Council of Physical Recreation voted not to discuss the implications of a British Lions rugby tour to South Africa next year and created a serious rift in British sport. Mr Howell, the shadow Minister for Sport, described the decision as "appalling and Olympic sports officials hope the decision can be rescinded.

Threat to magazine

The first issue of the London Evening News colour magazine, due today, was being threatened by an industrial dispute workers were to meer early this morning to decide whether to resume normal work-ing and allow production of the paper, and the distribution of its new supplement, to proceed Page 2

IRA film denial

The BBC's denial that the Panorama film of armed IRA men, taken at Carrickmore, co Tyrone, on October 17, was staged, was supported by Mr Paul Berriffman, the cameraman. Reports of sealing the village and displaying arms "were ridiculous." Scotland Yard is studying the film

Miners' pay: Mr Scargill says pit workers should prepare for industrial action to enforce claim kampuchea: Thais prepare for another 200,000 refugees

Moscow: Russians blame Britain for lack of trade Home News 2, 4, 6 Court European News 6 Crossword Overseas News 7, 8 Diary Appointments 19 Engagement

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9: Features . 15-21 Law Report

asked to start a new quango 14: Letters 8, 12 Sale Room

13, 16)Spert 22|TV & Redio 14 Theatres, etc. 8, 9 525 Years Ago 14

Olls accelerated FRT patments; British Sugar, the State's asset Business Features: Frank Vocion the arithmetic of gold supply and depared; Michael Prest discusses the Opec countries investment policies; Kenneth Owen on Britain's micro-electrodic industry Business Diary; The Tories to be assed to start a new quanto

If you must wake your Secretary - 4 at3am... from the other side of the world with important instructions - and pile her with work at other times, then show your appreciation this Christmastime. Few things could delight her more than MISS WORTH—the newest

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.....

Britain's 240,000 miners were called upon yesterday to reject the National Coal Board's 20 per cent final pay offer, sick out for their full claim for between 30 and 65 per cent increase and vote for industrial

Mr Arthur Scargill, the militant Yorkshire miners' president, issued a statement Barnsley telling mineworkers:
"If MPs can award themselves
70 per cent wage increases,
there is no reason why the full
claim of the miners should not
be considered." be considered".

[The miners' negotiators rejected the 20 per cent offer at talks with the board on

Mr Scargill, probably referring to suggestions from some National Union of Mineworkers' leaders that a 25 per cent increase would have been acceptable, said yesterday: "A number of misleading statements have been issued from various quarters outlining what the offer means and bow the miners should respond. The Coal Board has offered an increase in wages from next March with a small interim payment in January-February. To accept this would be tanta-mount to negotiating a decrease in the living standards of mine-

Mr Scargill said that in the past few months, when miners bad accepted a 9.1 per cent sectors

per cent to 70 per cent and include workers in the energy field, the TV industry and MPs", he said.

would urge every mines to reject the offer of the NCB and accept no less than the full claim agreed at our annual conference. If the claim was justi-fied at the time of our conference, it is more than justi-fied now, in the light of rocket-ing prices and spiralling inflation. It a ballot takes place for industrial action, I would

urse all miners to support any industrial action that may be necessary to win a just claim." The board's offer would have given coal face workers a basic rate of £101.94 a week and sur-face workers £73.70, although production bonuses would have made earnings substantially higher.

Left attacked: The North Staf-fordshire representative on the NUM negotiating team in the national pay talks yesterday ettacked left-wing militants within his union (our Stoke correspondent writes).

Mr Roy Ottey, general secre-tary of the union's power group, said on his return from talks in London that he was "sick to death of the outrageous demands" of a section of the

an offer within 1 per cent of our claim I am certain there are those within our negotiat ing team who would have voted against it in any case. I am satisfied that their intention at all times is to endeavour to create disruption and get the

the sale to private sector of the £100m National Freight Cor-

puration. The intention is to keep it as a single entity. The

or nothing over a period, Mr Fowler said yesterday.

Although the Bill does not in

general cover London, it in-

LT is judge and jury in its own cause: it decides whether a

rival service will be allowed to

sioners for intending new

Bill to free long bus routes from licensing

By Our Transport

More competition in bus services and cheaper fares next year are expected as a result of the new Transport Bill presented to Parliament yesterday. It also excludes car-sharing from licensing restrictions.

The Bill makes something of a bonfire of the tight licensing ontrols introduced more than 50 vears ago on bus services. treeing inter-city, express, and tage services over 30 miles from licensing altogether. Safety will not be affected, Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of

Transport, said yesterday. The new operators, who it is hoped will compete with existing services, will have to maintain the same safety standards.

Elsewhere, the burden of proof that a new service would e against the public interest. will lie with the existing opera-tor. Trial areas will be established by ministerial order when bus licensing is suspended

By Donald Macintyre

of the Environment.

The department has already

told unions that it wants to

run down its directly employed manual labour force of 18,000

by 20 to 30 per cent in the next three years with the even-

It has proposed the transfer from the public sector to private industry of the department carrying out statutory testing of heavy goods vehicles, and of the Hydraulic Research Asso-

ciation. It also intends to re-

duce maintenance of ancient monuments. The cut of 80 manual workers in that depart-

ment would, according to an official letter of the unions, be

achieved without seriously affecting maintenance stan-

Most cuts are expected to

work at present done by indus-

ment has told the unions that

Maintenance workers who have to be vetted for sensitive se-curity in the Ministry of De-fence or the Services should be

Mr Michael Martin, national

secretary of the public services group of the Transport and General Workers' Union, accused the Government of

abandoning the policy of put-ting work out to contract only where it was cost effective.
This work will still have to be done", he said. "It will just mean in future that it will have to be done by contractors. in many cases at higher costs."

'Quango' to be

The Government is to close

the Centre for Information and Advice on Educational Dis-

advantage, Mr Mark Carlisle,

QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced in the Commons

yesterday. The centre, which is based in

Manchester and has a govern-ment grant this year of £312,000, is the second educational quango" to be wound up; the Forum. The centre has a staff of 22.

abolished

exempt from the cuts.

tual target of halving it.

Labour Reporter

Ministry plan to | Miss World not cut direct labour shown as BBC upsets big union dispute worsens

By a Staff Reporter Official strike action by sound The Transport and General Workers' Union is considering engineers involved in a regrad-ing dispute caused the BBC to abandon its live television coverage last night of the Miss World contest from the Albert protest action over government proposals to hive off to the private sector a large part of the work done by industrial civil servants in the Department

The strike also affected tennis on BBC2, and television coverage of racing from Ascot today is threatened.

Representatives of the men's union, the Association of Broad-casting and Allied Staff (ABS),

casting and Allied Staff (ABS), and of the BBC management are meeting officials of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service today.

Although the afternoon's tennis from Wembley continued with background music as the only accompaniment, BBC officials decided only hours before the Miss World contest began that it could not show live pictures without a commentary. The BBC says its considers the present grading structure unwieldy and in danger of collapse. Regrading agreements for 1,000 categories had been submitted, an official said, and mitted, an official said, and those would take two years to

come from putting out to con-tract functions such as main-tenance, cleaning, and electrical clear.
The BBC had hoped the ABS would agree to suspend those agreements so that a new structrial civil servants. The departture, putting everyone into five blocks of grades, could be disit hopes to achieve the cuts through natural wastage and re-

The ABS rejected the suspen-

and wages plan put to rail unions

By Our Labour Reporter An outline of proposals to improve railway productivity in exchange for pay increases was presented by the British Railways Board to the three railway unions less night.

The five-page documen records as "a first priority the need to reduce hours worked without a reduction in average earnings and with-out an increase in the workforce. It comes after the tabling by the biggest rail union of a E300m set of proposals on pro-ductivity and pay.

The board is seeking greater flexibility in freight services-reduced labour turnover and absenteeism in train operations; introduction of new technology, such as radio links between locomotives and signal boards. boxes; removal of demarcaions in train manning and manning trains only, but precisely, to cover responsi-bilities and the work to be

The board says that revenue generated by savings cannot be spent wholly on improved pay, but must in part be used to support investment vital to the industry.

More specifically it wants new approach to rostering, with Saturdays and Sundays as nor-mal shift days in areas where weekend working is customary; an end to union restrictions on promotion, training and redundancies; and the phasing of annual bolidays to minimize the amount of relief cover and rest-

It also says that it wants to replace the traditional guards replace the traditional guards and conductor guards with grades called train conductor and trainman and to "emphasize the customer relations role of on-train staff."

It is also to investigate how much track relaying work can be done on weekdays to improve revenue-earning at the weekend. Apart from radio links, the board envisages remotecontrol locomotives operating on merrography of the control merry-go-round services"

sale of shares to private inves-tors, including staff, could re-duce the state holding to little The National Union of Railwaymen, which is seeking a new £60 to £100 a week pay structure, has yet to agree with the Associated Society of Loco-motive Engineers and Firemen on how the fruits of increased cludes one important clause which could lead to more rival productitivity should be distri buses to London Transport on metropolitan roads. At present

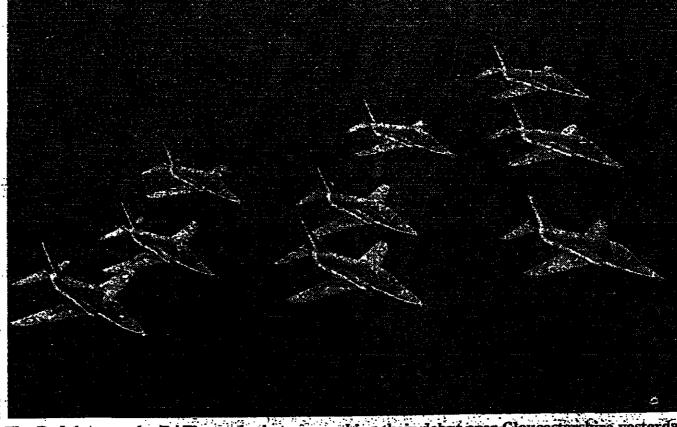
Our Transport Correspondent writes: Rail fores are to go up bp about a fifth in January, British Rail confirmed yester-

operate.

The Bill gives a right of appeal to the traffic commisaverage pay slightly more, about 221-per cent, and other services 15 per cent rise sought: An application is being made by United Counties Bus Company, marginally less. On some short journeys the rise will be more than a quarter to bring fares into line with London Transport which operates in Hertford-shire and Bedfordshire, to in-crase its fars by 15 per cent next year (our Letchworth corrspondent writes).

It is the largest single increase imposed by British Rail, although there was an increase of a half in three stages in 1975. There was no guarantee against an additional increase during next year, British Rail said yesterday. That would depend on inflation and other

Fares last went up by nine per cent in January this year. An interim rise of abour 10 per cent in the summer was considered and rejected, in the hope of gaining traffic at a time of rising petrol prices.



The Red Arrows, the RAP's aerobatic team, making their debut over Gloucestershire yesterday in Hawk aircraft. Hawks are bigger, but use less fuel than their Gnaf predecessors.

Recruitment is higher after forces' pay rise

By Henry Stanhope

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Recruiting for the Armed
Forces improved last summer after two big pay rises. The services will have to do better still, however, to reach their manpower targets this year. The number of sailors leaving the Royal Navy The number of sailors leaving the Royal Navy remained high during the July-September quarter, despite a decrease in the number of those applying to leave early.

As a result, the strength of
the Navy declined by 1,100
between March 31 and Septem-

Overall manpower in the forces was 700 lower than on September 30 last year, although recruiting was up by 4 per cent.
The Ministry of Defence. commenting upon the quarterly figures, which were published

the current upward trends con-tinued "the numbers recruited by the end of the financial year will still fall short of requirements". The July-September quarter includes the main annual intake of junior

officer recruiting improved slightly. The outward flow was

The returns for the RAF are the most encouraging, with re-cruitment up 47 per cent for male officers and 24 per cent year. As a result, the RAF strength on September 30 was

ever, that this high level of recruiting will need to be con-tinued during the next six certain areas.

certain areas.

The strengths of the three services and the Royal Marines on September 30 were as follows, with the figures for March 31, before the pay rises were announced, in brackets:

Royal Navy 63,931 (65,053);

Royal Marines 7,414 (7,447);

Arany 160,266 (156,181);

RAF 87,392 (86,310). Totals, 319,003 (314,991).

Farmers seek price rises

for early price rises to avoid would not lead inevitably to cus in food output and in the result would not lead inevitably to cus in food output and in the result rural labour force.

Mr Rhchard Burler, president three for a pint.

Mr Rhchard Burler, president three for a pint.

He said that farmers needed three integer of the National Farmers He said that farmers needed union, said after a meeting of stricking from the imager of its policy making council this Government's philosophy tough mood and I have been instructed to ask for immediate action.

They wanted a 12 per cent successfully and there is a accelerating and there is a development of the fall in incomes was accelerating and there is a development of the fall in the fall in incomes was accelerating and there is a development of the fall of the fall in the fall in incomes was accelerating and there is a development.

they wanted a 12 per cent strength of the devaluation next month in the real danger that bills must go green pound with which EEC unpaid."

prices are expressed in The NFU council had been sterling If allowed, it would shocked by the rise in unit.

Mr Burler said farmers also wanted a rise early next mouth Farmers appealed yesterday in the price of milk. Their for early price rises to avoid would not lead inevitably to

be the largest devaluation since mum lending rate. If passed on Britain joined the Community, by banks it would add £75m 2 and would increase shop prices year to farmers' interest of many foods.

'Order to move oxygen hoses in ship not given'

supervisor to remove potentially lethal oxygen hoses afte they had finished work, it. was alleged at York Crown Court yesterday. That mistake eight men who died in a blaze being fited out at Swan Auster's Nepume shippand at Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, in September, 1976, it was added. ...

Mr Harold Harvey, a Swan Mr Harold Harvey, a Swam Hunter supervisor engaged in outliking work on the missile destroyer, HMS Glasgow, where the men died, said he had given instructions about hooses a year before the fire. It was an absolute rule that organ doses had to be disconnected from the shirt's manifolder on the shirt's

to be disconnected from the main manifolds on the ship's top deck at meal and stopping times, and particularly at the end of the day's work. He did

were left dangling faors the top deck through to the working areas in lower decks because be had not given any instructions to the men to coil them and

Swan. Hunter deny six charges under the Heathir and Safety at Work Act, but their subconstructors, Telementer in statisticus Ltd. who employed the victimis, have admitted three similar charges.

had been disconnected.

The practice was to shut off

the supply on the open top deck remove the ganges, and hang the connecting end over

hang the connecting end over the sine rail. The actual cutting

heads on the pipes and the gauges were returned to the

He admitted that the hoses

Dispute may stop colour magazine's first issue

By Alan Hamilton Publication of the first issue colour magazine is being threatened by an industrial dispine in the newspaper's composing room.

Print workers are to meet early today to decide whether to resume normal working and allow production of the paper, and the distribution of its new impolement, to proceed.
The 48-page magazine, to be distributed free with the paper, is intended as an occasional senture, produced only when there is enough colour adverfising to warrant it. Eleven issues are planned in the first six months, four before Christ-

mas. Evening News compositors, all Evening News compositors, all members of the National Graphical Association, yesterday demanded a lump sum payment into their chapel (office branch) pool for each page of the new magazine, although it has already been printed, at the Woodrew Wyart printing plant at Banbury, Oxfordshire. The sum demanded as compensation for the first issue was

when, yesterday afternoon, compositors refused to prepare advance copy for today's edition of the main newspaper, the management of Associated Newspapers, proprietors of the News, told them they had dismissed themselves. National officials of the NGA ordered

the men to return to normal working. One of the principal reasons for launching the manazine was to remove the printing of colour advertisements, with all its attendant difficulties, from the paper's main press room. Helped by the lengthy inde-pendent television strike, the News is in considerable demand for colour advertising space.

for colour advertising space, and is anxious to encourage the trend to help to wipe out its operating losses.

In spite of the emergence of Sir James Goldsmith's Nowl magazine, and the imminent reappearance of The Sunday Times Colour Magazine, the Evening News believes there is scope for a colour advertising medium covering only London at rates, starting at £4,300 for a fifth page, well below the national colour, media. The circulation of the News is about 500,000 copies a day.

Secrets Bill 'a nightmare for journalists

Mr Kenneth Morgan, director

designate of the Press Council, vesterday described the new Protection of Official Informa-tion Bill or a hierarchic protect and civil servant's highlighter the end civil servant's highlighter the less passage to the protect form would be a thoughter thereis factory and to the terrange for

He told trainee intradals at Highbory Practing College Portsmouth: "The Bill is not beyond redemption but it a thorough rewrite job."

In its present form the new Bill could pose establishment of a threat to the freedom of the press and journalists than the old Official Secrets Act. He gave a warning that a new Act. old Official Secrets Act. Its pancreases and needs interest in the lance that gave a warning that a new Act. Ing well ing well the thought to be more respectable its promise as the most power-tions about the future of and bemore likely to be used. In drug available to suppress cyclosporin A.

High risk of cancer from new transplant drug By Our Medical Correspondent the rejection of transplanted

experiments on animals. Pro transplant drugs. fessor Roy Calne's team at Cambridge begin using cyclosporia closed two drawbacks. Cyclosporia A on hisman patients in June sporin A seems to impair the function of transplanted been given a pancreas. Two been given a pancreas. Two further patients have had liver transplante and one also had a transplanted transplanted. The results so far have been enphornes, a form of cancer of couraging with 25 of the transplanted bidneys and all the pancreases and livers function its report in the Lancet that that finding makes them

Trials at Cambridge Univer organs by the patient's immune sity of the transplant drug defence system.

sity of the transplant drug detence system.

Cyclesporin A have shown a In half the cases treated no disturbingly high frequency of other drugs had to be used to a form of cancer in the patients present resection. That is a confect a tablot in The Lancet contains able advantage in view of the unpleasant and After stilling successes in dangerous side effects of most experiments on animals. Pro transplant drugs festor floy Calne's team at Cam The Cambridge trial distributes been using cyclosodia.

that finding makes them reluctant to make specula-

Collectors go for Fabergé's magic name at Sotheby's sale of Russian art works

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent A Sotheby sale of Russian works of ext in Zurich on Wednesday underlined that the magic name of Fabergé is what collectors want, irrespective of the quality or interest of the item itself.

item itseit. A snuff box made by Faberge's workmaster, Mikhail Perchin—Faberge ran a stable of craftsmen rather than making the items himself—brought the Swiss francs (estimate 60,000-80,000) or £50,000. It is a rich imitation of eighteenth-century style with decoration in enamel and two-colour gold in addition to an oval miniature of Nicholas II framed in diamonds. A group of badges of different Russian railway companies provided a curious feature of the sale and under-lined the Faberge cult. There were four badges of different regional Russian railways, all of the late nintteenth century,

nicely enamelled, which failed to find buyers and were bought in ot prices from £114 to £186:
one badge commissioned through the Faberge network for the Baltic railway found a buyer at 1.250 Swiss francs (estimate 700-1,000) or £286.
The sale of Russian works of art made £260,752, with 13 per cent unsold. The high unsold The unsold fine antique frames can be, even if they have nothing in the middle. With the art auction season

sold percentage reflected two

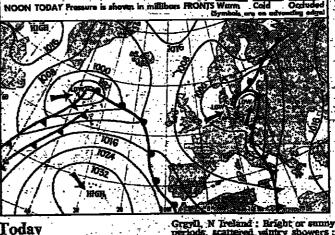
theh same pattern with a total of £3,315,000 and 8 per cent Oil on canvas, however, is a different matter; it appeals to a different class of collector from the jewel enthusiast.

With the art auction season sold percentage reflected two
expensive items which failed to
sell. The sale, along with the
others in Sotheby's week of
tensely competitive bidding.
The message seems to be that
all that glitters, everything
made of gold, hardstones or
jewels, is desirable; the first
two sessions of jewels followed
their same pattern with a total

is full swing, there are important and sales world wide. The main
results yesterday included:
clocks and watches at Lawrence's of Crewkerne, Somerset,
roalling £30,605 with 3 per cent
unsold; Eastern textiles, rugs
and carpets at Christie's in London totalling £155,250, with 15
their same pattern with a total in full swing, there are imporand carpets at Christie's in London totalling £155,250, with 15 per cent unsold; English furniture at Christie's totalling £90,380 with 6 per cent unsold;

Today Burgundy, hock and champagne at Christie's totalling £55,298, with 25 per cent unsold; Old-Master paintings at Christie's in New York totalling £290,157, with 9 per cent unsold

Weather forecast and recordings



mist or fog parches in places at first; wind NW, moderate; max tump 5° C (41° F).

central Highlands, Moray Firth; Bather cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain or sleet; snow on hills; some bright intervals developing; wind N or NW, fresh; max temp 4° or 5° C (33° to 41° F).

Orkney, Shettand, NE, NW, Scotland: Bright periods, windy showers; wind N or NE, moderate; max temp 4° or 5° C (33° to 41° F).

Outlook for tomortow and Sunday: Becoming mostly dry with some snutshine after overnight, frost and fog; cloud and rain preceded by snow on hills will return to the N and W later; gradually becoming less cold.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind W or NW, moderate, locally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

English Channel (E). St



ted to occur with near average frequency.



Text of Thatcher statement on immunity deal

The following is the text of the Prime Minister's answer in the Commons yesterday to the question on security by Mr Edward Leadbitter:

The name which the honourable Gentlemen has given me is that of Sir Anthony Blunt.

In April, 1964, Sir Anthony Blunt.

In April, 1964, Sir Anthony Blunt.

In April, 1964, Sir Anthony Blunt.

He first came under suspicion in the course of the inquiries which that he had been recruited by and had acted as a talent-spotter for and Maclean in 1951, when the war, when he was a don at Cambridge, and had passed information regularly to the Russians while he was a member of the Security Service was told that Burwadon regularly to the Russians while he was a member of the Security Service between 1940 and 1945. He made this admission after being given an undertaking that he would not be prosecured. after being given an undertaking that he would not be prosecuted

If he confessed.

Inquiries were, of course, made before Blunt joined the Security Service in 1940, and he was judged a fit person. He was known to have held Markist views at Cambridge, but the security authorities had no reason either in 1940 or at any time during his authorities had no reason either in 1940 or at any time during his service to doubt his loyalty to his country.

On leaving the Security Service in 1945 Blunt reverted to his profession as an art historian. He held a number of academic appointments. He was also appointed as Surveyor of The solution obtained. The inquiries which preceded the exposure and defection of Philby in June 1963, produced nothing which implicated Blunt. Early in 1964, new information was received which directly implicated Blunt. It did not, however, provide a basis on which charges

Nevertheless the Security Service remained suspicious of him, and began an intensive and prolonged investigation of his activities. Dur-

investigation of ms activities. During the course of this investigation he was interviewed on 11 occasions. He persisted in his denial, and no evidence against him was obtained.

could be brought. The then Attorney General decided in April, 1964, after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions, that the public interest lay in trying to secure a confession from Blunt, not only to arrive at a definite conclusion on his own involvement but also to obtain information from him about any others who might still be a danger.

tact with the Russian intelligence service to assist in the arrange-ments for the defection of Burgess and Maclean. Both at t ehtime of his confession pliestor of Public Prosecutions with the pilestor of Public Prosecutions and Madekan.

and Madekan.

but the public interest key in trying to secure a confession from the means for the defection of Burgess, large on the security and the public interest key in trying to secure a confession from the majorat any and subsequently Blant provided and should remain information on his own involvement but also to obtain in the coninformation from them about any information and in any information and in April, 1964, both of the pain his cooperation in the continuing investigations by the security authorities, following the defections of Burgess, Maclean and Philby, into Sortie Petertal tion of the Security and Intelligence Services and other public services during and after the services during and store the security authorities, store the services and public to the security authorities, store the services and public to the security authorities that, like his friends Burgess, Maclean and Philby, but the security authorities that, like his friends Burgess, Maclean and Philby, but the security authorities of the security authorities, stores and public to the security authorities, stores and public to the security authorities of the security authorities of the security authorities of the security authorities, stores and public to the security authorities that, like his friends Burgess, Maclean and Philby, but the security authorities of the security authorities and the security

7.19 am -4.11 pm Moon rises : Moon sets : 3.19 am 3.11 pm New Moon: November 19. Lighting up: 4.41 pm to 6.51 am. Lighting up: 4.41 pm to 5.51 am.
High Water: London Bridge, 11.34
am, 6.2m (20.5ft). Avenmouth;
4.45 am, 11.1m (36.4ft).; 5.0 pm,
11.5m (37.6ft). Dover, 8.46 am,
6.0m (19.7ft); 9.17 pm, 5.9m
(19.5ft). Hull, 3.22 am, 6.3m
(20.5ft). Hull, 3.22 am, 6.3m
(20.5ft); 4.08 pm, 6.5m (21.5ft).
Liverpool, 9.2 am, 8.1m (26.6ft);
9.18 pm, 8.2m (27.1ft).
A loss in the North Sea will (19.

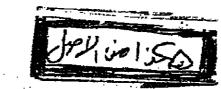
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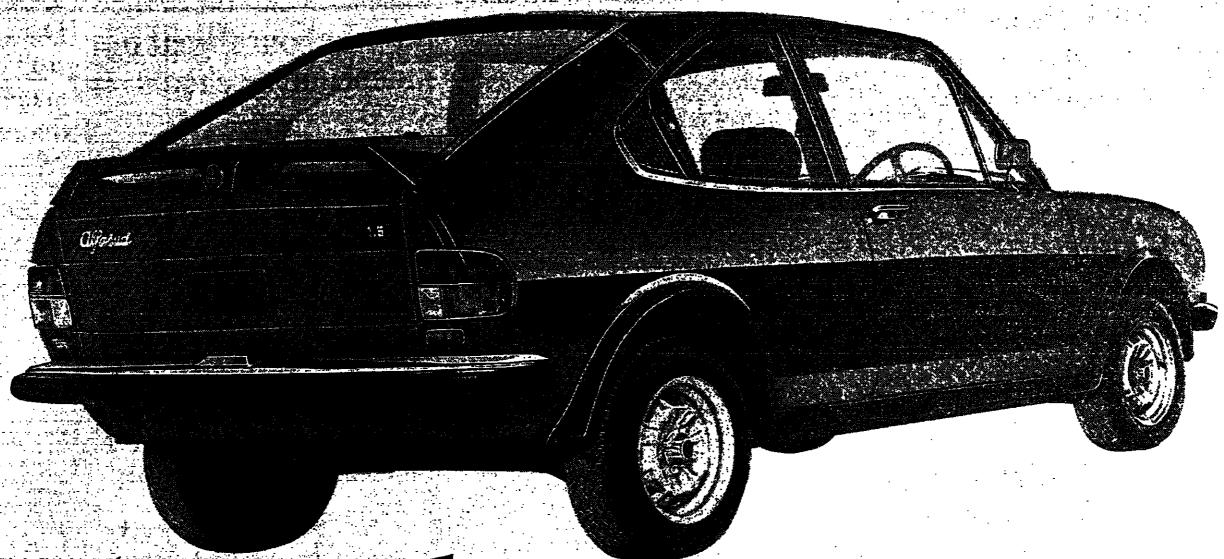
30-day forecast

30-day forecast

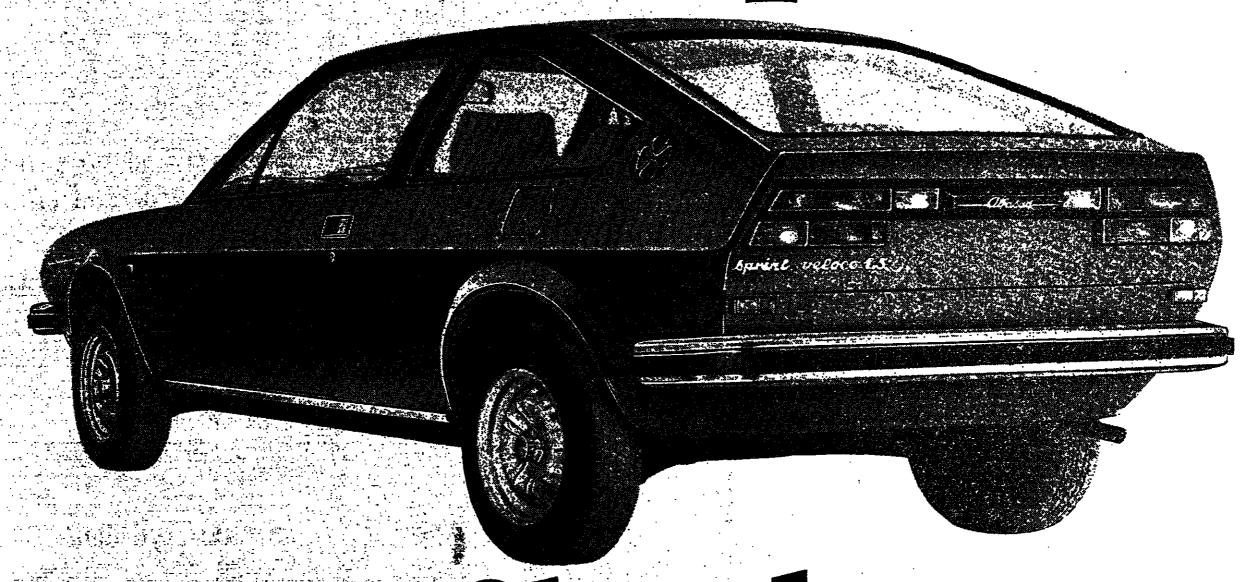
The Meteorological Office has issued the following 30-day forecast: Unsettled and often wet weather is expected with a predominance of W winds and temperatures generally not far from the seasonal normal. A change to dry SE winds will probably follow, bringing very cold weather at times in early December, particularly to the SE. Temperatures over the period as a whole are expected to be below average in England, Wales and E Scotland, with rainfall near average. Elsewhere temperatures are likely to be near normal and rainfall above average, Frost will probably be more frequent than usual except in the NW.

Gales, snow and fog are expected to occur with near average frequency.





Alclean pair



Choosing your Alfasud from the racy pair pictured here depends very much on your point of view.

For the person interested in travelling fast, economically and relatively discreetly, may

we suggest the car up top? This is the 1.5 ti. Nought to sixty in ten point nine, a top speed of 106; and 42.8*mpg at an admittedly uncharacteristic steady 56mph.

You're also looking at sufficient room for four adults to tour the continent in comfort; a cavernous boot; and, according to all the tests we've read, some of the best handling and roadholding of any saloon car in the world.

If, however, all thoughts of discretion can be thrown to the wind, we unhesitatingly recommend the car below. Our new Sprint Veloce, 1.5.

From its four halogen headlights to its wide opening tailgate it is, we think you'll agree, one of the prettiest cars

that ever made a pedestrian wish he wasn't.

Under the bonnet, a pair of twin choke carburettors plus other subtleties ease the power up to 95bhp, and the top speed to a whisker short of 110.†

You'll also find a luxurious interior, room for four,

and Alfaplus.

The latter covers all new Alfas, and means the price at the bottom of this page is the on-the-road price.

It also means 12 months unlimited mileage guarantee, and free routine service parts for your first 24,000 miles of Alfasud motoring. And your nearest Alfa dealer is no further than Yellow Pages.

Decided yet?



Home Office

thinks again

about girl's

deportation

The Home Office said yes-terday that it is reconsidering

deportation order on Avesba

a deportation orner on Ayesna Khaton, aged seven, a Bangla-deshi girl living in Oxford, whose plight has angered many parents and teachers in the town and has led to a growing

campaign for her to be allowed to stay in Britain.

an entry certificate in July to

live with her uncle, a United Kingdom citizen, and his wife, who adopted her according to Bangladesh law and brought

her to the country. Her mother died five years ago and her natural father, an itinerant priest in Bangladesh, signed an affidavit waiving all legal rights to his daughter.

Since she arrived the girl has lived with Mr and Mrs Ali Rojob, her adoptive parents, at their Oxford rest-

turant and attends a local.
school. Earlier this month the

school. Earner this month the Home Office ordered her to leave Britain for Bangladesh on November 10, but the order was postponed while the matter was taken up by Mr John

Mr and Mrs Rojob received

a further order for the girl to be taken to the immigration

office at Heathrow tomorrow,

but the Home Office said yes-

terday that the matter was still being considered and a final

decision on her future would probably be taken next week.

Teachers at the girl's school and local parents organized a campaign, protesting that there was nobody to look after her in Bangladesh, and that she would suffer emotionally if removed from Mr. and Mrs.

moved from Mr and Mrs

Church of England school, yes-terday accused the Home Office of heartlessness and

Home Affairs Correspondent Miss Sharminda Patel has

written to Mr William White-

law, the Home Secretary, pro-testing against this week's White Paper proposing

White Paper proposing restricted entry of fiances and

husbands to this country.

She claims the Government does not understand the mecha-

nics of an Indian arranged marriage, and cites her own

Bloomsbury, London, recently stayed for six months with her father in India, when he advo-

own caste. One of her brothers

stays out of

lead peril case

By a Staff Reporter
The Official Solicitor has decided not to intervene in the

case in which two children,

claiming that lead in petrol has

damaged their health, are suing the BP and Shell companies. In the Mayor's and City of London Court last month, Judge

Leonard said he was concerned that there was an element of campaigning on the part of the children's parents, and he thought that an abuse of court.

Recause of the implications

of the case he referred it to Mr G. M. Turner, the Official Solicitor, for a decision on how the proceedings should be con-

ducted. Mr Turner says he will

By Peter Evans

She came to Britain without

Family of Blair Peach fail in court plea to have inquest heard before a jury

land teacher who died after being hit on the head during a demonstration in Southall, London, in April, failed yesterday in its attempt to have his nquest heard before a jury. Mr John Mortimer, QC, who appeared in the High Court on behalf of the family, told Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Criffiths, that here was a considerable body of evidence which gave reasons

to suspect that Mr Peach had

been hit by a police officer using an article heavier than the regulation truncheon. "The medical evidence points to the possibility that the officer used a weighted rubber cosh on a piece of hosepipe filled with shot", Mr Mortimer said. "Mr Pesch died from a single heavy blow

heading

Br.

ie Tir

rts ority

for a storm

sides of the Irish border quickened yesterday as Ulster's two big "loyalist" groups intensified their public barde over the proposed constitution

nal conference and Mr Jack Lynch, Prime Minister of the

Irish Republic, prepared for a stormy homecoming today over his border pact with Britain In the North, the Rev Ian

Paisley communed to speak as if he was the voice of all Pro-

testants and once again re-served his position on whether

attend the constitutional talks.

He dropped some heavy hints,

however, that he might yet take

part.
The incipient Westminster

initiative is still in serious

trouble. The complex manoev-rngs of Mr Paisley and the official Ulster Unionists of Mr

James Molyneaux, who has said flarly that his members will

not be at the conference table,

are confusing some of the most seasoned local observers as the

two groups via for supremacy.

Mr Paisley flew into Belfast

to issue a lengthy statement after his meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher the day before. Apparently the Prime

Minister gave him the impres-sion that she means what she

says about imposing a solution if the local politicians cannot

igree. The consultative document

which will set out a number of possible means of restoring

ome local government powers, is expected to be published

ington Press Club about a deal

that would allow British heli-

copters to chase suspect vehicles for a limited distance

A boy aged 16 was found

Catholic Andersonstown area of Belfast yesterday after being shot through both knees

and elbows by a Provisional

IRA punishment squad for "anti-social behaviour".

Anti-Lynch protest: Mr. Lynch

said yesterday he was pleased with support in North America

for his policy of voluntary re-conciliation leading eventually

to a united Ireland, (Reuters

reports from New York). Outside the Hilton hotel, where he

was speaking, a number of demonstrators paraded with signs in support of the IRA

The Prison Department has backed down from a confronta-tion with the Board of Visitors

at Pucklechurch remand centre, near Bristol, over a refusal by

prison officers to escort Mr Rodney Morgan, a magistrate and member of the board, to see inmates. He is fighting to keep his position on the board.

When Mr Morgon, accompanied by a fellow board mem-ber, tried to make a statutory visit to the centre, he was told the boycott by the local branch

of the Prison Officers' Associa-tion meant he could not do so. Calling their action "abuse of

power", Mr Morgan began moves to take his case before

the High Court.

Boords of Visitors are appoin-

ted by the Home Secretary to keep an eye on prisons. The Home Office says: "They con-stitute an independent body of

By Our Home Affairs

severity, then it is a matter which could affect public safe-

continuance or possible recurral of which, is prejudicial to the health or safety of the Mr Mortimer said: "If the

police are using some sort of weapon which might prove fatal in the control of political demonstrations, then that is a situation which could affect public safety." He submitted that it came within the scope of the control of the submitted that it came within the scope of that section of the Act, and was a matter for a jury.

Dr John Burton, the west

from a weighty, but malleable, London coroner, adjourned the instrument without a hard inquest on October 12, after edge. If there is reason to sus-eight witnesses had given evi-

The family of Mr Blair a demonstration as a result of hearing of the application for Peach, aged 35, the New Zea. being hir by a police officer a jury. Mr Peach was a supusing a truncheon, or more porter of the Anti-Nazi League, probably a weapon of greater and the demonstration, on and the demonstration, on April 23, was against a National Front election meet-

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

Under the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, a coroner can summon a jury if he has reason to suppose that death occurred in circumstances, the died by murder or man-slaughter. But that section had been repealed. If there was a possibility that a police officer had committed murder, either within the scope of that sec-Mr Mortimer had argued on. Lord Widgery ruled that the circumstances surrounding Mc Peach's death did not come within the wording of the Act.

Mr Justice Griffiths agreed.

Mr Lynch is | BBC film man denies IRA incident 'staged'

By Kenneth Gosling
Mr Paul Berriff, the cameraman in the Panorama seam
which filmed armed IRA men in Carrickmore, co Tyrone, on October 17, yesterday supported the BBC's denial that it was stage managed.

The filming has been criticized by the Prime Minister and other MPs. It is being studied by Scotland Yard.

Mr Berniff said that he was

in Dublin when he had a tele-phone call saying he and his crew should be in Carrickmore at 5.30 that evening. They drove 200 miles arriving at 5.15. He said: "We drove through the village, saw no one, turned round and parked in a church forecourt. We sat smoking for five minutes and decided to drive through the village again before leaving." The crew was due in Belfast that evening. Two men with guns then appeared and walked away along the street. "I reached

for my camere and started film-ing straight away from my car." got out of the car who or five more men appeared at

said to the driver: "This is an IRA road checkpoint. Can we see your driving licence?"
They then stopped four more They then stopped four more cars and asked to see licences.

Mr Berriff said he was filming for only 12 minutes. Reports of sealing off the village and displaying weapons were ridiculous, as the film would show, he said. The film has

not been on television.

Mr Berriff, an award-winning cameraman, had spent seven weeks in Ireland making 12 films for the BBC including one for Panarama on the history of the IRA. It involved interview the IRA. It involved interviewing members of Sinn Fein but it was "ell cloak-and-dagger stuff". They would go to an interview after being told to drive to a crossroads or to fol-

The BBC board of governors met yesterday to consider a re-port by Mr Gerard Mansell, acting director-general, on the filming. A statement on its conclusions will be issued in a few days. The board may wait for Scotland Yard's report be-fore commenting.

Mountbatten trial is told From Annabel Ferriman

the two defendants in the Lord Mountbatten murder trial was exactly the same as the sand found on the slipway at the harboour where Lord Mountnext week.
In Dublin, MPs of the ruling batten's boat was moored, it was alleged at the Special Criminal Court IN Dublin yes-Figura Fail Party will be looking to Mr Lynch to say exactly what he told the Wash-

Dr James Donovan, director of Ireland's forensic sciences laboratory, told the court that he subjected the sand to energy dispersive X-ray anal-ysis, and found the sands were

identical.

Thomas McMahon, aged 31, a fitter, of Carrickmacross, co Monaghan, and Francis McGirl, aged 24. a grave-diager, from Ballinamore, co Leitrim, have pleaded not guilty to murdering Earl Mountbatten of Burma when his boat exploded on August 27 at Mullaghmore, co Sligo. laghmore, co Sligo. Dr Donovan, said that he compared samples of sand from 11 different beaches in the area, and none was similar

make a complaint or request, both at their regular meetings and during the visits which

... and during the visits which individual members make
The board at Pucklechurch, like others, is also the superior disciplinary authority, adjudicating when immates are charged with relatively serious offences assiner distribling.

As an academic Mr Morgan

has made prisons his special study, written books about them and was called by the May Committee on prisons to give evidence for their inquiry.

After a visit in July to the centre, a letter from the local branch of the association spoke of members' dissatisfaction with him. It said he had undermined

offences against discipline,

sudden change in wind force From Our Correspondent

Mr Roy Forsyth, master of the diving ship Star Canopus, working at the Beryl A platform site in the North Sea, where two divers lost their lives on November 26 last year, told a fatal accident inquiry at Aberdeen yesterday that just after 6am that morning the wind had suddenly increased from 15 to 40 knots.

own caste. One of her brothers is Mr Praful Patel, a campaigner on immigration since the 1960s.

"I was introduced to five boys and I was given the freedom to see them alone (one, two, three or as many times as I wished)", says Miss Patel.

"The final decision was left

to the sand at Mulaghmore slipway.

The trial continues today. Prison board member in visits row

Sands identical, Skipper tells of

Aberdeen Mr Roy Forsyth, master of

The ship lost its dynamic positioning power, he added, and was sent bodily against the platform, losing its mast. He told dive control to get the divers back inside the bell. changed to manual control on the ship and pressed the Dive Abort button. He was con-cerned about the danger of the diving bell.

He said there was no indication of the wind change as there had been with previous

weather front that suddenly in-creased the wind to 40 knots, and stayed there.

He added: "If I did not think it was safe to dive the ship would not have been there".

take no action.

The judge has ruled that, with evidence that lead is a potential source of danger to young children, the actions for possible the second of he properly recorded complaints
After the association's boycont decision and his attempted
visit; Mias S. F. McCormick,
the governor, told him by letter negligence against the oil com-panies should continue. He added that, with regard to a why she or another non-asso-ciation staff member could not claim against Associated Octel, escort him. She said other sraff associations generally dis-approved of their members unmanufacturer of lead addi-

dertaking duties refused by "members of a particuar staff association in the course of in-Mr Nicholas Albery, of west Mr Nicholas Albery, of west London, father of one of the children, is appealing against that decision.

Village check: Residents of Shipham, Somerset, affected by a poison scare last January, are to receive individual reports on the Cadmium and lead levels in

Mrs. Naomi Buchanan, the board's chairman, wrote to Mr. J. D. Cleary, liaison officer at the Home Office for Boards, calling the action of the staff the cadmium and lead levels in improper.
Miss McCormick has advised their gardens.
Statistics on the incidence of

him. It said he had undermined discipline, invited complaints when interviewing inmates, and made statements against staff.

That Mr Morgan denies, saying there is no evidence. Mr Morgan in a solution of those poisonous metals in the soil will be given within the tor, the local assocation had agreed to the governor and her deputy providing an escort for Morgan has indicated also that there is no evidence of unsatis-

New Labour threat toindependent schools

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Proposals to make independent school pupils ineligible for a student grant when they go on to university are being drawn up in the Labour Party. That could seriously ithresten the future of independent

the future of independent schools.

The Labour Plany has long proposal to abolish, or nationalize, all independent schools. It has never gone further than that, partly because it reelized that such a move would provoke fierce public resistance and partly because of the procorporating more than 400,000 independent school pupils in the state system.

the state system.

Now Mr. Neil Kinnock, Oppositionn spokesman on education, believes he has found a better way to attack independ-

for silicon By Our Education Correspondent

A plea to the Government to release the £12.5m pledged by the last Government for educamade yesterday by Professor Lewis Elton, of the Institute for Educational Technology, Surey University. "We must spend a little now in order to-save a great deal later," he

Ayesha Khatun, aged seven.

who awaits final decision on

pleaded with Mr Timothy Raison Minister of State at the Home Office, to allow her to stay and become a British

Mr Rojob, who has lived in British since 1962, said yester-day that the girl was terrified

at the prospect of returning to Bangladesh and was very con-

entirely up to me, with the rest of the family only volunteering

decide to marry any of them, though I am still in correspond

ence with one of them. Suppose I do decide to marry him in the end, what will my position be?

I have no desire to settle in India, since I was brought up

in this country and I consider this my place of residence. What do I do?"

She says she has lived in Britain for the past 20 years, attended the City of London School for Girls and went on to

obtain a BA in French and

"I have always admired the institutions of this country and. I regard myself as a loyal British citizen. On the other hand I am also proud of my Indian ancestry."

immigrants.

By our Home Affairs

Correspondent

passengers.

Algerian ".

woman alleges

A former immigration officer

says in Spare Rib, the women's liberation magazine, that she had handed in her notice in protest at the treatment of black people.

Immigration was the one area of British law where people

were treated as guilty until proved innocent, Miss Anthea Lowe says. "We were trained

in interviewing techniques designed to Jay traps for

Immigration officers teaching

Algerian ".

She alleges: "If a black Nigerian businessman appeared

white American business

however genuine he appeared "

The assumption was that no

white American businessman would want to settle illegally

The Home Office said yesterday: "We are familiar with the views of Miss Lowe. We are satisfied that the immigration

service carries out a difficult job efficiently and fairly".

In the event, I did not

deportation.

Indian marriage system is

explained to Mr Whitelaw

Official Solicitor | Traps laid for

said.
Speaking at a one-day conference in London on micro-electronics and education, organized by the Council for Educational Advance, Professor Elton aid that the silicon chip was going to cause a revolu-tionary change which within a few years would have enor mous consequences for society, then pattern of employment and unemployment, and educa-

Just before the last general election, the Labour Government declared that "the development of micro-electronics is of major importance to our industrial future. ment's view is that there is To that end the Labour Gov.

ernment proposed to spend about £100m on the development of micro-processors, and f2.5m a year was to be channelled through the Department of Education and Science over the next five years Although the Conservative

Government was pouring mon-ey into the Department of In-dustry for the development of micro-technology, no money had been put into the education sector, yet the need was

Indian ancestry.

"I for one, am very anxious to retain the traditions of my heritage." Those are among points made by the National Union of

Teachers (NUT) in its submission, published today, to the Clegg Commission on Pay Comparability. The 485,000 teachers in Eng-land and Wales are seeking a

By Christopher Warman Local Government

them gave personal opinions such as "always treat an Indian with more suspicion than an American" or "never trust an in front of your immigration desk, you were expected to take far longer examining him than you would the equivalent A ban on drunks and other

theques.

Violence has claimed eight lives in London this year, the council says, and many have been injured in fights. The code

nicularly when feeling is running high about the Government's plans to spend £55m subsidising pupils at private

subsidizing pupils at private schools. Under Mr Kinnock's proposses, only pupils who had attended a maintained school for five years before going into higher education would be eligible for a mandatory student

Students taking a first degree or who are on another designate their ruition fees, amount ing this year to £595, paid. They are also eligible for a

They are also engaged for a maintenance grant of up to 11,485 a year depending on parental income.

Mr Kinnock has announced that a funne Labour Government would immediately introduce legislation to end the covernment assisted discess ent schools. It would save pub Government's assisted places lic money and, he believes, scheme at independent schools.

£12.5m plea | Education cuts are chip learning falling short

By Lucy Horiges of The Times Educational Coopcils are cutting helf of

what they were told to cut from their education budgets this year, a survey of all 105 local authorities in England and Wales has disclosed. The survey, which appears in The Times Educational Supple

ment, republished today, sug-gests that local authorities are deferring cuts for the year 1979-80. That could mean some cooncils will have to cut beavily next year or make big rate increases. Savings are expected to be £98.7m instead of 5250m, a 1.5 per cent cut for this financial year, half the amount Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, asked for in his Budget speech,

The three biggest cuts have been made by Avon (3.8 per cent), Cheshire (3.7 per cent) and Doncester (4.7 per cent) all more than the average 3 per cent asked for: Eighteen authorities in England and Wales and six in Scotland have made no cuts. The London Borough of Newham said it was improper to cut in a deprived area.
The cuts are affecting adult

equipment particularly badly. The survey frond 29 authorates in which fees for adult classes had been raised. The books and equipment budget has been cut by 30 per cent in Gwent primary schooks, by 20 per cent in Lincolnshire and Rotherham and 18 per cent in Salop.

NUT demands 'true' pay Comparability Study By Our Education those in similar jobs since Correspondent April, 1974 A police constable recruit, aged 22 or over, earns 50 per more than half of all serving were being provided on the

aged 22 or over, earns 50 per more than half of all serving teachers of the same age who comes policy has been applied amers the profession on the more rigidly to reachers over the past five years than to any to a police constable is higher than the maximum for a private sector, let alone the than the maximum for a private sector, let alone the them the maximum for a private sector, and that furthermore the teachers' job has become among bosts.

Those are among points

the past five years than to early courses, each of four lessons, the public sector, let alone the costing 50p for children and private sector, and that fur £1.50 for adults. The property of the teachers of has fessional coaches were paid £5 The teachers' employers, the local education authorities, in

their submission to Clegg, say that while they accept the arithmetical accuracy of the teachers' calculations, they do land and Wales are seeking a not accept their arguments pay increase of at least 39 per that teachers' salaries should be updated to the levels sugto make up for their salary erosion when compared with in 1974.

Petition for 'profligate' council

By Ian Bradley Mr Michael Heseltine, Sec retary of State for the Environment, is to be petitioned to call for an extraordinar, audit of the accounts of Lam beth Borough Council, in London: The council, which is don: The council, wh. 1 1
Labour controlled, has refused
to implement a 13m reduction

Government The petition will be presen ted by Streatham Ratepayers Association, Streatham Chambe tives on the council.

Mr Robin Pitt, the Conserve tive leader, said that he hoped Mr Heseltine would receive the petition next week and that the results of the extraordinary me results of the extraordisty andit should be published and made widely available to rate payers to show "the utter pro-fligacy of the council".

Among the aspects of council spending which the pention will spending which the pention will mention are the provision of free tennis lessons for adults and children, including pro-fessional instruction and the provision of all equipment, the distribution of 180,000 free leaf-lets a year on such subjects as the care of house plants and the renovation of pine furniture, and the production of a comic for children every three years costing £1,090 an issue.

Mr Pitt said: "There has already been a highly critical district auditor's report and the situation has since got worse. The staff in the consumer services department has risen from 262 in April, 1978, to 362 last April.

The council runs three per-

tres, a mobile caravan and a consumer education bus at a cost of £233,000 a year. Then has largely been met by a Gov-erument subsidy, but from April next there will be no subsidy and the burden will fall on the The petition will point out

that Lambeth has more than 4,000 empty properties, more than in any other London borough. Yet £1m a year is spent on providing bed and breakfast for 360 homeless families. Rent arrears in the borough

increased from £2,460,000 to £3,261,817 between April and have been frozen for the past three years and the average rent is £7 a week. Mr William Shelton, Conser-vative MP for Streatham, in the

Commons earlier this month raised the subject of Lambeth's free tennis lessons. Yesterday he said that he regarded the council as "wildly spendthrift and profligate. Last week for example, they spent £5,000 of ratepayers money on organizing a demonstration march in protest against the Government's cuts. There was a 39 per

connecil's courts this winter for adults and children who had not played the game before. There are also refresher courses, each of four lessons.

Mr Michael Bright, chairman of the amenicies committee, said: "For Conservatives to be protesting about things like the cost of these tennis lessons is just penny pinching. The Conservative councillors on my committee have never complained. As a result of the courses, large numbers of people are playing on our courts and generating revenue."

Disco dancers face weapons search

Correspondent
Young people visiting discotheques will be liable to be
searched for offensive weapons under a code of practice pro-posed by the Greater London Council.

undesirables; rules for dealing with troublemakers and limits on noise and lighting are other suggestions in the code, Disco Rules — OK?, put forward by the GLC yesterday in an attempt. to curb violence at disco-

Mr Stanley Bolton, chairman of the committee, said that the wave of violence at some discotheques and the appalling death toll demanded targent action. The code was an attempt to raise standards and ensure better control. "We have no wish to spoil young peoples fun, but the music to cool down a potentially violent armosphere. They sters lives shall not be put should not play records too at risk," he said.

country, gives guidance to discotheque operators and staff on how to avoid trouble.

It follows six months of conclusation with leading operators. If it is approved later this month by the Public Services and Safety Committee it will be criminal record, be of good physical stature and be able to look after themselves in difficulties. Mr Stanley Bolton, chairman of the committee, said that the wave of violence at some disco.

The code seeks to establish standards of dress, to ensure if possible an equal balance of the sexes, and to prevent access by alcohol for those under 18. It says security stewards should be over 18, "have no criminal record, be of good physical stature and be able to look after themselves in difficulties." They should wear distinctive dress: dinner jackets or inscribed T-shirts—but should not carry

Tributes for Gracie Fields

Leading figures in show business were among those at a service of thanksgiving at St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, yesterday for the life of Dame Gracie Fields.

Roy Hudd, the comedian, in an address, described her as the greatest female artist Britain had ever produced.

Caning investigation The London Borough of Har-

row is to investigate corporal punishment in its schools after parents protested about the caning of young children, including an epileptic boy aged seven Norbury First School,

15 more radio stations approved

dustrial action".

Approval in principle of the establishment of 14 independent local radio (ILR) stations and a BBC station at Plymouth was announced in the Commons yesterday by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

With those commercial stations already operating and nine others in the pipeline, 43 such stations will be broadcasting within the next few years. The new approval covers:
Ayr, Barnaley, Bristol, Bury St
Sdmunds, Guildford, Leeds,
Leicester, Londonderry, Luton/
Bedford, Newport (Gwent),
Preston/Blackpool, Swindon,

Worcester/Hereford and Wrex-ham/Deeside. The minister said he accepted in principle the need for a station in east Kent (Canter-bury/Dover), but wished to con-viewers are satisfied with the bury/Dover), but wished to con-sider further its location and Coverage.

Nineteen ILR stations exist and nine more were authorized last year. Contracts have been awarded for seven; Cardiff and Coventry should be on the air early next summer and the other six before or in 1981. Two others, Aberdeen/Inverness and Southind/Chelmsford, will be the subject of announcements

Mr John Thompson, director of radio, Independent Broadcasting Authority, said the first of the new batch of stations should be ready to begin broad-

Half of those questioned last February and March chose in-dependent relevision as their favourite channel, 41 per cent BBC 1 and 9 per cent BBC 2.

Market Research Bureau's survey of 7,697 people aged 15 and over and drawn from every region as having a significant influence on its thinking about the future of independent rele-vision. At the end of this year casting in 1981.

ITV survey: An independent gramme contracts to operate survey on the public's opinions on commercial television, made channel is due to begin.

Ministers are urged to act quickly on child benefits By Our Social Services

Correspondent

Ministers were urged yesterday to act quickly to raise supplementary benefits for children

Mr. Piachaud also called for an increase in child benefits since more children in working family between suffering poverty.

plementary benefits for children and child benefits in the light the battle to raise child benefits

Independent television was seen as "friendly, go-ahead and lively", with a wide variety of in gthe greatest hardship but it entity grant to avoid babies because and lively ", with a wide variety of in gthe greatest hardship but it entity grant to avoid babies because for many grant to avoid

and child benefits in the light the batrle to raise child benefits of evidence that state support next November, 18 months after does not provide for the basic cost of keeping a child.

Professor David Donnison, chairman of the Supplementory Benefits Commission, said yessocks and shoes, food and occatering that families with child-sen on benefit near expression.

was politically unrealistic to ering born into poverty was also pect more help for them if arged by the recently formed working families were not also Money for Maternity Campaign. The most vulnerable mothers were denied the insternity coming the publication of a grout, whose value had dropped study by Mr David Piachand, below the level in 1911 when lecturer in social administration is was introduced, the campaign at the London School of Economics, which showed that supple said.

The Cost of a Child, by David mentary benefit rates need to Piachaud (Child Poverty Action be intreased by a half if they Group, 1 Mackin Street, Lonwere to provide for the mini-don WC2; 65p).

Delay expected on new pension and wages rule

for its abolition on the ground that it limits employment opportunities for pensioners.

"The Government's recognition of the universal right to work by bringing the earnings rule to an end is a victory for common sense", Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern England, said vesterday, "Now we must press for the next step in personal unoice through flexible retirement."

That issue will be explored in the forthcoming White Paper after that.

By Pat Healy

Pensioners may have to wait ment of Health and Social souther four years before the Government fulfals its new that the document will not incommisment to end the earnings rule. Plans are not well possis for ending the earnings advanced and the present constraints on public spending cost of ending the rule at bestraints on public spending cost of ending the rule at bestraints on public spending cost of ending the rule at bestraints on public spending cost of ending the rule at bestraints on public spending cost of ending the rule at bestraints on the lifetime of the sources have their pension reduced under the earnings present Parliament was rule each year a thy proporpresent Parliament was rule each year a tiny propor-welcomed yesterday by organi-tion of the millions potentially rations which have campaigned affected. The fact that so few

ARLIAMENT, November 15, 1979_____

at or some 1400m which had to be to be rectanges began when Mr. The exchanges began when Mr. Illiam Hamilton (Central Fife, ab) asked if the Cabinest meeting policies for Healing with inflation the morning had been an were not in doubt, when did the recable affair. (Labour mention the question of a 15 per central to the high office in May mere not in the election? Mrs. Thatcher—The manifesso said there were a number of decisions on public expenditure—which we would stee give an assumance and we should transfer tax from the mire before the makes a number of decisions of the mire before the makes a number of the mire before the makes and that we have done. (Conservative thems.) In the end, if will necesse the national income.

Mr Pavid Steel, leader of the property of the mire policies for Healing with inflation to the same of the mention to the same and the cabinet which will not be much deeper direct taxation to inflice the mire before the makes and that we have done. (Conservative thems.) In the end, if will not be much deeper direct taxation to inflice the mire before the makes and that we have done. (Conservative thems.) In the end, if will not be much deeper direct taxation to inflice the mire before the mire were a number of decisions on public expenditure.

of cheaper cocing coal is vital for the steel corporation which almost always has many difficulties. The ham, C)—Overseas borrowings cooling coal from the National amounted to fist, Isam. and the imported coking coal amounted to fist, Isam, and the imported coking coal amounted to fist, Isam, and the imported coking coal amounted to fist, Isam, and the imported coking coal amount fit is necessary for steel to have the last government was of a record amount it was more than doubled during the lifetime of the last government. The whole of public sector borrowing require-

result. In incentives which will increase the national increase of the present increase the national increase of the present increase in part in the edge of the present increase in the still sides by that view, would have been that on the increase in horrowing as ight as it is, and it would have cen higher with the other party. Conservative cheers), we have to ave interest rates high enough, oget in the money to pursue the increase in horrowing then rateful for his support in get increase in horrowing then rateful for his support in get increase in horrowing then rateful for his support in get increase in horrowing then and now public expenditures. I will be the furcies in horrowing then and now public expenditures. I will be the furcies in horrowing then and now public expenditures. Chamiltons would have been the support of the present of the strikes on sending out telephone bills which mean that we shall be short this year of some strikes on sending out telephone bills which mean that we shall be short this year of some strikes on sending out telephone bills which mean that we shall be short this year of some strikes on sending out telephone bills which has to be borrowed.

All then to stay competitive. It is government. The whole of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, and t

Drill and discipline Drill and discipline for young thugs for young thugs that he has abolished exchange control? Why has he taken no action in this mini-Budget on credit cards and Access cards since private borrowing is the main cause of the monetary problems which he faces? How will he protect millions of homseholders, particularly small familes, against a further increase in mortage rates following James of the "isw and order mob" and all, memality unstable and socially effuse to indulge in meedless har. The has abolished exchange control I am delighted to stand on the judgment by the former MP for Manchester. Central (Mr Harold Lever now Lord Lever now Lo

o the "law and order mob " and ill, mentally unstable and socially efuse to indulge in needless harden indulge in needless harden indulge in needless harden indulge in a constructive education programme for dealing with juvenile crime for dealing with juvenile crime

nore than the minimum three on the counts' sentence.

The regime will place emphasis these policies as an experiment. The project, which will be carefully monstored, will start in the spring of 1980.

The other counts counts are indicated in the cost, the staff, training, the types of young person involved which will enable us to make experiment and the counts of the control of the cost. The staff, training, the types of young person involved which will enable us to make experiment. including the cost, the staff, training of 1980.

The only significant addition to normal costs is likely to arise if it is necessary to increase the present these are experiments and we staff. Decisions on this will be should have the right to full information.

The only significant addition to make proper comparisons. I disconsist the present these are experiments and we staff. Decisions on this will be should have the right to full information.

The only significant addition to make proper comparisons. I disconsist the proper comparisons. I disconsist the proper comparisons. I disconsist the proper comparisons and we should have the right to full information. only:

Mr Russell Kerr (Hounslow, Felham and Heston)—Thank you costs
Sergeant Major. (Some laughter.)

Mr Kilroy-Silk—Why does hir staff.

Whitelaw laugh, particularly when
the medical officer at Send says ject.

some of the hardened young image.

Mr Michael Latham (Melten, C)—
The so-called law and order brigade represent about 95 per cent of the people of this country. (Conservative cheers.) Mr White-law should take no uptice of those nostumes which have been singularly unsuccessful.

Mr Whitelaw—We will pursue these policies as an experiment.

Mr Mertyn Rees. Chief Objection.

only significant addition to normal costs is likely to arise if it is necessary to increase the present staff. Decisions on this will be taken during planning of the pro-

The main instruments must continue to be our public expenditure and tax policies, which to gether determine both the size and the composition of the PSBR, and interest rate policies.

Recently the supplementary special deposits scheme, or cover, special deposits scheme, or cover, what is a present applies to the 10 months from mid-June, 1979, to mid-April, 1980. It will now cover mid-October, 1980. The effect will be to avoid building into the target for the new peniod the posts, while target for the new period the excess growth of the money supply in the recent past, while allowing a reasonable period in .

which to offset that excess. ... Britain's future depends abord all on mastering inflation. This can only be done if we bring the money supply under firm control progressively reduce the rate of monetary growth over the years, and pursue the most rigorous according on public standing. restraint on public spending. The supposed alternatives to these policies are a delusion. None of them would be respon-sible and none of them would be

sustainable.

The action I have taken today underlines the Government's total and continuing commitment to getting inflation down. Labour cries of "resign."

Charge of incompetence over monetary policy

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and econo-mic affairs: (Leeds, East, Lab) questioning the ChanceBor on his mic affairs: (Leeds, East, Lab) questioning the Chancellor on his statement, said the measure amounted would face millions of fellow citizens with the unhappiest Christmas on record.

This Government which relies exclusively on monetary policy (he said) has proved totally incompetent even at that. As a result, the British people face the highest interest rates in history, the highest mortgage rates in history, and possibility of a farther disc in mortgage rates in the new year.

I hope the Chancellor can assure us he will be shortly publishing the mid-year forecast and that it will include an estimate of the PSBR in the coming year and will make clear—with the shortfall in output engineered by the present Government that public expenditure, even after the cuts, will still be highernext year as a proportion of GNP than this year, contrary to what the Prime Minister told us it should be on Tuesday.

The Government's policies are pushing the inflation rate up to 20 per cent or higher in the new year.

Is he satisfied that even with 17 per cent minimum lending rate he will achieve his objectives on per cent minimum lending rate he will achieve his objectives on win achieve his objectives on money supply, since it is bound to be a negative interest rate when inflation rises to this level. The policy on exchange control has opened a gaping loophole in the Government's control of monetary

Can he explain how weeks after he amounted the policy on exchange control, he and the Bank of England have still failed to agree on how to plug that hole and why on earth has he kept the corset still in place when it is well known throughout the banking

indusands of small businesses our own.

Witch sow face bankruptcy as a result of inits continuing liability?

Has be yet made an estimate of take the decisions necessary to carry through effective control of

The reduction in the annual intake of immigratus from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan as a result of the Gapternment's proposals on male flances would be something of the criter of 2,000. Mr William Whiteliam, Home Secretary, (Pensith and the Border, C) said at question time in reply to Mr Enoch Powell (Down, South, Off UU).

He added that no one could estimate what would be the increase by the end of the century is action on these lines had not been taken.

Dr Shirley Summerskill (Halifax, Lab) asked if he would clarify the position, which was still obscure, of an application under the rules made between the publication of yesterday's White Paper and the

UK passport holders

Mr Richard Luce Under-Secretary
for Foreign and Commonwealth

South Africa
States, for white
available, there a

New rules should reduce

The reduction in the annual intake date when the new rules were laid of immigrants from the New Combefore Parliament and approved.

Mr Richard Luce Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth States, for which no figures are available, there are at least 500,000 United Kingdom passport holders resident abroad who have the right Canada, Australia, New Zealand, of entry into this country.

ment which will follow this right-ening of the cash position of Bri-tish companies, and how long will he and his colleagues allow the tish companies, and how long will he and his colleagues allow the nation's economic prospects to be ruined by a bunch of bumbling doctrinities? (Labour cheers.) Sir G. Howe—I do not intend to compete with him in discussing the quality of Christmasses over which he presided. We shall certainly be publishing the forecast for next year as required under the Industry Act at the appropriate time. When we come to consider his suggestion that this Government has engineered or presided over a fall in output, one begins to see the quality of his comments. It is high time for him to realize, as the country realizes, that the decline of that sort is the consequence of the conditions of the economy over which he presided.

Mr Healey also understands the extent to which continuing shortcomings in our industrial performance are caused by recurrent industrial action, freesponsible instead of a willingness to improve productivity.

If, it is the case, as Mr Healey

productivity.

If it is the case, as Mr Healey If it is the case, as Mr Healey suggests, that public expenditure next year will be a larger proportion of our GDP, I hope he will then join us in the continuing and necessary task of reducing that burden on public expenditure.

He knows very well that it has necessary to do, with the modest nothing to do with the modest expansion of credit attributable to the use of credit cards that we face these problems. It is the continu-ing size and burden of public spending, which is why it has to be reduced.

He suggested that exchange con-trol may or may not have had something to do with these matters. The monetary figures all im-proved before the decision to modify exchange control was amounced. On exchange control I

immigrants by 2,000 a year TV channel

Would such an application be accepted and a decision made on it under the old rules and not the new ones because the new ones would have no force in law?

Mr Whitelaw—Paragraph 13 of the White Paper makes it clear that applications for entry will be decided on the basis of the rules in

An application made before the publication of the White Paper will have to be decided on the basis of the existing rules even although the decision may be taken after the

new rules come into force.

monetary policy came ill from him. Let him remand himself of what he said to the House just over 12 months ago: "If the Government were to fail to take timely action when necessary and thus to lose control of the money supply, the sufferings of the whole of the British people would be infinitely more serious than the sufferings from increases in mortgage rates." Mr Healey—Will the mid-term forecast to be published next Tuesday include the forecast of the PSBR next year? The Government has proved incompetent at controlling money supply, even before the abolition of exchange control. That abolition will make the problem still more difficult. What does he propose to do about it? Sir G. Howe—I propose to take the necessary action announced today to ensure continuing a effective control of the money supply. There has been a favourable case for a number of years for an examination of the methods of the control of money supply. That is why I set in hand the inquiry. It would be unwise to proceed at a faster pace than we are in that respect. Mr David Steel, leader of the

be unwise to proceed at a faster pace than we are in that respect. Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles)—The criticism of the Chancelor's policy is that he is relying wholly and exclusively on coursol of the money supply as a weapon to control inflation. Has he repented of the folly of abandoning any Government policy on price rises and income rises? Sir G. Howe—Action of this kind is necessary in order to establish,

is necessary in order to establish, in the long-term interests of busi-ness, effective control of inflation. Firm and early action of this kind will be widely supported by those businessmen who recognize that it is this Government's determination to keep inflation under control.

Mr Steel persists in repeating the canard that we are relying solely on the monetary policy to beat inflation. That is not so. As a crucial part of supporting mone-tary policy we are implementing fiscal policies and politices to con-trol and reduce public expendi-

ture.
We recognize and continue to assert the imperative necessity for those responsible for pay bargaining to conduct their affirs in a way, ther is consistent with the consistent with the way that is consistent with the growth of money supply being ing rates. He should not think achieved.

We do not think it right to special single method to deal with intervene with direct regulation of that particular form of credit.

Welsh language

on fourth

that channel generally.

avoided.

We are satisfied that the fair-est, most efficient and most eco-nomical way of achieving our

est, most efficient and most economical way of achieving our
objective of more Welsh language
broadcasting is for BBC programmes to continue to be carried
on one of the BBC's two channels and for programmes from
the Welsh ITV contractor or
from independent producers to
be carried on the fourth champel.

The consultative machinery which we will propose on scheduling will ensure that clashes between programmes in Welsh are

oroneo.

Our plans will mean that viewers in Wales will have available to them, as well as programmes in Welsh, the programmes to be provided on the fourth channel for the United Kingdom as a whole.

income growth. That sows seeds of its own destruction. Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles Scot Nat) said that inflation would scot nat) said that inflation would now go ahead like a forest fire. He asked what would now happen to the Prime Minister's desirable policy to achieve more home buyers.

Sir G. Howe-Home buyers, like sir G. Howe—Home buyers, take every other member of the community, would not be profited by a failure to control the rate of the money supply. The effective remedy is to bring that money supply growth under control. It is no service to the people to ignore that lesson.

supply growth under control. It is no service to the people to ignore that lesson.

Later the Chancellor said: The prospect of unemployment in the year ahead, or the year after, depends as much on the willingness and capacity of the people to turn away from irresponsible industrial action to work together to improve productivity and to improve the performance of our economy. We are long past the point when people should believe that each and everything that happens in our economy can be influenced by direct Government actio. We are creating the conditions in which it will be easier for the people to begin improving their economic performance. It is that we shall have to concentrate on in the years ahead.

Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne, C)—Are not credit cards

bourne, C)—Are not credit cards an open invitation to overspend? An advertisement in the London An advertisement in the London Evening News last night by a leading multiple store offered an instant \$240 on the basis of repayments at \$10 a month, a major factor in the growth of money supply. Should not something be done to curb it?

sir G. Howe—We have been con-cerned about this and have made investigations and inquirles. The proportion of personal lending, including credit cards and other such devices in total bank lend-ing, is still very small, less than one-sixth. The contribution by credit cards as a part of that is even smaller.

even smaller.

Experience suggests that if we control one kind of credit we find ourselves leading to more sophisticated kinds of credit. Credit card lending is subject to the consequences of higher lend-

Aerospace and aviation Bills next week

Monday: Civil Aviation Bill, second reading.
Tuesday: British Aerospace Bill, second reading.
Wednesday: Debate on various EEC documents.
Thursday: Debate on subject to be convenient. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, said in a written reply: We have given very careful consideration to the arrangements to be made for Welsh language programmes once the fourth television channel is in operation, in the context of our proposals for that channel septerally.

announced.
Friday: Private Members' Bills:
Social Security (Maternity Grant)
(Amendment) Bill and Tobacco
Products (Control of Advertising,
Sponsorship and Sales Promotion)
Bill, second readings.
The main business in the House of
Lords will he. Lords will be:
Tuesday: Bail etc (Scotland) Bill,
committee. Debate on energy programme and nuclear industry.
Wednesday: Debates on deteriora-

tion in the English language and on the need for a nation youth service.
Thursday: Bill of Rights Bill, committee.

Parliamentary notices House of Commons

Better protection for **British companies** trading in America

reassert and reinforce the defences attempts by other countries to enforce their economic and commercial policies unflaterally in relation to international trade. Mr. John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade (St Ives, C), said in moving the second reading of the Protec- laws and its legal principles. the second reading of the Protection of Trading Interests Bill. The Bill provides better protection to companies and individuals in the United Kingdom against attempts by overseas countries to impose their domestic legislation and regulations outside their own territory. It also made certain overseas judgments unenforceable in the United Kingdom.

In effect the practices to which successive United Kingdom governments had taken exception had arisen in the case of the United States which had shown a tendency

in certain respects over the past three decades increasingly to try to mould the international economic and trading world in its own

There were certain well-established and deeply held principles in United States economic thought and law which, no doubt from the best motives, the United States sought to have observed by its trading partners elsewhere in the world. This arithude was shared by the United States legislature, its contributed to the situation to which the Government objected.

Selv. This was a legitimate exercise of British sovereignty.

Mr John Smith, Opposition spokasman on Trade, Prices and Consumant on Tra

trust or competition law, but there were many other areas where the United States tried to impose its OWN law or concept of good prac-tice on those who did business with it and even on those who did not ni

Powers possessed by many agen-cies in execution of duties laid on them by the United States Con-gress might lead them on occasion to pursue inquiries or launch pro-ceedings against persons who according to the Government's view of international law were outside the jurisdiction of the United States. Successive British governments had been obliged to inter vene in such cases on behalf of

No British government could accept that British Jobs should be harmfully affected by legislative actions of Congress or enforcement actions of United States agencies. While to the casual observer it might not appear a matter of special importance that a partic-ular company was involved in a United States anti-trust inquiry, or

subject to investigation by some other agency, issues of national interest were involved for Britain. One case involved Cunard and Bibby shipping lines, who had been fined \$6m, the largest in the history of the Sherman Act. They now faced the threat of further proceedings and more sizeable fines by the Federal Maritime Commission for effectively the same oftences.

On top of that, civil treble damage proceedings had been begun against them in which the claims might be over \$1,500m in treble damage suits. Rio Tinto Zinc was at risk in another treble damage and trust case where damages of up to \$6m were claimed.

The Government did not dispute the right of the United States or

The Government's objective was to any other nation to pass and any other nation to pass and enforce what economic law they would like to govern business operating fully in their own country. The objection arose only at the point where a country attempted to achieve the maximum beneficial regulation of its own economic environment by ensuring that all those who simply came into contact with it abided by its laws and its legal principles.

There was an attempt to export economic policy and law to per-sons domiciled in countries which sons dometried in construct which might have quite different legal systems and priorities, without recognizing that those countries had the right to lay down the wandards to be observed by those trading within their jurisdiction.

The Bill was not and American or anti-anybody. It was designed to protect, not to provoke, but dealt with matters where the law and legal practice of the United States had become a matter of intermarional concern, not only Britain but to other countries also, many of whom had adopted their own means of looking after them-selv. This was a legitimate exercise

Preeminently this arose in anti-rust or competition law, but there were many other areas where the were many other areas where the tracts and Commercial Documents

Act, 1964.
Their effect was to widen the powers of the Secretary of State; about which the Opposition made

One clause. One clause. In shorthand form, gave United Kingdom companies and cipzens the right to hit back at those people who pursued them and have obtained triple damage awards against them in the courts etaclushed them are the court of the United States by allowing them to the for recovery of excess. them to sue for recovery of excess damages in British courts. This needed careful scrutiny.

It was a novel proposition not yet advanced by this country of any others which shared this prob-

There might be circumstances in which the use of the power to sue by United Kingdom companies or citizens might not be in Britian's national interest. Such action might trigger-off another counter action in the United States. They could get to the situation where legal action followed legal action in the respective courts of respective countries.

They should not delude them-They should not delude them-selves that the passing of this Bill would solve any of the serious problems which now existed be-tween the United Kingdom and United States Certainly, they would not be solved by taking expensive lengthy actions in the courts of their respective coun-tries.

The serious problems should be tackled by the traditional method of international dialogue and dis-

House of Lords The Justices of the Peace Bill was read the third time.

Financial imbalances within EEC

: wopean Parliament trasbourg :

he report of the committee n Budgets, discussed yesterday, as carried but only after two rucial amendments had been assed by a narrow majority. Members carried parts of the coort stating that the present adjectary imbalances affecting offering imbalances affecting one member states called for an immediate solution, and recommending a system of "financial qualization" based on the concept of per capita gross domestic roduct and organized within the ramework of the community of the

Rowever, they deleted the parts i the report stating that through ch a system member states hose per capita GDP was higher tan the Communicy average rould finance a new budgetary unponent to be made available member states whose per apita GDP was lower than the ommunity average. An attempt by some mem

An agempt by some members of the report referred back to the Budgets Committee; because they said there had not been nough preparation for the death, because they are action from Mr James Scott-Hopkins Bereford and Worcester, ED). He said it was extraordinary hat some members had said there as insufficient preparation. Why ad they not said that on Monav? It had not come out of the the the whole of Europe had ten talking about the situation

EEC must invest in alternative energy sources Ministers were expected during the Herr Erdmann Linde (West Germany, Soc) said a new boost must the table together to discuss how reasonable supplies at reasonable should be a world conference on coal because soon there would be a trade war in every.

M. Fernand Herman (Belgium, Erc) Commissioner for energy samounced during a debate on chetry.

M. Fernand Herman (Belgium, Epp) said the measures taken by missioner for emissioner to the mission had never return and by the year 2000 it was more than likely that there could be a shortage of thirty-five milition barrels a day at world level.

Calling for encreased investment with a sudden shortfall in allerances sources of energy, could happen at any time. states would have to be exceeded.

Mr. Michael: Gallagher: [Nouting-hain. Soc] moved a motion on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research deploying the failure of EEC Energy Ministers to take action in the Commission's proposal for the increased use of coal in power stations and stating that any further delays in the suggested programme would prejudice the Community's attempt to reduce dependence on imported of.

The motion urged the Council to speed up decisions on other Com-mission energy plans. Mr Calbigher said they were not Mr. Callagher said they were not asking for a subsidy for the coal sector but a subsidy for the coal sector but a subsidy for the electricity supply industry to encourage them to burn more coal, thus saying the Community valuable oil. They were not asking Parsament to accept a coal-based energy policy but a comprehensive energy policy with a place for coal, it seemed the Council were prepared to discuss any form of energy except coal.

Here Ernet Mutters Hermann (West

Herr Ernst Muller Hermann (West Germany, EPP) said the mustable situation in fran and other oil the whole of Europe had the situation in franching one of the situation in the situation of the situation in the situation in franching of the situation in the

Herr Edunger said that scount or Mr Madron Seligman (West later the celling fimiling Community expenditure to I per cent getting deeper every day and they of the VAT yield from member saw no sign of steps to implement states would have to be exceeded. getting deeper every day and they saw no sign of steps to implement an effective European energy policy, to harness the substantial financial resources of the Community or to pool resources in a crists. But they saw an indecisive Council, tickling at the problem and setting oil import targets they could not hope to achieve, dealing with the symptoms rather than the

> The need for a Community spirit was nowhere more important than in an energy crisis and while each country was obsessed with the principle of "fair return" every initiative was being blocked.

He hoped that after Dublin there would be a new constructive spirit at Council meetings. I hope (he said) that a spirit of compromise will replace the present spirit of narrow anional self-interest, and that goes for my country as much as any other. Herr Brunner said they must view recent events in Iran, and the curting of oil supplies to the United States, with caim. The fact that 3 per cent of Opec production was not now going to America did not mean they were in dire straits.

The situation could be coped with, in Europe there were 115 days of stocks and reserves which was enough to deal with grave difficulties and enough there were not panic reactions which could lead to a crisis. lead to a crisis.

Producers and consumers had to cooperars. Now was the time for ruined by the dumping of Christ-will look at it with expedition.

Funds had to be channelled away from the consumer sector and into the energy investment sector. While 2 per cent of the Com-munity's gross national product was required at present to guaran-tee emergency supplies this could rise to 6 or even 8 per cent in That meant enormous sums of

money would have to be spent. Some £25,000m a year would have to be made available to finance investment of this sort. The solution most be found in energy-saving. It was possible Since 1973 they had made savings of something like 7 to 8 per cent. We have no more time (he said), the crisis we expected in 1990 is with us in 1979.

days ministers would finally approve Euratom loans amounting to about \$1,000m. That would not be enough. Funds neemarically.

I know (he said) that people will say that means we will have to go over the 1 per cent VAT limit on Community expenditure. But sooner or later that limit will have to be exceeded, not to waste money but because it is necessary for the people of Europe.

Mr Allan Rogers (South-East Wales, Soc) said Herr Brunner had proposed a solution to this prob-lem which would exacerbate lem which would exacerbate another. It was not necessary to increase the budget to solve this problem. The Commissioner had indicated support for nuclear energy, but it nuclear energy was so safe why were establishments having to be built in oudying regions of the Community? Why not build them in the middle of Rome or London? The scientists lie (he said)

There is no safe nuclear energy and we cannot sacrifice the lives of unborn children on the altar

Investment must be made in of present alternative energy sources. He hoped that within the next few tomorrow. The motion will be voted upon **Dumped Christmas cards**

of present greedy needs.

could ruin an industry Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, promised at question time to investigate a complaint that Christmas cards were being dumped on the EEC market.

Mr James Provan (North East Scotland, Ed) asket Mr Jenkins to set up a monitoring process for material being dumped in the EEC:

mas cards which have no nomen-clatme on them to say where they come from. There is no reason to believe that they have come from a state that professes religious affiliations.

It is intolerable that Christmas cards should be dumped into our community with such consequences.



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Defence risk in decline of merchant fleet

By Michael Baily Shipping Correspondent

Britain's merchant fleet has declined so fast in the past five years that there are fears over the implications for defeace.

A particular worry is increasing dependence on the Trans-Siberian Railway, which carries a tenth of the key trade between Britain, West Europe, and the Far East, and plans to more than double its share within three years. Any sudden disruption in the flow would not only wreak havoc in Western economies, but stop the supply of important materials and equipment.

Britain's fleet has shrunk by quarter from million to under 38 million tons, in the past three years, and it is feared that the decline may continue, although the slump in tramp and tanker rates that was the main cause of it has recently shown some improve-

British owners may go on selling ships rather than buying them, it is feared, since market conditions have improved.
Three reasons are given: the recession is moving from tramps and tankers to liners, in which Britain has a big interest; domestic inflation, fuelled by pay awards about 20 per cent to seafarers this year, is eroding the British flag's traditional cost advantage British owners, pulled down by five years of nationalization and slump, lack the financial resource to expand and re-equip now that better times

To meet the latter point, the To meet me sauer point, me industry is seeking a temporary reintroduction of investment allowances so that profits made in the better markets can be nvested in new ships rather than paid in tax.

According to Sir Ronald

Swayne, chairman of the Overseas Containers consortium. begun to face up to the Russian maritime threat. Recent actions by the Soviet Luion in Spitz-bergen, the Arctic, the Horn of Africa, Cuba, Afghanistan, iVet-nam, and the Kurile Islands, wece all aimed at controlling vical material resources and trades routes and potentially denying them to the West. At a time when Britain's merchant fleet was shrinking. Russian shipping increased its trade from 24 million tons in 1974 to 33 million in 1978.

Western shipping had also become more vulnerable because of technical advance, Sir Ronald said. His company had replaced 120 conventional cargo liners with 18 big container ships, which meant 18 missiles instead of 120 torpedoes were neded to dispose of

The tendency of the EEC towards "expensive self-suffi-ciency" was a further harmful factor, in that it not merely lost markets for Europe's exports, but in the process lost "friends and the ability to exect influ-

The General Iouncil of British Shipping said that the loss of tonnage in the first nine months of this year had been 5.1 million tons compared with 45. million for the whole of last year. The British fleet, which led the world until 1966, has now dropped to fourth place after Liberia, Japan, and Greece.

Mr Heseltine attacked over **North Pennines**

From John Chartres Manchester

The Countryside Commission vesterday criticized Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary, of State for the Environment, for withholding approval of the designation of 900 square miles of the North Pennines as an area of outstanding natural

beauty ". It complained that Mr Heseltine was witholding approval partly for the "irrelevant reason" that the Commission wdas studying general policy relating to the designation of

such areas. The North Pennines area, stretching from the south Tyne valley to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and taking in Tyndedale in Northumberland, the Wear valley and Treesdale, in co Durham, and the Eden valley, in Cumbria, was designated as an area of outstanding

natural beauty last December by the Countryside Commission, by the Countryside Commission, subject to confirmation
Mr Heseltine said last month that he proposed not to approve the designation although he had yet to make a final decision.
Mr R. J. S. Hookway, director, of the Countryside Commission and in a reply released sion, said in a reply released yesterday that the area would have been designated more than 10 years ago if a decision had not been deferred to provide

time for consideration whether it should be given full National A survey by the Countryside Commission last year showed that two out of three residents

in the area favoured designa-tion but the proposal has been opposed by farming and industrial interests.

PC appeal fund reaches £35,000 The appeal fund for the family of Police Constable Desmond Kellam, aged 31, who was found dying in a street in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, last October, has reached about £35,000.

P-c Kellam, a probationary policeman from Dilton Marsh, near Trowbridge, died on duty on October 3. A man aged 19 has been charged with his



Emergency operations room in action last winter.

Whitehall brief: Strike response

Part IV—the water industry

Sewerage breakdown is political nightmare

politician's nightmare. It is the ultimate sign that Govern-ment authority has broken

ment system failed and mains water supply became con-taminated, public health would be placed in severe hazard. In such conditions Cabiners could

easily topple

After electricity, water supply is one of the contingency planner's most in-tense worries. There has never been a national water strike. All the Civil Contingencies Unit has to go on is the experience of limited and local breakdowns such as the one that afflicted the Pennine division of the North West Water Authority last winter when manual workers came out on unofficial strike.

In January the North West Military District had 27 service standby at Fulwood Barracks. Each unit consisted of a Land-Rover, a driver, an electrician and a chlorine expert. A Defence Council instruction had been prepared under

the Emergency Powers Act, 1964. It needed only the signature of two council members for the operation to go ahead.

The water authorities were most reluctant to call in troops. Officials kept their talks with the military secret by meeting at a public house some distance

from their Warrington headquarters, They applied great ingenuity to the task of fulfilling their ing sewage and supplying drinking water without military

Supplies were discoloured

A number of expedients were used. Where the quality of raw water draining off the Pennines water draining off the Pennines was high, treatment plants were by-passed and supply flowed direct from reservoir to household. Ploculants, normally added to assist the coagulation of solids, were held back to eke out the time before filters became clogged.

Supplies in the Bolton area were discoloured as a result.

Supplies in the Bolton area were discoloured as a result, ton the normal household can but health hazard was avoided and boiling was recommended Managerial staff went into treatment plants at night to carry out essential operations river out essential operations river out essential operations river applying chlorine to kill dacteria. Sewage was diverted from the Bolton treatment plant into the river. Of the 350,000 households in the Pennine division, 2,000 were affected. Of

households in the Pennine division, 2,000 were affected. Of those, only 200 were totally without piped water because of bursts caused by frosts. The lesson of the North-west experience, and similar erup-tions across the Pennines in tions across the Pennines in Yorkshire, was that the Government could "win" a long, drawn out battle with manual water workers provided the dispute was local and, above all, unofficial, enabling supervisory and managerial staff to keep working with relatively easy consciences.

consciences.

What genoinely frightens the planners is the unknown territory of an official national water

tary of an oricinal national water strike.
Last winter the CCU updated its plan for dealing with such an eventuality. Unlike the electricity supply study, the wide-spread use of troops was countenanced it concluded that the country could be saved from disaster in the guise of health hazard, provided super-visory staff cooperated. Without their assistance, the attempt would fail.

The bulk of the supervisory

and managerial grades are members of the National and Local Government Officers Association. The best guess is that most of them would stay at their posts during a national emergency, though some might take a minimalist position, con-fining themselves to performing their normal duties but refusing to supervise members of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers ordered to work

with them. The first stage of the plan requires for its implementation the declaration of a State of Emergency under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, as water authority equipment would need to be requisitioned by the Forces. All three Ser water implements of the state of the sta

y Peter Hennessy vices would be needed, with Sewage in the streets is a REME and Royal Navy elec-olitician's nightmare. It is trictans and Royal Engineer chlorine experts the most vital. The plan specifies the use of 3,000 technicians, 2,200 drivers and vehicles and 5,000 general duties men. With control and command staff added, the total Service complement required would be about 15,000 men, close to the upper limit of troops available without severe disruption to Nato and Northern

> In addition to treatment teams of the type that stood by in Preston in January, four-ton Army lorries, with 400-gallon water tanks in the back and 200ton trailers in tow, would be ready to move into areas where supplies became seriously con-

In such a contingency, troops and equipment would be stretched very thinly across the country. The Cabinet would have no reserves of military labour to draft to other tasks if more essential supplies and

ervices were disrupted. Even if its concentration was not diverted, the planners believe that the Government would have to step in very quickly and settle the dispute.

No reserves of labour

If all 15,000 troops were deployed, the risks would still be very great. Probably a walk-out by supervisory staff in just one large conurbation would tip the scales

Within 48 hours of manual

. out. bealth hazards could become a real danger. The most immediately vulnerable points are sewage treatment plants upstream of water supply intakes drawn from rivers. If the strike coin-cided with a period of wet weather, sewage storage tanks would fill that much quicker and untreated effluent would be discharged into rivers. The greatest worry is the backsiphonage of sewage and industrial waste into the mains water supply. Metallic con-taminates cannot be dealt with

taminates cannot be deat with by the simple expedient of boil-ing the water. It needs to be distilled to separate it from such impurities, not an opera-tion the normal household can undertake with ease.

The most common disorder resulting from contaminated matter simplican could be disc.

cially nasty, the worst consequences, with luck, could be avoided relatively easily. avoided relatively easily. Strikers, if the experience of the North-west is a guide, would cut off supplies to industry with little compunction. But they would think very carefully be-fore putting family and friends

Chlorination vital point

Unlike, say, the miners, water workers are very evenly spread throughout the community and cannot isolate themselves from the wilification that would cer-tainly follow if they placed the health of the population at risk. Both sides of the industry are both sines of the industry are acutely aware that chlorination, the disinfection of water supply, is the breaking point. They set great store by paragraph 30.2 of the 1977 national agreement, known in the industry as the Green Book. It reads:

Green Book. It reads:
The water service is essential to the public and it is agreed by both sides that every effort shall be made to avoid any industrial action which would prejudice public health and public safety and ensure that in the event of industrial action every effort should be made to avoid harm to the health of consumers.
The paragraph has never had to be invoked.

Like electricity workers, water workers live constantly with the knowledge that their formidable industrial power is tranmelled by a succession of trigger points, beyond the last of which the consequences are unthinkable.

As one veteran manager of essential public services put it: Because they are so strong, they are also weak."

Next: The military view. Lloyd George and the strike

WEST EUROPE

M Giscard's promises greeted by jeers in south-west France

Foix, France, Nov 15 Jeering crowds turned out to welcome President Giscard d'Estaing in this ancient for-tress town this evening, when e arrived to tall the people how much the Government will do for them and the rest of south-western France over the

He told them they would get better roads, support for agri-culture, craftsmanship and industry and they shouted in sar-castic disbelief. S peaking from the council chamber, his voice was carried out on loudspeakers over the constant catcalls and chants of the bannel waving protesters penned behind fron barriers outside in the cold. Riot police stood by fingering their shields and

The President acknowledged the fact that no bead of state had visited this town in the Pyreneanioo thills for 20 years Pyreneamon mans for An years and said that this means the people might feel cut off psychologically and geographically. For once, the roaring crowd seemed to agree with

The south-west of France is one of the bastions of the left in the country. They hold 22 of the 37 Parliamentary seats in the region. The President himself won only 45.8 per cent of the vote there when he won office in 1974.

It is a cut off region, whose population is ageing far faster than the rest of the country as young people leave in thou-sands every year. Unemploy-ment stands at 1.3 per cent bove the national average. On top of that it expects to bear the brunt of eventual Spanish entry into the EEC, even

prepared for this, with three out orc every four farmers

The banners in the crowd reflected their worty, "Farm-workers have a right to live", they said. "We want work, not the dole."

The President stopped briefly first at St Girons, a picturesque old town on the banks of the river Salat where the population has fallen from 100:000 to 30,000 since the war. The Communist Party had plastered the centre of the town with posters saying: "Only 30 mintes among us after years of organizing unem-ployment". Giscard supporters spend last night trying to stick their own posters on top of them assisted by two police patrolling constantly to

aste buckets away. Here at Foix the authorities also tried to spare the Presi-dent from the protestors. They lined his supporters up on the pavement on the town hall side of the road and security men running along the other tide of his car account him side of his car screened him from a glimpse of the clenched fists of the demonstrators. As he stepped out of the car he roar from the crowd was

all but drowned by the amplified blast of the fown band But the President is too shrewd to be folled by such cosmetics. He faces an election

in 18 months time. Only by stilling the anger in the for gotten regions of France—of which the south-west is the prime exampe—can he look forward to reelection wit the sort of majority that can satisfy his ambition to speak for the whole country.

Officer critically ill after shots in Basque city

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Nov 15
Hopes for the early release of Senor Jarier Ruperez, the MP held hostage by ETA, the Basque separatist terrorist organization, diminished today as suspected Basque secessionists

shot an arm yofficer in San Sebastian. Lieutenant-Colonel López de Diego was reported to be in critical condition at the Red Cross hospitol in San Sebastian after an emergency operation.
Two young assailants sprayed
him with submachine gun fire
at about 8.45 am as he was

starting his car to travel to his

duty station.
The attack came shortly ofter Senor Carlos Garaikoetxea, president of the Basque General Council, the interim Basque regional government, said of the ransom demands made by the kidnappers of Senor Ruperez: gested that the demonds might be met despite statements by the Governoment in Madrid that there would be no negotiation with the terrorist organization. Political observers in Madrid interpreted the shooting of the

army officer as a warning from terrorists in the Basque country that they lost patience with the Governments refusal to bargain with them.
The observers also saw the

attack as a veiled warning that the Senor Ruperez, who is the chief spokesman for the ruling Centre Democratic Union, might

meet a similar fate unless the Government decides to accede bers of ETA said to be ill in

The other demand made by the terrorists, for the creation of a committee of inquiry by the Basque General Council to inquire into allegations of torture of Basque political prison-ers, has already been met in practice as taken steps to form such a committee.

Señor Ruperez, who is 34 and father of one daughter, was-seized by ETA terrorists on Sunday morning while he was on his way from his home in the centre of Madrid to a hotel on the outskirts to attend the closing session of a congress of centre parties from Larin America and Spain.

Colonel López de Diego, who is 53 and the father of seven, is an infantryman. He has been stationed in the north of Spain throughout his military career. His latest assignment is as an administrative officer with regiment of mountain troops.

Roads barricaded

Belfort, Nov 15 -- Roads into this town in east France were blocked today by trade unionists from the Asithom-Atlantique electrical engineering factory who set up barricades "to make the public aware" of a long-standing industrial con-

The West German Govern-

ment is resisting, calmly and

with considerable diplomatic

skill, a campaign by the communist block to weaken its sup-

port for the Nato plan to station

medium-range nuclear missiles

primarily on West German soil.

The pressure is being applied in two areas where the West

Jesuit control of Vatican radio thought to be at stake

Pope may allocate greater role to Opus Dei political movement

Rumours that the Opus Dei (which also deals with secular Cherry. Given the discontent movement is seeking an enhanced status within the Roman Catholic Church and that the Pope is favourably dis-

posed to the request are arousing disquiet in Rome.

The movement claims 70,000 members, most of them lay people, drawn from 30 nationa lities. It was founded in Madrid in 1928, and was particularly influential in political life during the closing years of General Franco's rule. Since 1946, its headquarters have been in

The present Pope was said The present rope was said to look with special favour on Opus Dei, before his election. Hence, it was understandable that the Opus Dei should renew its request to the Vatican to change its status from their of a lay institute to something giving more freedom of action. The fact that such a request

had been formulated was dis-closed in the Spanish press earlier this month. The movement first cast doubt on the reports. El Pais of Madrid then pub-lished what it claimed to be the complete document pre-pared by the Opus Dei with pared by the Opus Dei with the object of gaining a new statute from the Pope which would free it from direct

institutes) and from the The movement has since document published by El Pais as a sinch has indeed been our to the Vati- The Popular

can. As well as the Spanish Pepe is thinking of removing Vatican Radio from the country

der and now has a Spaniard as its general, do not hide the fact that there is no love lost between themselves and Opus Dei

A number of bishops espec-ially in the Anglo-Sesson world, are said to be perurbed about the movement's intentions and have been seeking copies of the El País document. The move-

The crucial point is the Prope's own ambiguous position. His one highly questionable appointment so far to high office in the Curia is that of

many sections of the price hood, the nomination of a n son regarded as extreme refused to comment on the conservative as well as close affair, which suggests that the connected with Oous Bei can

The Pope made this appoin press reports a series of articles ture for his visits to Irela appeared in the right-wing and the United States where spoke particularly sover, about priestly discipline. The are now fears that he may ta of the Jesuits and making it the congregation dealing with over to Cous Dei.

The Jesuits, that most for religious orders out of the dealing with the Jesuits, that most for religious orders flexible hands which also had a Spanish foun. and appoint a strict disciplation there as well.

Under Paul VI Mgr Benzi now Cardinal-Archbishop Florence, was the stronge figure in the Curia and w Ogus Dei. He played an impo-ant part in disentangling t Spanish church from the Frandictatorship so that the chan could be made more smoot towards working with a dec

Among the very few cardin of the Curia who now appear Baggio, who is sai dto be a porter of Opus Dei.

Vatican staff ponder creation of union

From Our Own Correspondent The Vatican took an uncertain step into the twentieth century today with the news that its employees are planning to create a union.

It is estimated that about 1,000 of the Varican's lay labour force of 1,500 will join the enterprise. The organizers are being careful to avoid the impression that what they are doing is intended as a challenge to the authorities. The whole plan, as one of the organizers said this morning, rather earnestly, " must be well pon-

dered. Their employer is, after all, the Pope, and popes are complete autocrats in their own domain, possessing all legislative, executive and juridical power, Pope John Paul II, however, never ceases to tell the world about the importance of human rights and he can hardly complain if the projected union is being formed "for the pro-tection of the rights of the em-ployees of the Vatican."

The project was given a form of official recognition shortly before the Pope left for Ireland and the United States in late September. He handed over staff and labour problems to Cardinal Casaroli, his Secreleading organizers of the planned union. The mearing lasted half an hour and the cardinal was favourable to the

idea.

The first meeting included about 40 people and they elected a committee of four

had employment situation and there have been increasing signs of discontent throughout this year. A reasonably modern system was not introduced until as late as Pope Paul VI's reign Before his time, employment was totally paternalistic. Jobs were given to faces that fitted or to persons backed by some one with influence, and pay was decided on similarly haphazard

Pope Paul VI introduced proper wages scales, a pension scheme, severance pay and the possibility of borrowing as an advance on salary. These reforms were insufficient, especially because the Varican's employees live in the highly volatile etmosphere of Italian wage demands.

Their basic sagries are low by Italian standards and after a rise of 10 per cent given by Pope Paul VI some eight years ago have remained stationary. There are advantages in working at the Varican. Salaries are not taxed. Food and house hold goods, petrol and tobacce can be bought at much lower prices than on the Italian market. But this is not a great help to the control of the

to those employees who live

have to live partially on the Italian economy Those who live in the Vatican are beter off because they pay little rent. There is no private e : inthe : Vatican : . the buildings are publicly owned and there is a practically most system to state ownership, certainly more than the Pope-would have known as a citizen

of Poland:

Austrians go ahead with Prague trip

Dr. Willibald. Pabr. th Austrian Foreign Minister, ha started a three-day official vis-to Czechoslovakia. In spite of series of incidents between th two countries during the las two months, the Austria Capinet decided to procee with the visit and not postpon it as other European govern

ments have done recently. In early October, Pave Kohout, the playwright and producer, was refused re-entry to Czechoslovakia and deprived of his citizenship after he had been officially allowed to work for a year at the Burg Theatre in Vienna.

In answer to widespread protest in Austria, the Czecho klovak. Embassy in Vienn issued a long statement, two pacagraphs of which were assessed by the Austriar Government as a threat references. Austria's security. After Austria's security. After Austria's protest the statement was withdrawn and the embassy's press attaché recalled to Prague for a period

Soon after there was a new wave of protest from the Austrians and Czechoslovak exiles in Austria against the sentences in the Prague trials of members of the Charter 77 INE.: VICIDE Havel Discouries Yesterday, on the eve of the minister's visit, Fremek Janyt, a Czechoslovak student, and son of a former Communist Party official, was called to the embessy in Vienna and informed that are had been deprived of his Czechoslovakian citizenship because of his contact as a student in Vienna with "sub-versive" elements

about 40 people and riesy. The Pope has received at elected a committee of four least two anonymous letters leaders from various depart from groups of employees this ments. The present Pope inherited a serious economic difficulties.

All main nations of Europe sign Bonn, Nov 15

air pollution pact From Our Correspondent

Geneva, Nov 15 All countries of Europe except Albania, Cyprus and Malta have signed the convention on long-range air pollution during the meeting here convened by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The three-day meeting also adopted a declaration on long-waste rechallent

tion on low-waste technology and recycling. Senior government advisers will meet here in February to decide on allocations for financing the air-monitoring network specified in the conair-monitoring

Mr Janez Stanovnik, the ECE executive secretary, told a news conference that stratospheric winds were now carrying an estimated 100 million tons of sulphur dioxide annually.

On nuclear energy, he said:

"It must come but it must come safe" Fuel conservation now would give scientists more time to eliminate the risks. The Comecon countries, he added, had taken the report on the Three-Mile Island reactor mishap in Pennsylvania as a basis for enhanced plant secur-

Gunmen kill **Portuguese** leftist militant

Coimbra Nov 15.—Gunmen shot and killed Senhor José Manuel Placido, a leftist militant, as he was driving his wife to work near here today, the police said. Senhora Placido was wounded but was said to

be out of danger.

It was the second violent incident in Portugal in two days. On Tuesday Mr Ephraim Eldar, the Israeli Ambassador in Lisbon, was wounded and his Portuguese bodyguard killed in a machine gun and grenade attack outside his embassy. The police said that Benhor Placido, who was 32, was a

former leader of the Trotskyist Revolutionary Workers Party; but this was denied by a party spokesman —Reuter,

Germans are most sensitive: threats of dire consequences for its East-West relations are being combined with prospects of arms reduction, which is an important objective of the Government. West Germany has been singled out, there is little doubt here, because of its key strategic position and in particular because of its alertness to the mood in the East.

rot the moon in the East.

For Bonn can never for a moment forget that the ugly line which divides East from West runs right down the middle of Germany. Large numbers of each side's men and weepons are strained and weapons are stationed on German soil and Germans would probably suffer first and worst if war broke out.

Any chance of the two halves of Germany ever coming to-gether again—an aim which the Government is constiturionally bound to pursue-would depend on the removal of East-West mistrust and ten-sion. Meanwhile, closer riesparticulary human ties-with East Germany and the security of the enclave city of West Berlin require friendly relations with the eastern neighbours. Warnings from President Brezhaev of the Soviet Union and other Communist leaders that the deployment of the mis-

Bonn resists Eastern pressure on missiles

The new 155m Nato howitzer FH70—jointly developed by Britain, Italy and West Germany—that can fire six shots a minute and has a range of 15 miles, is put on show by the 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery at Münsterlager, West Germany.

a member of the alliance, officials say, will always take priority over relations with the East.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, has stated clearly that Bonn will not be moved by threats. He sounded a warning that attempts to intimidate West Germany or split the alliance only reduce the credibility of special stable to discuss Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign will be able to discuss Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Germany or split the alliance only reduce the credibility of Mr Brezhnev's proposals on arms reduction and spoil the

Brezhaev of the Soviet Union and other Communist leaders that the deployment of the missiles in West Germany would severely damage these relations are seen here, therefore, as an attempt to drive a wedge be tween West Germany and its Nato allies by playing on these needs.

But Herr Schmidt, the West Germany in the service of the servi But Herr Schmidt, the West said, lies in Mr Brezhnev's German Chancellor, was the declaration of willingness to first to point out the need for negotiate. This must be taken medium-range weapons to at face value and its sincerly restore the military balance in verified at the negotiating

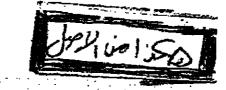
allies will be able to discuss this when Nato tackies the dual

position when Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, visits Bonn on Wednesday.

But Herr Schmidt, the West said, lies in Mr Brezhnev's German Chancellor, was the declaration of willingness to in point out the need for negotiate. This must be taken medium-range weapons to at face vatue and its sincerlty restore the military balance in verified at the negotiating Europe after the introduction table.

The talks have long been held missiles to await the result of up over this tooint.

These eforts in particular. These groups are expected to have brought comments that create a lively debate at the over the leading role in distart the beginning of December, armament efforts within Nami buttar present appear unlikely security and reliability as later by calling on the Soviet sensibilities of other Europe Government's position.



urprise dismissal of eneral involved in Vablus mayor dispute

lablus, West Bank, Nov 15 .- General Matt to expressing the Israeli general at the centre view that such killings would the attempted deportation of continue as long as Israel con-Mayor of Nablus was sud- I ly removed from his posttipued occupying Arab land.

etence Ministry officials said government had for some e considered abolishing the t held by General Dany Mati I the action had nothing to with the arrest and subsewith the arrest and subse-nt legal wrangle over Mr sam Shaka, the mayor of the gest town on the West Bank. The officials said General it's duties will in future be idled by an assistant of the fence Minister. The move came as a surprise the Israeli public, including

the move came as a surprise the Israeli public, including neral Matt who said the first and about it on Israel radio. In the West Bank and Gazalings remained high among 23 mayors who resigned. Lier this week in protest at Shaka's arrest. They said by would not return to their sts unless the mayor was rests. sts unless the mayor was rened to office.
At a meeting with General at last week Mr Sheka was not less week for Social was ported to have voiced support. Palestinian guerrillas who led 34 Israelis in an attack at year on the coastal road rin of Tel Aviv.

An account of Mr. Shaka's marks was leaked to Israel do, Rading to voicerois raeli demands for the mayor's moval.

'rom Our Own Correspondent

Efforts to maintain the

handover of the most historica

section of the Sinai, the Byzan-

It is built below the granite

peak where, according to radition, God gave the Ten

commandments to Moses, and ince the Six Day War in 1967 as become the most popular

ourist spot in the Sinai.

mall cemetery only if the emains of one of their pre-

iecessors were exhumed and

indria, and its 15 Greek Orthu-

consumption.
Archbishop Damisanos, the

emoved to the room. The monastery, named after martyr beheaded in Alex-

Apart from its priceless

monastery of St

erusalem, Nov 15

Sinai monastery to Egypt

nomentum of the Middle East larly upset by the presence of peace process in the face of scantily clad female hikers.

The strains on relations be Yesterday the Archbishop ween Israel and Egypt con repeated his concern about inued today with the formal Scheme to construct a triple handover of the most historics scheme to construct a triple handover of the most historics scheme to construct a triple handover.

ollection of ancient manual his historic visit to Jerusalem cripts, the Sixth Century his historic visit to Jerusalem monastery is also famous for Away from the glare of public room of skulls. This exists licity. Israel's massive redeher come of skulls. This exists licity. Israel's massive redeher come of skulls.

andria, and its 15 Greek Ortho by the nowns of El-Arish and lox monks are being handed Res Mohammed by January 25, back to Egypt two months a move which will give Egypt

earlier than was agreed at about 70 per cent of the Sinai

Camp David. The compex and expensive.
The move will be followed exercise involves the laying of
next week by the return of 112m of water lines and the
the Alma oilfields which at removal of 87,000 tons of

present provide Israel with military equipment about one fifth of its domestic. After its completion, the way consumption. will be open for the full nor

raeli demands for the moval.

A larer transcript of she marks showed Mr Shaka confined himself, under peated questioning from from srael hands back historic

110 settlers menace survival of Mr Begin

A small cluster of tents and mobile homes perched incle-gantly on a harren hillside over Strong press criticism of General Matt followed but Israeli Government officials insisted that, whatever he had said to General Matt Mr Shaka looking this large Arab town could provide a catalyst for had been a persistent opponent of the Israeli occupation and of the Israel occupation and would have to go.

The mayor was locked up in Rame prison near Tel Aviv on Sunday, but his depurtation was blocked by a Supreme Court injunction taken out by his wife. A government appeal against the injunction is due shortly.

The 23 Arab mayors, who met at Nablus town half today, issued a matement saying the Shaka affair was just another example of the Israelis trying to rid themselves of awkward West Bank leaders.

bringing down the beleaguered coaking government of Mr Menachem Begin.

Looking more like an adventure holiday project than a threat to the Middle East peace process, the Jewish settlement of Eton Moreh will provide a crucial test of Mr Besin's ability cruciel test of Mr Begin's ability to deal with the externe right-wing supporters of Gush Execution.

wing supporters of Gush Emonsin.

Next Thursday, the 30-day deadline set by the Israeli Supreme Court for evacuation of the site will empire. But the settlers still maintain they will not leave voluntarily, despite repeated amenots by the Government to buy them off with promises of a greatly expanded settlement policy.

There are 110 people now living in the hilliop settlement, including 63 children. Most of the adults are articulate and intelligent and all share an apparently unshakable conviction that they have a biblical right to land which the Supreme Court ruled was seized illegally from its Arab owners.

Typical of the settlers is Mrs Mikhail Shvut, a 26-year-old Tel Aviv housewife who, with her lecturer husband and baby son Shebron (the Hebrew name for Samaria), helped to establish Elon Moreh last summer amid widespread Arab protests.

"We are here because this is the historic land of Israel There is no doubt about our rights. They were given to us as a result of God's promise to Abraham and no government can take them away", she told me:

Ourside the Shvut home, a

At least 50 people were reported missing today after a Greek cargo ship ran into a Romanian tanker at anchor in the Bosporus off Istanbul. The when the 5,298 toune Greek ship Evrianis with a cargo of ship Evrianis with a cargo of a Turkish pilot upon entering water pipes, hit the Romanian the Bosporus from the Black Independiente carrying nearly Sea, but had let him off at the

50 missing in

tanker blast

Bosporus

From Sinan Fisek

Tehran, Nov. 15

Trial.

Iran's ruling Revolutionary

Council—anxious to clarify the Ayatollah Khomeini's intentions

towards the hostages who have now spent 11 days in the occu-pied American Embassy in

Tehran—were forced to post-pone an meeting with the Iranian religious leader today when his office announced that

be had cancelled all appoint-

ments until next month because of "fatigue".

The last word to have been

the tisoners must remain in captivity until the deposed Shah is returned to Iran for

Whether the ayatollah has softened his conditions for the

release of the hostages was not

known tonight although Mr

Iranian Foreign Minister, has said that the women prisoners

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr,

can take them away, she told me.

Ourside the Shvut home, a garden of sorts has been planted among the boulders and a short distance away is the 6ft-high Star of David which the settlers have erected. Every night this is illuminated with the aid of a generator and it is clearly wisible to the citizens of Nablus in the valley below.

"By settling here, we are going to make the Arabs used to "the fact that we are in Samaria to stay", explained Mrs Shvut. "If we are moved away, they will get hopes that they are going to get this land, which in fact belongs to us."

Leaders of Gush Emurim are now exploiting to the full the now exploiting to the full the potential strains which would face any Israeli Government having to use force to dismande a symbolic site like Elon Moreh Already they have threatened to bring in thousands of supporters to resist the evacuation. The movement has been in-uriated by the apparent deter-nination of the Defence mination of the Defence Ministry to adhere to the court ruling and move the settlers within the court deadline. The Gush Emunim leaders

met Mr. Begin in Jerusalem to-day after failing to get satis-faction earlier in the week during six hours of talks with Mr
Ezeh Weizman, the Defence
Minister. There was no indication afterwards that any solution had been found.

Earlier, the Cabinet's ministerial Defence Committee new settlement programme for the occupied territories, seen by

observers as a further attempt to appease the ultra-nationalists. The plan envisages provision of housing for up to 50,000 receiving the are

tion was completed today, his power is now likely to receive "a just, pious, enlightened courageous and sagacious per that this arduous, not to say spiritually wearying role, will be given to none other than

scene of the explosion.

The captain of the Greek vessel, whose crew of 33 were all rescued, was reported to be the Bosporus. slightly injured and suffering from shock eH had picked up

of a crowd of several thousand francian Government and lead to the freeing of the hostages the freeing of the hostages the fire in the freeing of the hostages the fire in the free free in the free free in the free in the held in the American Embassy in Tehran. The Iranian Government would be satisfied only with the return of the Shah to the faces—were burnt in front of a crowd of several thousand Iran for trial by an international court, he told a press

conference.

Turkish fire-fighting ships pump foam onto the burning wreckage of the Romanian Tanker in the Bosporus.

95,000 tonnes of oil off theh violent explosion, followed by

two smaller ones, shattered windows of buildings for miles around, including at the Top-kapi palace and the Blue

Three injured survivors of

the Independiente's crew of 54 were picked up and the body

o fa seeman was washed ashore at Moda, a few miles from the

'Fatigued' Ayatollah refuses to

rule on fate of American hostages

of those present had earlier marched through the centre of Tehran to shower flowers into

pressed their satisfaction than

Mr Shapur Bakhtiar, the Shah's

former Prime Minister, had not been given asylum in Britain.

When they reached the Embassy

of France—the country in which Mr Bakhtiar has sought temporary refuge—the crowd

expressed their appreciation of the sanctuary which the French

had given to Ayatollah Khomeini before the revolution.

today awaited a three-man British television crew, who

have been working in Tehran for the American National

Broadcasting Corporation. Mr Martin Fletcher, his camera-

man and sound technician were

arrested by Islamic guards out-side the American Embassy this morning and held for almost six

hours while their video-cassette

film was viewed by armed students in the compound.

Yesterday, the NBC crew had been filming on the roof of a

A less pleasant experience

to Ayatollah

find his way to the Marmara Sea unassisted. About half an hour later, his ship hit the Romanian tanker, which was anchored wait-ing for daylight as tankers are

Tophage port, saving he would

banned from crossing the Bosporus at night. The reasons for the accident werenot immediately known. There was no fog which is a frequent cause of accidents in

All road and maritime traffi in the area of the crash was suspended as firefighting units, backed by vessels from the Turkish navy and a nearby oil refinery, tried to control the

Long strips of burning crude oil could be seen slowly float-ing down the Bosporus into the

Marmara Sea. Mr Orhan Erbug, governor of Istanbul said it had been "a close call" for the city, although the tthreat to coastal buildings had now passed.

Pollution move: At the request of the Romanian Government, Captain Michael Garnett, a British expert, was flown to

Istanbul to advise on ways of preevating pollution from the burning tanker. Captain Garnert, aged 52, is the top technical expert at the Internat-ional Tanker Owners Pollution Federation, the London-based worldauthorityon marine pollu-

Levesque bastion among three seats lost From John Best

Ottawa, Nov 15

The Parti Quebecois Government of Quebec has suffered a devastating defeat with the loss of three provincial by-elections to the opposition Liberals.

Mr Claude Ryan, provincial
Liberal leader, said his party's sweep in yesterday's elections was proof that the people of Quebec wanted the mainly French speaking province to continue playing "an active and responsible role" in the Canadian confederation.

The Parti Québecois defeat came one day before the third anniversary of the party's accesanniversary of the parry's accession to power in a provincial election that raised serious doubts about Canada's future. A referendum on the parry's plan for "sovereignty-association" political independence for Quebec, in economic association with the rest of Canada—is to take place in the province next

One of the ridings taken yes-terday by the Liberals—Maison neuve, in east-end Montreal-had been a Parti Québecois stronghold.

The party won Maisonneuve rith a 9,000-vote majority in with a 9,000-vote majority in 1976. But yesterday its candidate, Mr Jacques Desmarais, aged 36, a labour lawyer, lost. it by nearly 3,000 votes to the Liberal candidate, Mr George Lalande, aged 40, a court admitsistrator.

In Prevost riding north of. Montreal, Mrs Solange Chaput-Rolland, a broadcaster and member of last year's federal task force on national unity, trounced Mr Pierre Harvey, the Parti Québécois candidate, by 9,000 votes. Prevost, like Mai-sonneuve, had been held by the Parti Quebecois.

The other seat won by the Liberals yesterday, Beauce-Sud, south of the city of Quebec, had been held by Mr Fabien Roy, an independent who quit the Quebec Legislature earlier this year to take over the federal leadership of the Social Credit Party.

The Liberals now have won all six by-elections held since the Parti Québècois assumed office. Standing in the Quebec Legislature are : Parti Québécois 68, Liberals 29, Union Nationale 9. Independents 1, one seat

Dissident trade unionist sent to mental hospital

Moscow, Nov 15.—A court here has ordered the detention in a psychiatric hospital of a member of an unofficial Soviet free trade union," the man's associates said today.

He was named as Anatoly Pozdnakov, who was arrested on September 10, His trial took place in the Oktyabsky district of the capital on October 30. not further details were

available. Nikolai Ivanov, another member of the group, said the founder of the free trade union. Vladimir Klebanov, a Ukrainian coalminer, former was still being held in a psychia-tric prison hospital in the Ukrainian city of Dneprope-

Klebanov was arrested in Moscow with other members of his group in February 1978, not long after calling a press conference for foreign correspondents.

The unofficial trade unionists, who are almost all unemployed after conflicts at work, say the official unions work as an arm of management in Soviet factories and do not protect the workers' interests.—Reuter.

Threats to

From Charles Harrison

Uganda's National Consultative Council, the country's interim parliament, temporarily suspended its sitting in Kam-pala after at least eight of its 127 members received anony-mous letters threatening that they rould be killed

Tunis, Nov 15.—President Carter's freezing of Iranian assets in the United States was criticized at an Arab League ministerial meeting tothe grounds of the British, assets in the United States French, Italian, West German and Soviet embassies.

At the British compound, which is still daubed with antiimperialist slogans from earlier states said they would think twice in future before investing in America. The sources said the Libyan delegation asked the meeting to adopt a resolution condemn-ing the Carter Administration's

attitude. But it was rebuffed by Iraq, which said Ayatollah Khomeini's administration in Tehran was even worse than the deposed Shah's.

Nov 15.—President

Our Ankara Correspondent writes: Mr Ramsey Clark, the special emissary of President Carter to Iran, left Istanbul today for Washington, having apparently lost all hope of getting in touch with representatives of the Iranian Revolutionary Council to end the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran.

Mr Clark, a former Attorney.

General, was held up in Istanbul for over a week after the Ayatollah Khomeini announced that he would not only refuse to receive the envoy, but would also not allow him to meet other Iranian officials.

During his stay in Istanbul, Mr Clark had at least one telephone conversation with Mr Abu Firaz, the representative in Ankara of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Washington, Nov 15.—The Shah will probably be well enough to travel in two weeks. State Department spokesman said here today. However, any decision about a move rested entirely with the Shah's doctors who are treating him for lym-phatic cancer, the spokesman added.—Agence France-Presse.
Moscow exasperation, page 8

8 Ugandan politicians

they would be killed.
The threats are alleged to

have come from supporters of former President Yusufu Lule, who was ousted in June after 68 days in office and replaced by President Godfrey Binaisa. Police officials here say information about the source of the threats was obtained from members of an armed gang who were captured and interrogated

Local residents overpowered some members of the gang, killed them and burned their

The council meets in the parliament building in Kamnala. Members complained that it lacked security and arrange ments are being made for armed guards to be placed around the building before the council resumes, probably tomorrow.

The councillors who received the threats now have armed Tanzanian soldiers as bodyguards.
A curiew is in force in

Kampala but night-time killings continue. On Tuesday night, five members of one family were shot dead. In many cases the killings appear to be politi-cal since little or no attempt is made to steal valuables from the victims' homes,

Russians blame 'Cold War' Britain for lack of trade

trovsk.

From Michael Binyon Moscow, Nov 15

The Russians today blamed Britain for the disappointing level of Anglo-Sovier trade, explicitly pointing to the poor political relations between the two countries as the reason why trade had not developed as much as it might have.

Commenting on the high level discussions in Moscow last month between Soviet trade officials and a delegation led by Mr. Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya. Industria said the negative factors preventing better trade relations were neither commercial nor economic. "They reflect the general position of Britain visa vis the Soviet Union and ques-

tions of détente". Referring to the mass expulsion of Soviet diplomatic personnel in 1971, the paper said Britain had artificially restricted the number of Soviet trade representatives in London in the past eight years. As a result the Russians were forced to conclude contracts with other countries that could have been signed with Britain.

The paper referred to the export embargo on 150 strategic items as a "remnant of the

it asked why Britain was doing, a brisk trade in arms with many countries and, specifically, was ready to sell China arms, while it banned the export to the Soviet Union of such things as metal-cutting machine tools and some types of synthetic rubber. At the trade talks last month, Mr Parkinson said Soviet officials had several times asked him about Mrs Thatcher's recent speech calling

ties which the Russians were-

now exporting themselves. And

on Nato to accept new mediumrange nuclear missiles. He admitted that politics influenced trade relations, but thought the Russians awarded contracts on the basis of what was the best value for money. Britain is one of the few -

Western countries with a subunfavourable trade balance with the Soviet Union. For the first nine months of this year Britain bought \$263,400,000 worth more from the Russians than it sold-a figure almost equal to the grade deficit for the whole of 1978. Britain has frequently urged the Russians to take up more of the export credits available to them. But British imports have risen 18 per cent over last year items as a "remnant of the while exports to the Soviet Cold War". It said the items Union have fallen one per cent.

Drug case Briton | Miners buried

43, from Ealing, a record producer, was jailed for three vears and ordered to be given six strokes of a cane for possessing beroin.

It said the miners were working at the Brezik open-pit coal

Archbishop Damisanos, the malization of relations between Greek Orthodox Archbishop of the two countries. This is Sinai and Abbot of St Cath scheduled to begin with the erines has already forcibly exchange of ambassadors in expressed his hopes that the February. Retired officer for Salisbury police post

Mr. Shaka was instrumen in bringing the court case which blocked establishment of the controversial Blon Moreh serile-

controversial Blon Moveh serilement on a hilloop near Nabus, Nationalists in the government demanded a heavy programme of new settlement to compensate for the loss, and the Cabiner's settlement committee today agreed to establish 19 "settlement points" in five separate blocks ground the West Bank.

A Chines scalesman stressed

return of Mount Sinai to

Egyptian control would considerably deduce the flow of

tourists. He has been particu-

shrine—a mosque, a church and a synagogue—on the summit of the 7,000 ft mountain.

The archbishop is not oposed to a small religious shrine, but

fears that anything on a grand scale could become a magnet

The full extent of the Egyp-tian President's pan will be dis-closed next Monday on the holy

mountain when he will cele-brate the second anniversary of

redenamed Operation Ramon, has resulted in 59 out of the total of 103 installations invol-

According to the Camp David

draw to an interim line marked

ved being withdrawn.

for courism

officers who will go to Salis Itis envisaged that such a bury to monitor the work of team would remain in Rhodesia the 13,000-strong Rhodesian until elections take place and

police force during the trains a government is formed to take sitional period if agreement is control of the police reached at the present Loudon. The Foreign Office said the negotiations to end the war in names of members of the government is control of the police. reached at the present the war regularious to end the war regularious formerly HM figured until a Sir James, formerly HM figured until a Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Sir the proposed gasernor. After he retired as Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Sir the proposed gasernor. After he retired as former Chief Configuration of the stable of Mersey and the recently retired assistant. Annually with Sir Robert Mark, and recently retired assistant. Annually with Sir Robert Mark, the retired assistant former Mercopolitan Police.

Sir James also advised the Australians on police training and the computerization of police records. Since his return to Britain he has been a mem-ber of the committee which investigated allegations on police brutaility in Northern Ireland.

Lord Soames, 59, Leader of the House of Lords, is favourite for the post of governor. The most frequent suggested name for his deputy is Sir Ambony Duff, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office.

In Whitehall, it appears that

in the embassy compound, to-gether with the black American hostages, will be freed soon. As usual with sucif moderate students at the embassy immediately contradicted what Mr Bani-Sadr had said. As far as they were concerned and they encouragement and support of Ayatollah Khomeini—no pri-soners would be released until and domestic politics. Since the pation's new Islamic constitu-

the Shah was returned for trial. Despite the appointment of interim ministers from the Revolutionary Council, no one in Iran has been in any doubt that it is the ayatollah who defines the country's foreign formal acknowledgement.

Article Five of the constitution states that a religious leader with majority support will become guardian of the nation. It seems obvious

building opposite the American compound and on several occusions today the three Britons were asked if they were spies. Islamic guards brandishing sub-machine guns could be found in the Intercontinental Hotel, checking journalists identities and searching the NBC crew'ss rooms, before Mr Fletcher and his two colleagues

David Watts writes: Dr Ali Afrooz, the acting Iranian Am-bassador, said in London last night that even if the Shah were to leave the United States for either Mexico or Egypt, that would not satisfy the

troversial son of Mrs Indira

Party.
In 1977 Mr Gandhi lost to the save his deposit.

caretaker government of Mr Charan Singh. The Government consider that a two-year prison sentence passed on Mr Gandhi for his part in the destruction of a film satirizing his mother's emergency rule bars him from fighting an election. Mr Gandhi has appealed against his sen-tence and the Chief Election Commissioner has publicly stated that it is up to the

Earlier today Mr Y. B. Chavan, the Home Minister, gave a warning against what he called the re-emergence of the "San-

jay Caucus", etc., the group in which Mr Gandhi was the leading light during his mother's emergency rule. He said it would be harmful to the coun-

Minister, he felt obliged in talking to a sophisticated Bombay audience to give some explanation. He claimed he had not realized "the real face of the caucus" under the emergency.

Minister regularly sees detailed intelligence reports from around the country, said that there was no prospect of any single political party winning a nabsolute majority in the general election.

wing of the Congress Party opposed to Mrs Gandhi and is generally regarded as the mum number of seats in the Lok Sabha would, she said, induce defections from other

Since Mr Chavan, during the period of emergency rule, was Mrs Gandhi's External Affairs

Mr Chavan, who as Home

Mr Chavan is leader of the

parties to form a government ".

Mr Şanjay Gandhi, the con-

Mr Sanjay Gandhi to be

Janata candidate, and failed to The decision of Mrs Gandhi's party to make her son a candidate, poses a challenge to the

returning officer to decide the

shrewdest political mind in the coalition caretaker government. His forecast is identical with that of another Indian political veteran, Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Mr Nehru and aunt of Mrs Gandhi, who yesterday spoke of realignments in more forthright terms. Whichever party got the maxi-

to be caned Penang, Molaysia, Nov 15 .--Maurice Reginald Stovell aged

Mr Stovell, admitted having 27.9 grammes (about 10z) of

by landslip Breza, Yugoslavia, Nov 15 .--

A 70-man rescue team was struggling today to recover the bodies of five coal miners buried yesterday under a landslip of 12,000 cubic yards of waste, the national news agency Tanjug reported.

the drug on June 22 last year. mine in central Yugoslavia



Thais prepare for anot her 200,000 refugees From Pener Handhus? Bamplok, New 15. Thindus Read's forces have their originary transfer our walk standards of the refugees in mile tooked our walk standards of the refugees in the castus are higher than chea whene horized hors their crop because of 200,000 potential refugees are lost their crop because of 200,000 potential refugees are lost their crop because of the castus and this is causing tregence officers said today.

A barrage of 60 artillery shells pounded the area at Ban Nonmark, worth of Aranyaprather yesterday, injuring 35 Kampuchesus, a spokesman for the Thai army said today.

Four massive refugee camps are being prepared to accom- Our Kusia Lumpur Carresponmodate an additions: 200,000 refugees who are expected to cross the border into Thailand hoped Vietnam would shide by by nearly two thirds in the when fighting intensifies on the United Nations resolution past formight European the fractier in the coming calling for the withdrawal of Economic Community officials weeks according to a spokesman for the United Nations

of Thailand, western intelli- camps and this is trausing tremendous resentment", he said The camps of the Khmer A five-man delegantion from Serei, right-wing nationalists, Senor Javier Perez de Curlia, are stradded across the from the Deputy Secretary General tier. Alongside them are the of Political Affairs, is expected for the control of the cont civilians in flimsy makeshift to tour the troubled border

area this week. Mr Upadit Pacharlyangun, the Thei Foreign Minister, who met the delegation in Bangkok today, said the UN officials would inspect the border to establish whether neutral observers can be stationed in the area.

dent writes: Tunku Ahmad Brussels, Nov 15.—The Rithandeen, the Malaysian expected cost of feeding starv-Fereign Minister, said today be all foreign forces from Kampu- said today. The Community has

High Commissioner for Refu- Vietnamese Government said to next March.

But in a radio broadcast the the six-month programme up to next March.

But the overall cost of the But the overall cost of the six-month programme up to next March.

But the overall cost of the But the overall cost of the Surdened with 190,000 Kampu- votes in favour, 21 against and United Nations-backed operation. Leotian and Vietnamese 29 abstentions in New York that is now put at \$182m, an instrument of the new reful action harmful to the United Community discussed the questions and place a tremendous. Nations prestige and an in-

mental national rights of the International Committee of the Kampuchean peoples. Singapore, Nov 15.—A barge carrying 1,500 connes of relief supplies to Kampuchea from Oxfam sailed into the Mekong river this morning at first light Oxfam reported here.

The barge, the third from Oxfam, was under row by tug mouth of the river off the Vietnamese port of Vung Tau since Tuesday morning for per-mission to head up river through to Phnom Penh. It is believed to be the first western vessel to use the river route since the fall of Saigon in 1975 ·

Mr Geoffrey Busby, Singapore representative of Oriem, said he assumed the captain had paid the full \$4,200 demanded by the Vietnamese for pilotage and other

ing Kampucheans has soared

now pledged \$80m (£38m) for But in a radio broadcast the the six-month programme up

Conventions to relieve suffering in time of armed conflicts, is smarting from recent Britisl coverage of its famine relief work in Kampuchea. · It was particularly stung by remarks made by John Pilger, the journalist, in his recent ATV film about starvation in Kampuchea, now being sold widely abroad.

Roger Berthoud writes: The

Red Cross, which is uniquely mandated under the Geneva

chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, and of the council of the British Red Cross.
"The Red Cross is not concerned with wether the authorities in an area are recognized by other governments or not.
"It can only operate with

One of Mr Pilger's main accusations was that, as he put it: "Three million people are beginning to starve to death in Cambodia, and the ICRC and other relief agencies are doing virtually nothing because the new leaders of this country have yet to be recognized, to be approved of ". This is "totally untrue", Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, said. He is

the consent of people in auth-ority, and has never hesitated to be in touch and cooperate

election candidate From Richard Wigg Delhi, Nov 15.

Gandhi, former Prime Minister, is to be a candidate in the India geenral election in January. He wil stand in Amethi, the constituency in which he was resoundingly defeated in the March 1977 geenral election, when Mrs Gandni lost power. His candidacy was announced here tonight after a meeting of the parliamentary board of hirs Gandhi's wing of the Congress

with such authorities, whoever they are, and didn't hesitate in Cambodia. It was in touch with them as soon as it could identify them, and still is." Moscow, Nov 15

dyra

When the Russians are not sure what to make of a crisis oversess they ignore it or report it in the briefest factual terms. The occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran is, to use Soviet press termino-logy, "a difficult situation", Though Moscow is not exactly saddened by the discomfiture of the Americans, it

exactly saddened by the disconfiture of the Americans, it can hardly approve such a flagrant breach of international usage. The dilemma also reflects Soviet ambivalence over Ayatollah Khomeini and his Saviet Saviet exactly saddened by the disconfiture of the supply of saving after only two years absence, a number of improvements most trees were immediately noticeable.

A new arrival hall has been which severely affected Gear added to the airport. The press gia and Armenia during the centre in the television build winter.

The Soviet press has there-fore, confined itself to short dispatches on the embassy occupation, quoting official Iranian sources and reaction in Washington. But Tass news agency has made a point of emphasizing American military contingency planning by the "quick reaction force", har-ressment of Iranian students in the United States and American connivance in the Shah's

Tass has rejected as "groundless American complaints
over Moscow's reporting of the
events. But it did not mention
Soviet broadcasts to Iran which, according to radio monitors have accused the Americans of trying to inspire

counter-revolutionary forces. increasingly exasperated by the trend of events south of their border. Though Moscow dis-liked the Shah's anti-com-munist policies and his involvement with the Americans, it had found a way to live with him. The Russians offered substantial aid projects, and the Shah was ready to increase Iran's exports of natural gas to the Soviet Union.

But Moscow was quick to welcome his overthrow. The spring revolution was portrayed as a people's movement against a desponson financed and backed by the United States. Ayatollah Khomeini was halled as an artisinyagiist as an anti-imperialist revolutionary.
As long as he was supported

by the now legalized Tudeh party, representing Iranian Communists, his Muslim funda-

religious fanacic. For the sake of good neighbourly relations of moscow made frequent over-tures to Tehran, ignoring the Ayatollah's critical remarks on

most urgent was the cutback were immediately noticeable. In the supply of masural gas which severely affected Georgia and Armenia during the winter.

The first public doubts about the direction of the new Government came in May, when Communists were blamed for communists were blamed for the assassination of Aratoliah Matahari. The disturbances were blamed here on tight wing, pro-Shah forces, whom Moscow accused of trying to split the revolutionary movement. Moscow also kept quiet over Iranian calls for more religious freedom for Soviet Muslims theorem of Soviet Muslims theorem of Soviet Muslims theorem of the complexed several new horels have been completed, and more are on their way up.

Most amazing of all, the telephone works. From certain very privileged locations one transition of the complexed several new horels have been completed and more are on their way up.

Most amazing of all, the telephone works. From certain very privileged locations one transition that are now definitely worth attempting. religious freedom for Soviet Muslims, though border secur-ity was increased and Iranian broadcasts were jammed.

But the Russians could not

But the Russians could storing the Russians could storing the foreign business continued the corner ignore framian involvement in Afghanistan. There were a few oblique reproofs, but the day after the Tudeh Party head quarters were closed down in August Prayda blunely head to the foreign business community are now more cheerful than at any time since the foreign business community are now more cheerful than at any time since August, Pravda blundly denounced as lies and deliberate slander Iranian press com-ments on the Soviet role in

Moscow has now lost all patience. While denying that it is helping the Kurds, the Soviet Union, which has a Kurdish population of its own, has portrared their revolutions. trayed their revolt fairly sym-

athetically.

Instability on their doorstep is something the Russians view with alarm. There is no evidence of direct Soviet involvement, as in Afghanistan, and with the abolition last week of the 1921 treaty between Iran and the Soviet Union, Moscow is robbed of the pretext for intervention which was used by Stalin at the end of the Second World War.
But as Tass said this week,

the Russians are watching the events in Iran closely. All now depends on how far the avatolmentalism was accepted as a lah goes in antagonizing Mos-necessary, though perhaps not cow, as well as Washington.

Seven stand for | Iceberg will take late Transport Minister's seat

From Our Correspondent Kuala Lumpur, Nov 15 Seven candidates are standing for the Port Klang consti-tuency, which became vacant when the Malaysian Transport

gam, died last month.

Tan Sri Mamckavasagam, who held the seat for 20 years, was 53 when he died of a heart attack. Nominations closed today and the by-election is due for December 1.

December 1.

The ruling National Front
Coalition candidate, Mr V.
Govindaraju,—a member of Tan
Sri Manickevasagam's Malaysian Indian Congress— is challenged by two opposition party candidates and four indepen-dents in a constituency which has gradually shifted in the past two decades from an Indian majority to a Malay majority.

Friendship treaty

Nairobi, Nov 15.—A 20-year-neary of friendship between East Germany and Ethiopia was signed in Addis Ababa at the end of a four-day visit by an East German delegation headed by Herr Erich Honecker, the Communist Party

Captain Scott's body out to sea From Our Correspondent

Johannesburg, Nov 15
The body of Captain Robert
Falcon Scott—Scott of the
Antarctic—encased in the ice
since he died in his tent in 1912, is about to be committed to the ocean.

The continental ice-shelf which swallowed his tent and body 75 miles inland is about to break off in an iceberg, according to Mr Peter Johnson, an experienced Antarctic traveller who visited the site with Sir Peter Scott, Captain Scott's son, earlier this year.
Mr Johnson says that scien-

tists who measure the move-ment of the Antarctic ice-shelf have calculated that any day now a huge chunk in which Captain Scott's body is pre-served will break off and slowly melt as it drifts northwards. Mr Johnson, a photographer, recently published a book, Antarctica, containing a picture of Sir Peter Scott sitting at his father's chart-table at the

expedition's base camp, now named Cape Evans. He said: "It was a weird He said: "It was a weird experience to enter the cabin, which is just as Scott left it. Sir Peter was obviously moved by the experience." The hut is preserved by New Zealand, which has a base nearby.

cessful conclusion in 1933, when the last known tiger died in Hobart Zoo. Ironically, a few

months later the Tasmanian

a protected species. However, hundreds of sight-

to be, at 44in long excluding the 21in tail, the biggest carnivorous marsupial that ever

Government declared the tiger

Naturalists hunt extinct tiger in Tasmania

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Nov 15

A big hunt has begun to find out if the Tasmanian tiger is really extinct, as most conservation experts believe. Some naturalists have sus-

ings of the tiger have been claimed since then. pected the species may still be in existence and now—46 years after the last known tiger died in captivity—the World Wildlife Tony Samstag writes: The Tas-manian tiger is, or was, also known as the Tasmanian wolf, Fund Australian section has launched a project to discover marsupial wolf or from its scientific name (Thylacinus cyanocephalus); anylacine. if there are any survivors. A system of tripwires is being devised to try to catch a live In fact, the animal was a marsupial cat and was thought

The Tasmanian Government began to pay a bounty in 1838 for shot tigers and by 1909 the scheme had produced a death toll of 2,184. But farmers, angry at the number of sheep and paying their a sheep and the souther their and the sheep the sheep their and the sheep their and the sheep their and the sheep the Zoologically, it had some remarkably dog-like features and apparently most resembled a hyena, although its hind-quarters and tail reminded poultry being slaughtered by the ager, had begun their own campaign, offering a high bounty, and the total killed was far greater than the official figure.

The compaign reached a sucmany observers of the kanga-roo, giving rise to poorly substantiated reports that it hopped when pursued.

Swift death for

court in the southern resort

city of Hangchou rejected an

appeal, the Chinese media said

· His twin, Xiong Beiping, was sentenced to death with a two-

year reprieve. If he shows an "improved attitude" in the

next two years, the sentence will be commuted.—Reuter.

Chinese rapist

Newsman wrote 'false stories'

. Peking, Nov 15.—Twin brothers nicknamed "the play-Rawaipindi, Nov 15.-Salamat Ali, the Pakistani journalist taken from his bed by detecboy lords" were sentenced to tives, was charged today with writing false reports by a death yesterday for their part in the rape of 106 women. One, summary military court Xiong Ziping, aged 27, was Mr Ali, staff correspondent executed immediately after a of the Far Eastern Economic Review, was remanded in custody for five days.—Reuter

1,100 held in Japan

Tokyo, Nov 15.—The police arrested 1,100 suspected gang-sters and confiscated 19 pistols during a four-day sweep of

FOREIGN REPORT

Egyptian economy

trend of Iranian events Life gets tougher if you live in Cairo

wary of the Ayatollah. Years you depends largely on whether taken place."
before his name was known in the West, he was being denounced here as a dangerous and, if so, how long ago. To year will be no someone arriving for the first in 1978 (£7) seem a miscrably squalid and months immediately following neglected place. To me return the peace treaty being compensing at the end of last month; sated by an immediately following after only the peace treaty being compensing.

definitely worth attempting, even in mid-morning. Only the subjurb, of Heliopolis is still

right out of reach.

Has Egypt turned the corner at last? Is peace bringing after all? Certhe 1950s. A study produced last month by a group of British businessmen on Egypt's "estimated economic position 1979-1981" concludes that 1979-1981" concludes that "over the next few years the prospects are encouraging enough to attract a large number of foreign firms". It adds: "Three years ago most observers would not have foregon the minimum to the prospect of the property of t

losophy.

But Moscow was always The interession Cairo makes on improvements which have since Minister of Planning in 1973The interession Cairo makes on improvements which have since Minister of Planning in 1973To but now belongs to the left-

tourism, and there are sight that the Arab fourists are how coming back.
Suez Canal dues are likewise

steady at just over £250m and expected to increase sharply by 1981 when the canal will have take the larger oil tankers.

Workers' remittances were already £875m in 1978, and are expected to be over £1,000m this year, rising to perhaps as much as £1,300m by 1981. Arab sanctions are not expected to affect this income, since the need for Egyptian skilled man-power in other Arab countries is no less than Egypt's need for foreign exchange.

But how far does this relatively reassuring financial picture reflect a real economic improvement? Here one enters a much mere subjective area, where economic judgments are conditioned by political stand-

Mr Gavin Green, manager of Barclays Bank International, proudly reels off a list of in-dustrial projects started in the past two years under Law 43, which permits direct foreign investment; a total investment of £325m, he says, now actually in production, with several more products on the threshold. Dr Ismail Sabri Abdallah, an seen the significant economic outstanding economist who was artisans such as plumbers and

Type depends eargely on whether the before Income from oil exports this wing Progressive National wing Progressive National wing Progressive National Windows and if so, how long ago. To year will be nearly double that Unionist Party, scornfully someone arriving for the first in 1978 (£700m instead of them. Some projects, like a fine, for who had not been has held steady at £400m, a Seven-Up bottling plant, he there for 30 years, it must still drop in Arab tourism in the rezards as so kight that they do Seven-Up bottling plant, he regards as so light that they do not count as industry, while others, like a Schindler lift factory, he describes as "sabotage of the Egyptian economy since there is already a state-owned company producing the same lifts under scence.

According to Dr Abdallah both agricultural and industrial production are declining. "We import 74 per cent of the wheat we consume instead of 30 per cent before 1973. We were not exporters of rice. Now we are importing from the United States. This reflects a degradation of the pattern of nutrition; people can't afford protein so they fill up their summades with rice." ce." Cigarette production, he says,

Cigarette production, he says, is down by 30 per cent. "Ask in the shops for Cleopatre cigarettes. You won't find them. They're selling at a blackmarket price. This is because of neglect of the state-owned tobacco company, which is not allowed enough foreign currency to replace its obsolete equipment." equipment.

"Those cigarettes used to be-"Those cigareties used to be exported to Arab countries and Eastern Europe. But now people are making money from imports. They profit from any difficulty in national production to give importers a chance to make money." And so on.

No one disputes that some Egyptians are defined as Egyptians are doing well, especially those in the import-export business and also skilled

their enormous scarcity value (most of their colleagues having gone to work for even higher

wages in the Gulf).
No one disputes either that
there is a substantial population, especially government emtion, especially government em-ployees, which is actually feeling the pinch as its income fails to keep pace with inflation (variously estimated at any-thing between 20 and 40 per cent).

What is questioned is the relative size of the two groups, and also the effect of the con-trast between them. Some of the more fucid foreign observ-ers for instance in the Ameri-

the more fucial foreign observ-ers, for assance in the Ameri-can embassy, admit that in the nature of things the least favoured groups are the ones with whom they have least con-tact, and whose feelings they therefore have least oppor-

therefore have least opportimity to gauge.

My impression is that for the
majority of Cairo's 12 million
inhabitants life is increasingly
frustrating and difficult. The
telephone may work, if you
have it, but the public transport
system is still phifully inadequate, the office blocks filthy
and crumbling, the housing far
short of the population.

In most social groups a young
man's chauces of finding a job
and a house which would en-

man's chances of finding a jou and a house which would enable him no marry and raise a family at the same standard of living as his parents are very slim. Almost his only chance is to go abroad, if he can, or to seek solace in his religion.

The population of Cairo is living on its nerves. That is not a political observation, but one that could have political implications.

Edward Mortimer

Mexican oil spill

US plays down claims for compensation

country's state-run oil monopoly.

The oil spill which began on June 3 could not have come at a worse time for the American Administration. Relations between Washington and Mexico ware beginning to look brighter than they have been placed in a "blind trust" during a visit to Mexico by Mr. Carter last February when he made a weak and tasteless joke about "Montezuma's revenge" and was in turn lectured by such comments as:

any future ecological disasters. The oil reached the area and may also have been partly due to coincidental petrol shortness which affected the tourist trade in many parts of the country thas summer. To offset these losses, fishermen and tourist groups have son is president of the company that they during a visit to Mexico by Mr. Carter last February when he made a weak and tasteless joke about "Montezuma's revenge" and was in turn lectured by such comments as:

"The oil spill has also caused may also have been partly due to coincidental petrol shortness which affected the tourist trade in many parts of the country thas summer.

To offset these losses, fishermen and tourist groups have filed private lawsuits totalling some \$350m against Sedco, as well as Pemex and Permargo, the Mexican driking contractor involved in the well blowout.

To the coil spill has also caused may also have been partly due to coincidental petrol shortness which affected the tourist trade in many parts of the country thas summer.

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To the constantation of Mr. Clements, as the colourist as the colourity thas summer.

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To the constant part of colourity that the oil reached the area and may also have been partly due to coincidental petrol shortness.

and was in turn lectured by spilled milk" and "Let's don't President José Lopez Portillo get all excited about this about Mexico's "burden of thing," have prompted his

As justification for his point of view, he argued that the modest \$10m (f5m) damages to Sedco, an American firm which leased Mexico the oilrig used at the site of the blowout.

Announcing the decision, Mr Benjamin Civiletti, the Attorney-General, said that the claim could be extended as the long-term effects of the oil

ney-General, said that the claim could be extended as the long-term effects of the oil spill are assessed. But few people in Texas or Washington believe that the lawsuit will ever encompass Mexican companies, particularly since one of them, Permex, is that country's state-run oil monopoly.

by the Colorado river.

Since then, according to tourist business was lost, there have throwing between 800 and been no new diplomatic 1,200 people out of work, approaches for claims for diplomatic people out of work, approaches for claims for diplomatic people out of work, approaches for claims for diplomatic people out of work, approaches for claims for diplomatic people out of work, approaches for claims for diplomatic people out of work, approaches for claims for diplomatic people out of work, approaches for claims for diplomatic people out of work.

Because of adverse publicity, damages, although both governments have said they are weekend, for example, were 66 people out of work.

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Because of adverse publicity, damages, although both governments have said they are weekend, for example, were 66 people out of work of adverse publicity.

the Mexican drilling contractor involved in the well blowout.

To the consternation of Mr. Clements, in particular, the Texas state government is support these states. porting these suits. The Texas Attorney-General is a Demo-crar with political ambitions of

After much heart searching, the United States apparently has decided that discretion is the hetrer part of valour in a simmering dispute with its Mexican neighbour about the aftermath of the world's worst oil spill.

In spite of considerable pressure from the Texas tourist and fishing industries, Washington decided late last month not to seek financial compensation for damages either from the Mexican companies involved in the accident at an oil well in Campeche Bay of the Mexican cost.

Instead, the American Justice of the United States.

As justification for his point its or question where his sympathies really lie.

A litude ourrage would have been in order—a little enger, wows to do something, wrote a columnist of the Massing on were beginning to bear fruit. In the midsr of the flouston Past in a typical to the Houston Past in a typical call the mids of the Houston Past in a typical call the mids of the Houston Past in a typical call the mids of the Houston Past in a typical call the mids of the Houston Past in a typical call the major of the flowing with the spill on the sale of Mexican natural gas to the United States.

When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to Washington shortly after the Was

calculate that about three million gallons of the oil hit their coastline in August and September when winds and currents finally carried slicks the 600 miles to Texas.

The two month delays between the time of the blowout and the arrival of the first oil slicks provided a wiscome breathing space for the Americans while a number of creating space.

cans while a number of pres-camionary measures were taken to protect beaches and a series of wildlife sanctuaries. They included the erection of floating booms designed to hold back the oil at key points as well as the essembly of a clean-up ream armed with all the latest spill control aguin-ment.

ment.
The net discernable fesult was the loss of only about 23 seabirds and a few dozen fish.

seabirds and a few dozen fish along Texas beaches.
The first stage in the capping of the oil spout was successfully completed last month when a heavy steel cope was lowered to the seabed to reduce the leak to abour 15 per cent of its original flow. Two relief wells are now being drilled and should make it pos-sible to halt the blow-out com-

David Cross

Reform in Brazil

Military regime allows controlled opposition The Brazilian military regime ing for reform of the party poli- relinquishing control over

Senbor Miguel Arraes, the for-mer governor of Pernambuco, and Senhor Luis Carlos Prestes, the secretary general of the But the conditions are met. the secretary general of the banned Communist Party, have returned to Brazil under the terms of an amnesty, after living for years abroad. Strikes, once severely repressed, have been called in several parts of the country.

The question now is how far the military authorities will allow the process to so, before

of losing control; and it is seem to rule out parties rep-being asked very pointedly since resenting workers, the Government Bill was sent What form the Bill will have to Congress last month, provid- when it eventually emerges



The Brazilian military regime is at a critical point in its policy of gradual liberalization. For several years the process, known as absertura, has been going ahead in fits and starts, and in recent months it has taken on a faster momentum.

Exiles such as Senhor Leonel Brizola, the former governor of the other, the Brazilian the other, the Brazilian being control over policy.

It was very obvious in the congressional elections held last November. The campaign was an open one in many ways, with ment supporters in Congress were in one party, Arena, and all members of the Opposition were in the other, the Brazilian brizola, the former governor of the other, the Brazilian bemocratic Movement (MDB):

and it allows the creation of the party policy.

It was very obvious in the congressional elections held last November. The campaign was an open one in many ways, with public meetings in which every faster to the rare of inflation was criticized, and with serious discussion of the issues in the grace of the Government's party. new parties, provided certain conditions are mer. But the conditions are much

more stringent than had been expected, and this makes people question the Government's intentions. New parties will have to get five per cent of tife votes if they are to survive, for instance, as well as three per cent in each of nine states. There is

discussion of the issues in the press.

The military were not prepared to see their supporters defeated, however, and had previously framed the rules so that Arena would end up with more seats. One third of the Senate was not elected, for instance but was effectively in instance, but was effectively in the gift of the regime, while the poorer, more backward parts of the country, where it is easier the military authorities will also a stipulation that they allow the process to go, before must not show "racial, religious the election of its supporters, they put the brakes on for fear or class bias", which would not always by purely democratic means, were over-representations.

What form the Bill will have when it eventually emerges from Congress is still not clear, because the Government has said that it is prepared to negotiate amendments, and even some of its own supporters are unhappy about the Bill. But it is clear that the aim is to make clear that the aim is to make the congress.

things difficult for the Upposition, while ensuring a large and powerful party for Government supporters.

This is consistent with the policy that has been followed ever since the abertura began.

The fear in Brasilia is that it will not be possible to pull this off again next time, in 1982, because of the discontent with Government policies that has been made clear; and the discontent may well increase as This is consistent with the policy that has been followed ever since the abertura began. The basic aim has been to allow discontent may well increase as a certain amount of protest and letting off of steam—in the press, for instance, though not on radio or television—without this off again next time, in 1982, because of the discontent with Government policies that has been made clear; and the discontent may well increase as a result of inflation, which has been running at over 50 per cent a year.

The two-party system itself discontent may well increase as a result of inflation, which has discontent may well increase as its different language, Portu-a result of inflation, which has guese, and its distinctive tradi-been running at over 50 per tions.

The Government's party reform Bill is not to be seen, therefore, only as a gesture of liberalization, but also as a carefully calculated because to split the MDB. The Governments ment is known to be manoeuvment is known to be manoeuv-ring to have a total of four parties—a large party for its own supporters, one centre-right, one moderate left, and one further left but not com-Critics say that this will lead

to something like the Mexican system, with one official party which, one way or another, al-ways wins elections, surrounded by smaller and ineffective oppo-sition parties. sition parties. Senior members of the Government on the other hand, maintain that there is a genuine commitment to greater openness, and that bar-gains will be struck between the Government party and the others in Congress.

Brazil has had a military government since 1964, one of the longest running in South America. It has always been something of a world spart from its neighbours because of

Peter Strafford

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET

Mon. & Thur. 7.30 La Behenne. THE ROYAL RALLET THE ROYAL BALLACI
TOMBE. The & Wed. 7.30. Les
Sylvetions/Les Biches/ Los Notas. 10Amphi assets acali. for all perfs. from
10 A.m. on day of perf.
COLISEUM Credit cards 240 5236
RESET SAGES 856 5151
ENGLISHE NATIONAL OPERA
Tomight & Thump. 7.30: The Turn of
the Screw. Tomer. & Wed. 7.00: Aids.
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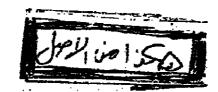
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and others where an audience on stage enhances the nature of the musical moment. As to the action, Pountney features violence and sexuality extensively. He may wish us to regard Giovanni as a missionary hear that out-this production Certainly present

operatic venture north of the Border), which opened this

For spectacle,

Between them stands the lofty

of the dead begins, and cannot be overlooked), it is topped by the equestrian statue of the Commendatore in full military

Pountney makes much

supernumeries. A lot is seen of the Commendatore's household

stabilishment. There are also casual labourers and wenches frequently to be observed, actively involved in the scenario.

actively involved in the scenario. They are all, I fancy, selectively brought on or sent off to heighten contrast between scenes which must be private

takes pains to present characters in a more than customarily sympathetic light Norma Sharp's Anna is far from starchy, a girl desperate for affection and generous in return. Ottavio, most elegantly sung by Robin Leggare, looks unusually hand-some and behaves more efficiently and solicitously than any Ottavio that I can remen Pelicity Palmer's Elvira is all in scorn or rage, in horrible glee and in all consum-ing desire for love.

All three have demanding and ewarding music to sing; this production for once, encourages them to sing it as beautifully as possible, for the most part softly with plenty of numce never shouting in the modern manner. All three responded generously, and in the orchestra pit Gibson helped them scrupupit Gibson helped them scrupt-lously, even at the sacrifice of a superficially thribing inter-pretation, or of exact rapport between stage and orchestra. To some extent Robert Lloyd and Willard White also kept down their vocalization of the music for Giovanni and Leporello. Both are supposed to be basses, but they maintained a proper tread confered them.

proper tonal contrast through-out, Lloyd making much of light, atturing bactone colours at the top of his voice, White emphasizing substance without heaviness. With Marie Slorach's gencie, radizot Zerlina and Donald Maxwell's cheery Masetto, it is a handsome cast.

Greenwich Goldsmith Greenwich Theatre will make its first excursion into the field of eighteenth-century comedy with Oliver Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer, opening on December 13 and running until mid-January.

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Spanish Nostalgic monument to a Czech generation

Those Wonderful Movie Cranks (a) Paris Pullman; Phoenix, Glasgow Theatre Royal East Finchley

Monty Python's Life of Next week Sir Alexander Gibson brings his teenaged brain-child, Scottish Opera, down to London for a season at Sadler's Brian (aa) Plaza 1 London for a season at Sadler's Wells Theatre, where he was principal conductor all of 20 years ago. Scottish Opera will give Gluck's Orfeo, a recent production not yet reviewed on this page, and Mozar's Don Giovanni, another new production, sponsored by National Westminster Bank (their first operatic venture north of the

Mad Max (x) Warner West End 2; Classic, Oxford Street; Scene, Leicester Square

Moment by Moment (aa) Plaza 4

Slow Dancing in the Big City (aa) Classic, Haymarket; Film Centre 1, Charing Cross Road

week.

Producers are seldom at a loss for something tresh, and they hope pertinent, to say about Dom Giovanni. Intellectual ideas are out of place: it is an opera of atmosphere, action and characters. David Poumtney, in charge of this new production, is in typically inventive form, and precisely about those three topics. His interpretation is unequivocally Spanish in setting, grandly spectacular, and as public in action as can reasonably be imagined in an opera which does not use much chorus. The twenty-third London Film Festival opened yesterday with Jiri Menzel's Those Wonderful Movie Cranks from Czechoslovakia. Today the film Czechoslovakia Itolay in the Paris begins a run at the Paris Pullman and the Phoenix, Tast Finchley. The story For spectacle, including atmosphere, we are shown the black, massive palace of the Commendatore, its formed balcony contrasted with the rough scaffolding that serves the same purpose in the hostelyy opposite. East Finchley. The story is set in 1907, and follows the adventures of a pioneer moving picture showman, pickmoving picture showman, picking up a living with one-night
stands in the Czech provinces,
hanging up a bed-sheet for a
screen and cranking out onereel comedies and dramas on a
primitive projector that clatters
like a steam-roller.

The showman played by a Between them stands the lofty statue of a horse. At curtain-rise the rider is Leporello, waiting for his master. Later it becomes the catasalque of the Commendatore, whose obsequies, in all their pomp, take place during the scene involving the quarter "Non di fider and Ottavio's first aria—one of Pountney's most controversial notions. Later still, surrounded

The showman, played by a fine comedian in Rudolf Hrusinsky, is plump and poker-faced, with a little of the misplaced dignity of Oliver Hardy and much of the great American coming proposety to misnotions. Later still, surrounded by funeral wreaths and other floral tributes in which Giovanni finds a fragrant hiding-place (here his fatal blasphemy of the dead begins and country) can comic's propensity to mis-chance. Easy prey to a bright eye or pretty leg, he is not above using his own masculine charms when it comes to raising capital from a rich widow, or hering a famous but much or laring a famous but much-faded stage actress to confer respectability on the new medium by designing to act for the pictures. Jiri Menzel, the director, himself appears as actor in the film, a solemn, owlish Spirit of Discovery, a cameraman with dreams of

being a new Tom Edison. Few European cities res-ponded more enthusiastically to Art Nouveau than Prague; and Menzel, with his designers and his brilliant cameraman, have recreated the decorative world before the First World War. Its image melts into that other, grave-silent dream world that was seen through the lens of the early movie camera. The



Jiri Menzel's grave-silent world

dividing line between that world and the hero's personal dreams is even less distinct. With its nostalgic sepia tints,

With its nostalgic sepia tiots, its witty reconstructions of the styles of early-century films, Those Wonderful Movie Cranks is a funny, irresistible film. Yet it is melancholy too: Menzel belonged to that brillian moment of Czech cinema that ended in 1968. The generation moment of Czech cinema that ended in 1968. The generation was scattered: some ended their careers; some, like Milos Forman, took their talents abroad. Ten years afterwards, Menzel seeks refuge in the sweet, immocuous nostalgia of Those Wandarful Mania Carake Those Wonderful Movie Cranks.

You have to respect a film that can make as many enemies as Monty Python's Life of Brian. When it opened in the Brian. When it opened in the United States, the Lutheran Council spokesman called it "crude and rude mockery colossal bad taste, profane parody". The Rabbinical Alliance said it was "blasphemous, sacrilegious and an incitement to possible violence". The Catholic Conference was milder Catholic Conference was milder

certificate, which permits accompanied children of any age to see the film. The BBFC presumably ack-

nowledges that the Monty nowledges that the monty Python lot were put upon this earth to challenge conven-tional notions of good taste and bad, and all those other prebad, and all those other pre-sumptions and institutions of our society—from sexual habits and polite patterns of speech to party politics—that we all take ordinarily too much for granted. In The Life of Briant, they play late pretend with a granted. In The Life of Brian they play let's pretend with a youth who was born just down the lane from the other crib in Bethlehem. The wise men are silly enough to get confused, but there is little real similarity. Brian's mother is a shrill old crone (played by the direcold crone (played by the direc-tor, Terry Jones, in drag) who thinks the father may have been a Roman centurion who hap-pened to be billeted on her for

Brian grows up in Roman-occupied Palestine, and gets mixed up with in-fighting terrorist groups like the Judaean Liberation Front and in its words, but gave the film a rating as "morally objectionable in toto", and so forbidden to Catholics. The British Board of Film Censors apparently anticipates neither incitement to violence nor actions for blasphemy in this country, for it has awarded the film a double A Judaean Liberation Front and its bitter rival, the Judaean Liberation A local mob perversely decides anyone for a Messiah, and trails around after him, impertinently demanding miracles and words of inspiration. (The best he can

permits do in this line is "You'll have to work things out for your-selves".) Accidentally caught up in an execution parade, he is crucified with a horde of malefactors. His sacrifice so overjoys his followers that they blithely ignore all his pleas for

Perhaps even revolutionary groups might take umbrage at one of the funniest gags in the film (borrowed, incidentally, from Woody Allen), when two rival terrorist groups, meeting rival terrorist groups, meeting on identical missions to kidnep Pilate's wife, noisily beat one another to death under the astonished gaze of Pilate's guards. It is very funny, in the rich and rambling mode of comedy which the Monty Pythons have made their own; and it is, if not actually offensive, at least deliberately assembling. sive, at assaulting. In a matter of only three or

Four years the New Australian cinema has achieved international recognition with films of the calibre of Picnic at Hanging Rock, Caddie and Newsfront. Now it seems to have moved on to an all-out, no-holds-barred effort to capture international markets particularly the American. In this respect Mad Max is a winner, an exploitation able to compete with

national or Roger Corman's

New World Pictures.
The simple plot could well be from a New World film. The action takes place in a not-toodistant future, where the high-ways are the battlegrounds of marauding gangs and police-men whose own methods art-as violent as those of the criminals. Max (Mel Gibson, 2. personable new star who has already had some success in Australian films) is a policeman who gives up the force after his best friend is killed, bussets out on his own personal war against the marauders after they murder his wife and hold hild is a fest crude and hold

child. It is fast, crude and bold, Hollywood seems to be in a curiously retrogressive stage. Both Moment by Moment and Slow Dance in the Big City are, at their pappy hearts, the sort of mechanical weepics that were already outmoded even before sound films began. Moment by Moment is about a bored frustrated and estranged Beverley Hills wife who gets involved with a beach boy— handsome, young, sensitive and dim. They agonize through social embarrassments and lovers tiffs; but it all ends nicely.

Such credibility as it has rests upon the genuine and indestructible charm of John Travolta. Perhaps recognizing this, the director exploits Travolta's physical assets at few males can have been exploited in films before, with the camera stripteasingly following the progress of his swimming trunks up or down his legs. Lily Tomlin plays the lady; and, since the director. Jane Wagner, is apparently both Miss Tomlins agent and her best friend, this focus on Travolta's physical appeal proves either remarkable generosity or commercial craftiness. Travolta. Perhaps recognizing

siness.

Slow Dancing in the Big City combines the emotional devices of both The Kid and Limelight; but Chaplin was better at avoiding the plain mawkish. Paul Sorvino is a rough-exteriored man with a heart of gold. His protegees include a slum kid with a genius for the drums (the Kid bit) who dies of a drug overdose. The Limelight character is a beautiful light character is a beautiful girl with a Dreadful Muscular Disease of her legs. If she goes on to dance in her big premiere, she'll never dance again.,,,

again.,,,
There are poetic conversations about the brief, beautiful
life of the mayfly. The final
scene must be seen to be
believed; and even then you
don't really believe it. The
director was John G. Avildeen,
who made Rocky. The girl is
played by Anne Ditchburn, a
Canadian ballet dancer who is
very beautiful, dances well and
has a fascinatingly bizarre
diction and delivery. diction and delivery.

David Robinson

A magical sense of mortality

Lark Rise/Candleford Cottesloe

Irving Wardle

Just as Flora Thompson's recollections of Victorian Oxfordshire grew from a single modest book to a classic trilogy, so Bill Bryden and his Cottesloe team have been mable to stop short with the staging of Lark Rise, now revived in tandem with its newly adapted sequel. When I first saw Lark Rise

when I trist saw Lark Rise early last year, sheer amazement that Keith Dewhurst had managed to extract a theatrical text from a book so lacking in narranwe and dialogue bunded me to the show's other achievements. I show's other achievements. still have some doubts about the Cotzestoe's promenade style, which in this case style, which in this case imports a substantial crowd into the underpopulated hamlet and obliges one to nip smartly out of the way to escape the advancing scythes. But in all other respects, what a beautiful piece of work. Running from carry morning to closing time in the Wagon and Horses, the production introduces the villagers in a stoical tableau, establishing a sense of mortality and the passage of time which largely determines the sub-

sequent playing style. A cross-section of the com-manity, from the destitute and crezed to the passing gentry, is built up in tiny flian-bard built up in tiny flint-hard scenes, punctuated with dances. games, songs (bringing the wel-Band) and; above all, work routines. Dialogue is partly invented (supplying a coarse

The Love of a Good Man Oxford Playhouse

Ned Chaillet

Comedies may come blacker than Howard Barker's The Love of a Good Man, but they rarely come much muddier. In a sodden battlefield in Belgium, a corner of some foreign field being turned into something that will be forever Britain, Mr Barker brings together stray bits of British and German bots or series and certain bodies, a graveyard capitalist from Peckham, a Commissioner of Graves with the names of a million British dead dancing in his head, a mother in search of her son's body and the Prince of Wales. His macabre humour makes

a target of all of them, and though he has a plot to carry his action, hinged on the mother's sexual attractiveness and her determination to carry her son's body back to London, it is the absurdity of a conflict that can leave a million dead that is his real interest. The Peckham gravedigger is as an effective bludgeon to planning a glorious graveyard, point up class antagonisms and

and instead of striving to consecutive thread, Mr Dewhurst often aligns apparently unconnected speeches which strengthen the show's rich sub-text. manently overcast by her (Valerie Whittington) the ties father's drinking, the workhouse with Lark Hill are severed, and

casts a long shadow over every inhabitant, personal and political hostilities simmer just below the surface in a society so small that nobody can afford to be on bad terms with his neighbours. All this and more is glancingly hinted at. As Flora Thompson said, "Many a satisfying little drama

was played out on that ten-foot stage"; but they are dramas of life going on as usual, and the staging miraculously succeeds in transmitting their depth of feeling without the hint of melodramatic distortion. The effect is in the best sense puritanical: is in the best sense puritanical:
sober virtue, warmth, satisfaction in small tasks perfectly
performed, all of which are
summed up in performances
like Mary Miller and James
Grant as Laura's parents, extremely formal and measured,
expressing the "old slow country manner of rejoicing" in try manner of rejoicing" in such a way as also to hold the modern audience at 100 years distance, for all their physical proximity.

Candleford leaps over the second book of the trilogy and picks up with Laura's departure to Candleford Green, eight miles away but too far for visit-ing, as assistant in the village post office. The society here is slightly larger and more status

"burying the dead", but

nor ourying me dead, but building a garden of the fallen, actually? The overwhelming passion that he feels for the bereaved mother moti-

vates him to bribe some ex-

soldiers to produce a body for

her, and he fosters an elaborate

plan to help her to smuggle the

corpse in return for her promise to sleep with him. In all of

this, he never forgets that he

is an entrepreneur of death and

he commues to turn the battle-

field into a vast Union Jack,

piling the bodies together to

hasten the job and complete the

project in time for a Royal

mother, literally sniffing after her. Mr Barker sends the former

soldiers through the mud around them, excavating fallen

comrades and acting as a pro-fane chorus. He keeps the

Prince of Wales pathetically on hand as a weak pretender, en-vious of the soldiers' coarseness

and auxiously practising swear-

play is a mixture of profanity and arch phrase-making, good for frequent jokes, but some-times wearing. Still, he uses it

The language of Mr Barker's

While Hacker pursues the

masculine side to village life), but most of it is an immensely skilful collage of direct and skilful collage of direct and reported speech from the book: reported speech from the book: and blacksmith of the village, and instead of striving to make the property of the p conscious; and the chronicle whom Morag Hood plays in a right silk and with as firm a hand over the apprentice smiths as over her brass telegraph instrument.
Aside from Laura herself

one waits for another com-munity of equal solidity to take shape. This hope is not en-tirely satisfied. For one thing, Mr Dewhurst has not dis-covered a formal pattern to match that of Lark Rise. The overhead cyclorama still changes from morning to evenchanges from morning to eventing, but there is no pretence
that everything is happening
on the same day; and Laura
arrives as a novice and develops into an old hand at sorting leaves in a continuous wining letters in a continuous winter setting.

Also, instead of an unfolding collective story, full of unobtrusive little links, the show consists more of isolated set pieces such as the hunt (where the actors are allowed to pass judgment on the characters) judgment on the characters), meals round Dorcas's wellmeals round Dorcas's well-stocked table, and embarrassing encounters with the revivalist postman. There is also an attempt to present Laura, "a born looker on", as the heroing. However, enough characters,

however, enough characters, like Peggy Mount's pugnacious old postwoman, J. G. Devlin's gizzled foreman smith, and Tony Haygath's gentle village idiot (his last in a series of colondidar repended email parts). spleudidly rounded small parts) emerge for the production count as a worthy sequel if not the classic it might have been. the absurdity of ail the pas-

too many times there

Mr Bærker has a clear modern

voice as a writer, and his pre-

occupations seem to have found

their proper audience in Oxford

If he had fewer targets and could make up his mind whether he wanted to offer pro-

fanity as a new kind of lyricism

In the muddy fields of The Love of a Good Man his many

dramatic skills sometimes seem muddy in their expression, Most

pected in language.

soldier.

Covent Garden

Royal Ballet

John Percival

This week's triple bill of works from the Diaghilev era seemed to waken the Royal Ballet with a start from the timid performing style which afflicted some of the season's earlier programmes. Les Noces always has a forceful impact, even if several roles are still cast with dancers who look far beyond the logical age (but that error is endemic at Covent Garden). There were no individual performances of note in this ballet, but the well-drilled ensemble allowed the quality of Nijinska's choreography to make its effect.

this bill would benefit from a ghoulish air. being rehearsed by someone with an understanding of the twenties style. Only Alfreda Thorogood, as one of the two affectionate girls in grey, clearly had a feeling for it, and per-haps one or two of the young women in pink: Judith Howe and Linda Moran both caught the eye for the liveliness of their playing. their playing.
David Wall has a flair for

nice dramatic nuance, especially in the sidelong glances with which he ensures that his non-chalance is noticed. Jennifer Penney, new as his partner in the Andantino, gives it an

aptly androgynous and vacuous seems hardly an obvious choice, physically, for the Ran physically, for the Rig Mazurka, but vamps her pair of beefy followers fullbloodedly

I found the sloppy technique in some of the display dances disconcerting: the men needing to shuffle into an approximate fifth position after landing from their tours en Pair, and both male and female entrechuts somewhat less than meticulous These roles are both demanding and exposed.

In spite of any faults of execution, you can still see that Les Biches is a fine work that Les Biches is a fine work and Les Noces a masterpiece. Is it blasphemy to suggest that Les Sylphides nowadays needs a positive act of faith to be taken seriously? Orchestrated Chopin sounds horribly soupy, and the setting by Benois (not credited in the programme) has The other Nijinska ballet on credited in the programme) has

Really splendid dancing can save it. The present cast was competent and conscientious, although Penney lacked energy in the mazurka solo. Wall least knows how to lo romantic without seemi romanic without seeming soppy. Sandra Conley, in the last solo, was the best of the bunch. We must presumably thank Sir Frederick Ashton, who reheased the ballet for thank Sir Frederick Ashton, who rehearsed the ballet, for giving the corps de ballet some idea of how to use their arms, something calls. something sadly neglected by the company since he retired as director, but to put that fully right will be an uphili

London Sinfonietta Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

conoclesm.

Taking time off from their Stravinsky marathon, David Atherton and the London Sinfonierra sions on display. He gets, in Nicolas Kent's gave a concert for the Royal Philharmonic Society on Wedproduction, a particularly stylized and effective performnesday. Their programme, conance from Ian McDiarmid as Hacker, and there extrong characterizations from Anthony sisting of a romantic warmer, a first performance and a modern classic, was of a kind the Sin-Pedley and Peter Kinley, but fonietta made their own a decade ago, at a time when an sharply presented scenes that seem extraneous, including an entire affair between the South Bank platform could still mother's daughter and a cynical seem an exciting gesture of

The new work was also, parathis orchestra eight years ago, and in reviving it for this per-formance I had imagined he or, as more often seems the case, prefers to reserve it for dirty lokes, the play would hold together better. the piece was something of a like declam sport in his output. In it he went along paths which, if not players in exactly untrodden, were certainly foreign to the style of his earlier and later works, a style looking back through impressive, however, is his manipulation of offensive mate-Schoenberg to seek its roots Stravinskian.

in the great Germanic tradition.
For once Lutoslawski and
Ligeri were his guides, and with their help he created a brilliant patchwork parade of diverse musical images, spinning away from the traditional patterns of the concertos for cello and violin which surrounded it. And so in substance the

work remains, for Woods revision has amounted to no more than tidying up the textures and extending the second movement. What has altered is, I think, more my response than the piece itself. Its novelties now seem the toys of another decade and beneath them there is music which array of coloured shirts on a never omits to keep one informed about where it is going. Time, not the composer, has tamed the piece.

Shostakovich's fourteenth symphony had also changed doxically, a return to old becoming a dialogue not territory. Hugh Wood's chamber between art and death but concerto was introduced by Mussorgsky. Shadows of personal meditation remained in the responsive singing of the responsive singing of Heather Harper, but Stafford might try to bring it into line Heather Harper, but Stafford with his other music. As he admitted in a recent radio talk, the stafford his solos by using Borishing to the stafford his solos by using Borishing to the stafford his solos by using Borishing the stafford his solos by th tized his solos by using Boris-like declamation and Mr encouraged crispness

rials into a play that succeeds in holding attention, not simply by its boldness, but by its regular offering of the unex-Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Scottish Opera at SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE Rosebery Avenue, London EC1 DON GIOVANNI Mozart PRESENTED IN ASSOCIATION WITH National Westminster Bank & November 20, 22 & 24. **ORFEO ED** EURIDICE Gluck November 21 & 23. Prices £9.75-£1.50. Box office 01-837 1672

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WEEK PLAZA

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6-8 THESDAYS TO TRUBSDAYS) ATS COINCIL STUDENTS, CHILDREN, OAP'S 60P

OF GREAT BRITAIN

Holmes makes off with the spoils

pleased the many stues of yesteryear who had gathered for the
occasion. The Oxford scrummage
looked to be thoroughly strong
and well knit. The forwards were
quick to the point of breakdown,
much quicked to get down to the
ball on the ground, and they
rucked with enough zest and controlled purpose to win possession
from a number of positions set
up by the other side.

It was no day for expansive
rughy, as a willing Stanley's XV
found too owten to their cost.
Oxford in fact had a more realistic idea of the right tactics to
adopt, which left the backs o
win most of their kudos in
defence.

defence.
Oxford's tackling in this match

or other has let them down but yesterday the commitment and organization throughout the team were admirable. Davis at full back brought off one very clever tackle on Rees, which saved a likely score.

Quist-Arcton, one of seven old Blues on parade, was able to make a significant all-round mark on the wing. His first attempt at fielding a high hall presaged, quite falsley, an unpromising afternoon. But his dashing, elusive running set my some specific compara-

His covering in defence stopped two highly probable tries on the opposite wing. He all but scored a counte himself in the second half, once in pursuit of a kick

through by the rampaging Mallett.
Stanley's scored first when
George kicked an imposing
penaity goal, after a ruck offence,
from the 10 metres line, where-

that the tours committee have re-mained in the background deliber-ately while the Zimbabwe Rhod-esia conference continues in

play well below its best.

His strength lies in keeping the rallies going rather than killing the ball, but even that quality deserted him. Nicholls, who has a thumping forehand when allowed to use it (Toubridge kept the ball away from it as much as possible), was neither mobile enough nor sound enough in other aspects of play to help him.

Graces and Smith were allowed to dominate the court from just in from of the service boxes and when in that position they are a skilful and daunting pair for anyone. They put Malvern under con.

a likely score.

ever, when Phillips was offside at a lineout, Storr made amends by squeezing his kick over from much the same position.

About a quarter of an hour into the second half, Storr gave Oxford the lead with a kick from 30 metres after Stanley's had intringed at a man!. That score, followed by all the university's provided by all the university's

followed by all the university:s territorial pressure, appeared to button things up, the more so as Stanley's dropped the ball in attempting to run it from long range instead of keeping it tighter and kicking for position. But it was not to be.

and kicking for position. But it was not to be.

OXPORD UNIVERSITY: "T. M. E. Davis (West Australia University and Balliol): "E. A. K. Quist-Arcton (Taunton and St. Benet's: "R. B. Clark (Brinkburn C. S. Hartlepool, and the street of the st

Lewis stutters under stress as Gullikson ends the argument

ennis Correspondent

Buth then had cause for satis-This then had cause for satisfiation when Tim Gullikson beat Richard Lewis 6-3, 4-5, 6-4, in the Benson and Hedges tennis tournament at Wembley yesterday—Gullikson betause he won and Lewis because the march was close. Gerikson is distinguishable from his twin brother only because he wears a wedding ring on his left hand and holds a teuris racket with his right (or so they rell us). He beat John McEnroe in straight sets at Wimbledon. Never mind the fact that McEnroe later beat Gullikson in straight sets: twice. There is only one Wimbledon.

Wimbledon.

Lewis has won all four of his Davis Cup singles for Britain but is still waiting for the chance to play a fifth. He has not exactly been breaking the door down. His results have seldom been good enough to earn him compeditive matches at the highest level. He glayed at Wembley only because there was a gap in the draw; but he connested three sets with Tom Okker and Gullikson in turn. "The hardest thing", Lewis said, "is that the serves seem much heavier. They really put something on it. You've got to get right behind the ball."

Gullikson is a sturdy, dark, good-looking chap who looks as though he aught to be advertising something in from of a bathroom mirror. His tennis is neatly conceived and just as neatly played.

court. He lost his first service game but conceded only four points in the next eight. One more game like that and Lewis would be under th showr. Instad, Lwis broke through to win the second

Rugby Union

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Oxford University 6
Major R. V. Stanley's XV 7
With as heartening a performance as they have produced in this fixture for many years, Oxford University came within a whisker of victory at Iffley Road yesterday and then, at the climax, lost to the only try of the match.
No one would have begrudged them the spoils when, with a couple of minutes remaining, they led 6—3, by two penalties to one, on a dank, raw and gloomy afternoon. At this point they had a reprieve when George, the Stanley's centre, missed a penalty attempt from in front of the posts after the university midfield had been caught offside.

Byt Smuley's, who had spent the best part of the p rvious half-hour in their own half, mounted one last thrust from the left and their full back, Mackaness, knocked on about a yard from the Oxford line.

Although the ball was touched

the Oxford line.

Although the ball was touched down by Oxford in goal, the referee, Roger Quittenton, applied the law now in force which pro-

Indications are that British and Irish rugby officials will confirm their intendion to send a team to South Africa despite Wednesday's plea by the Minister for Sport, Hector Monro, to call it off.
John Lawrence, secretary of the tours committee, said yesterday:
"Mr Monro's temarks do not take the specific issue of the Lious'

pair, Mark Greenstock and Nigel Draffan.

The prospective match of the day between Richard Gracey and Martin Smith, of Tonbridge, six times cup winners, and the fourth-seeded David Jenkins and Paul Nicholls, of Malvern, proved disappointing. Tonbridge won by 15-6, 15-11, 15-4, 13-12 were able to afford a few mismakes in the last game.

The Malvernians never came to

the last game.

The Malvernlans never came to grips with their opponents. They looked as if they might do so in the second game when Jenkins made his best, indeed his only service run of the match, to lift his side from 5—13 to 11—13.

Apart from that, Jenkins's con-

The strong survive and the

By Roy McKelvie

The old order changeth little.

Eton, with two pairs, Harrow and Tonbridge, reached the semi-final round of the Noel Bruce Cup for rackets at Queen's Club yesterday. It was all one-sided, most of the successful players having been members of winning pairs at some time or other. William Boone, last year's cup winner for Eton with Andrew Milae, is partnered by Thomas Pugh and they humbled Malvern's fourth pair, Mark Greeastock and Nigel Draffan.

The old order changeth little. It in bally well below its best. His strength lies in keeping t rallies going rather than killing the below its best. His strength lies in keeping t rallies going rather than killing the ball but even that quality d served him. Nicholis, who has thumping forehand when allow to use it (Tonbridge kept the brawy from it as much as possible was neither mobile enough in other aspects to dominate the court from in fourt of the service boxes are when in that position they are

weak go to the wall

Rackets-

By Peter West

set.
At 6ft 3in Lewis is a lofty tennis
player and he was now beginning
to play accordingly. It was reasonable that he should take some time repartee on even terms. It was pre-dictable that he would be the first to stutter under the strain of mutual interdogation, Lewis served a double-fault to go 3—4 down in the third set. The argument was

such a good year that as long as he can maintain a respectable ranking he will disdain the calmer ranking he will disdain the calmer waters of the over-35 circuit. He was beaten 6—1, 6—4 by Wojtek Fibak, whose tennis is as mannered and civilised as the man playing it. (One day Fibak will be a Polish ambassador de jure rather than de facto).

Riessen had a run of four games out of five but this was rather irrelevant as he was 1—6 and 0—3 down before getting off the launching pad. launching pad.

SECOND ROUND: W. Fibak Polandbeet M. Riesson (US), 6—1, 6—4.

Tim Gu'llkson (US), beat S. Lewis (GS), 6—5, 6—6, 6—1; S. Smit (US), beat S. Stewart (US), 2—6, 6—4.

been except when, with Peter Thomson, he won the Canada Cup at Royal Melbourne 20 years ago. But they went out in four-bells then and there was a crowd of 30,000 to control.

times, golf comes designer, writer, administrator and, idol. Thomson is already an Australian golfing

Golf

far ary, i

1 TECE

Johnson makes transition from Finham to the Met Rounds were taking five hours to complete (the players went out in threes) which is a shockingly long time. Nagle was 5hr 4min gettling round, longer than he has ever

From John Woodcock Melbourne, Nov 15 The lead in the Australian Open championship is shared here by three little known golfers: Deray Simon, a "rookie" from the United States; Paul Hart, a young professional from New South Wales, and Trevor Johnson from the Finham club in Covenfrom the Finham club in Coven-iny. Trailing behind them are, among others, the current holders of three of the game's great titles, Severiano Ballesteros, the British Open champion, Frank (Fuzzy) Zoeller, the American Massers champion, and David Graham, winner of this year's American PGA.

Johnson, who is 27 is in his

then and there was a crowd of 30,000 to control.

Gary Player returned a 74 today, dropping strokes on the closing holes; his son, Wayne, after picking up two birdies in the first four holes, bad a 78. Having played 13 holes, Mark Jamese' led the field and the wind then was still a zeptyr. That he lost three shots on the last five holes was because his driving went.

Bembridge was typically Bembridge; he is there or thereabouts originally selected. But they Johnson, who is 27, is in his third year as a professional and on his first visit to Australia. Utili now he has taken a break from golf between the end of the English season and the new year, when, for the last three winters, he has headed for Africa.

In 1977 he was fourth in the shots on the last five holes was because his driving went.

Bembridge was typically Bembridge: he is there or thereabouts on 74. Martia Foster, of England, took 81 after being on the loader board early on. Graham Marsh, who knows only too well that he has never won a hig tournament in Australia, took 76. He and his cricketing brother, Rodney, were beaten 4 and 3 by their wives, with handicaps stretched to the limit, in Perin the other day! In 1977 he was fourth in the Nigerian Open, which is much its best finish. Before that he won a hig nournament in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he won in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother, Rodney, were best finish. Before that he winds, the finish. Before that he winds, the winds, the finish has not the four any further, but it is encouraging that he has publicly acknowing surprise that they should need at the East tooraging that he has publicly acknowing surprise that his four any further, but it is encouraging that he has publicly acknowing that he has publicly acknowing that he has publicly acknowing surprise that his four any further, but it is encouraging that he has publicly acknowing th In 1977 he was fourth in the

imagine. Hage winte outkers sparkled in the sunshine today, and the wind rose to such a frenzy for a while this evening that even the kookaburnas, magples and parakeets were silenced by it. The LEDING SCORES Australian unless stated School (L.S.). T. Johnson (G.B.). W. Godfrey (N.Z.). T. Kendan (N.Z.). W. Godfrey (N.Z.). T. Kendan (N.Z.). S. Simpson (U.S.). J. Neitord (Cenada). M. James (G.B.). D. Mertiman, D. Galloway. G. Moure, M. James (G.B.). D. Mertiman, D. Galloway. G. Moure, M. Shearor. B. Jackel (U.S.). T. Moure, M. Shearor. B. Jackel (U.S.). T. J. Lister (N.Z.). D. Graham. W. Britton (U.S.). K. Nagle. R. Dust. W. Britton (U.S.). K. Nagle. R. Dust. M. H. Gheen (U.S.). B. Dowtm. J. Mail (G.B.). G. Marsh. H. Gheen (U.S.). B. Dowtm. J. Mail (G.B.). T. P. Thomson, W. Payer (S.A.). T. Samky. S. Ballesteros (Spain). R. Canades (M.S.). S. Godffer, R. Risch. course became a demon, on which Ballesteros and Bob Charles took 79, and Ed Sneed, runner-up to Zoeller in the American Masters, took 80 and more than Masters, took 80 and more than 40 others took over 80.

The most remarkable thing about Johnson's round was that he was out last but one, when the trees were being thrown about. Hart and Simon had been on their way by eight o'clock on a relatively still morning. Johnson topped his shot off the first tee, a two iron that went 60 yards and he thought: "Hello, here we go again." But he putted like an angel, on greens that were decidedly fast by the end of the day, and as he finished in the twilight the crowds had gone home.

Ice skating

Starry night in Nottingham

By John Hennessy

The British ice dance championship strikes fresh ground at Nottingham tonight. For the first time it has attracted sponsorship—from Noir After Shave—and for the first time it is to be televised, on BBCZ tomorrow.

There leading challengers are Nicholas Slater and Karen Barber, who seem to have thrown off the seeback in training caused by Slater's ailing foot. They should, therefore, safely retain their runner up position and secure a place in the team for the European Olympic and world championships the other side of Christmas. of its who witnessed their exciting new free programme at Richmond recently relish the prospect of seeing them again on their own ice. By all accounts the official training has done nothing to diminish the degree of optimism I expressed yesterday.

BOGOTA: Colombian grand prix.

men's singles: Vm Prect: Paragray;
been's singles: Chile Prect: Paragray;
been's colombian grand prix.

men's singles: Chile Prect: Paragray;
been's Chile Precipitational men's

mulgistar: Omen international men's

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Canada beat 1. 7-6. 6-1; H Fritz

Canada beat 1. Sanita (Egypt).

Sears (CB) beat 1. Sanita (Egypt).

Sears (CB) beat 1. Sanita (Egypt).

Taippel: Taiwan : championahips:

Men's singles (LS unless stated) M

Edmondson (Australia) beat B. Walts.

7-3. 5-7. 6-1; S. Simonason

(Sweden) beat B. Sadri 6-1. 7-6.

W. Scamion beat B. Drewent Australia.

Taippel: Taiwan Edwont Australia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Engers 5. Detroit Red Wings 3: Wanto Meplo Leafa 7. 51 Louis Blues Vancouver Canucks Octhes Care Hawks 2: Minnesots North Stare Guehec Nordigues 2: winnipeg Jots Hartiord Whalers 2:

For the record

Ice hockey

Basketball

Golf

The standard of ice dance in this country is second only to that of the Soviet Union and a night of highly polished skill and artistry is certain. As if that were not enough, Robin Cousins, perhaps the best free skater in the world, is flying in from The Netherlands for an exhibition—another striking innovation.

Cricket

England may break with centuries old tradition

Newcastle, Australia, Nov 15.—
England officials will look at a battered piece of black-stained hessian here tomorrow to decide if their team should break centuries of tradition and use a white cricket ball. The hessian is to cover two traditional white sight-screens to be used in the touring side's next match on Saturday—a one-day. 50-overs-a-side game here against Northern New South Wales.

If England find the white hall

If England find the white hall effective it will replace the traditional red ball in the series of limited-over games involving England, Australia and West Indies over the next three months. England have accepted the white ball in the four night matches they will play but are more cautious about its use in daylight.

shout its use in daylight.

Kerry Packer's World Series.
Cricker introduced the winte ball in the Queensland match and hit during their matches last year.

WSC officials said it was seen more clearly than the red ball by spectators and television viewers.

The discussions about white balls, black sightscreens and coloured clothing to replace traditional gear and garb moved one Sydney newspaper columnist to opening partner in the Test matches.

Randall was tried as an opener in the Test matches.

Randall was tried as an opener in the Test matches.

Randall was tried as an opener in the Test matches.

Saturday's game should provide England with a good workout coloured clothing to replace traditional gears and garb moved one Sydney newspaper columnist to

Australia, Nov 15.—
icials' will look at a of the stumps should also be common to decide tomorrow to decide tomorrow to decide tomorrow to decide stumps with black bails at one dition and use a white bails at the other," the columnist said.

The hessian is to radinonal white sighter additional white sighter as the other, the columnist said to recketers practised today with red and white balls match on Sanurday—a overs-aside game here or thern New South Northern New South find the white ball.

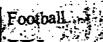
The selectors have chosen the The selectors have chosen the five players who missed the drawn opening match of the tour against Queensland earlier this week for vucensiand earlier this week for Saturday's game. They are Willis, the vice-captain, Taylor, Underwood, Larkins and Botham. Larkins is likely to face stiff competition from Randall as Boycott's opening partner in the Test matches.

W Indies will face Hogg for first time

Adelaide. Nov 15—West Indies have chosen a powerful party for their three-day match against South Australia, starting here tomorrow. Except for the omission of Alvin Kallicharran, the line-up looks close to their expected one for the first Test match against Australia in Brisbone, starting on December 1. Others omitted are Croft and Marshall, both fast bowlers, and Marshall, both fast bowlers.

WEST ENDIES: G Greenidge, D. Haynes, V. Richards. . Gomins. L. Rowe, C. Lloyd, C. King, D. Murray. D. Pafri, A. Roberts, J. Garner, M. Holding.

Rowe, C. Lloyd, C. King, D. Murray, D. Prieri, A. Roberts, J. Garner, M. Holding, A. Darling, R. Zadow, D. Rote, R. Darling, R. Zadow, D. Roberts, G. Grover, P. Siept, J. Hammond, T. Robertson, A. Mailcht, R. Hoge, S. Prior, A. Mailcht, R. Hoge, M. Prior, A. Highlight will be the first micring; between West Indies battsmen and Australia's fast bowler, Rodney Hogg, Rodney Marsh, considered most likely to be Australia's wicket-keeper in the Texts this summer against West Indies and England, is out of action with tonsillitis, out; four days before the Australia's selectors announce their party. Marsh said in Perth today that he was weak because he had been unable to eat a proper meal



Way to Forest open but only as visitor

Peter Wart until at the puly as a product the analysis of speaking the puly as a product the puly t Brighton's manager, Alan Mui-ery, may not find many prospec-

tive perchasers if the first reported asking price of about 1500,000 still applies. Forest are understood to have talked in terms of £350,000, although Mr Clough's assessment of Ward's prospective value to his term was considerably less than that Ward himself said last night that he was happy to stay at Brighton where, in 15/6-76, he scored 32 league, soals but is now unable to be sure of a first-team place.

Forest are waising to hear whether their England international forward, Woodcock, who played magnificently in a 3—0 defeat of Edstol City in a Football League, Cup replay on Wednesday, have decided to join Cologn. Mr. Clough said Ward's decision would have no bearing on Woodcock's stausation, which should be resulved roday. Woodcock has been offered a three-year contract and Mr Clough Insists that he does not want to loke him. rive purchasers if the first re

Olympic Games

Council will

implications

of Lions tour

By Richard Streeton.

British sport became sentonic divided last night when the Central council of Physical Recreator voted against discussing the implications, should the British Lion rugby team tour South Africa. The 21 Olympic sports were heavily outvoted at the CCPR's atmus meeting at Bournemouth by the remainder of the SI-strong men.

Minister for Sport, described the CCPR's decision not to debate the matter as "appelling". He regretted that such an important issue was raised at the end of a gruelling day's debating and clearly took most o fine representatives by surprise. Among those in Bournemouth for the conference is Vladimir Prokopov, chairman of the Moscow organising committee's international department, who earlier in the day had addressed the delegates.

Last night officials of major.

Last night officials of major Clympic sports in Britain such as athletics, swimming and so on, were meeting to try and find ways

were meeding to try and find ways to get the conference to rescind their decision. All day several delegates expressed disappointment among themselves that British rugby's links with South Africa had not been discussed, particularly after the appeal on Wednesday, by Hector Monro, the Minister for Spurt, to the Lings not to go.

not to go.

At the end of a routine discussion on national sporting centres, as delegates prepared to leave for dinner, Mrs Mary Glen Haig, the CCPR chairman, told them she had been asked to inquire if the conference wished to discuss the South African question. She reminded delegates that the conference had no mandate to pay resolutions but they were a unique

if they wished to discuss the matter, and its possible effect on Olympic and Commonwealth Games, she berself would vacate the chair and allow Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, to preside. The matter was pu to a show of hands and it was clear that I large majority saw no need to discuss.

majority saw no need to discuss the matter.

Barlier, the full gauntlet of

Bariler, the fall gauntler of English eccentricity and Western democracy had been run by Mr Prekopey, who is 6ft 4in and is built like a rugby second row for ward. In his progress report on preparations for next summer's Olympic Games, he sai that all wals well, with construction work

matter for the International Olympic Committee. The Russians

not debate

Keegan's ambition is to be captain of the Queen's team

As a fanatical Liverpool fol-lower once said to me: "I sdore the eloquence of these fellows on the field. But I'm not interested me neid. But I'm not interested in footballers in suits." He might have added " , with the exception of Kevin Keegan". Tought at 9.0 on ITV you will have the opportunity of getting to know this unique footballer in "Brian Moore meets Kevin Keegan", an unusual film made with rare sensitivity. Moore meets kevin keegan, an unusual film made with rare sensitivity.

For three weeks last summer Moore and a film crew were permitted into the lealously guarded privacy of Keegan's f200,000 ionse in Geameny where he lives with his wife, Jean, baby danghter Lama Jane and two Old English sheepdogs. What we find is a man who is articulate, anusing, loving and above all determined to Clear every obstacle life puts in his way.

Only this appetite for life and will to succeed can explain how this miner's son from Doncasterhas handled with astonishing assurance, the pressures of fame in England and Germany, where at first he could not even speak the lenguage and was ignored by his teamates.

The renorter who could he

lenguage and was ignored by his transates.

The reporter who coined the clicke "midfield dynamo" obviously never saw Keegan. If the fellows before were dynamoes then Keegan is a power station all on his own. He throws himself into his business activities with the same wholeheartedness that he attacks the opposition on the field. "My doctor says! I must, by to slow down", his wife says. Keegan remarks that RH Shankly, the man for whom he has more the man for whom he has more respect than any other; has told him he will be burns out by 1982. Some days, he says, he goes to bed and suddenly realises he hasn't eaten all day.

Keegan's housely is quite

refreshing. He admits: My work rate is everything. If I my to slow down, the whole thing trumbles. After his footballing days, he says, he would love to become a politician, better still Prime Minister; his single-mind educes stops you from langing. You have to listen to a man who says all his dreams have come true so far.

Reegan admits he is a millionable on maner wet could still be Keegan admits he is a million-sire or paper yet could still be swayed to go to the Middle East by a fim offer. If he went, though, I sense it would be the challenge that lared him. For this reason perhaps the recent link with Chelsea is not so ridiculous. "However, we finish this season, I'll definitely leave Hamburg. I've had offers from Barcelous and America—one is tajole what I'm.

America one is taiple what I'm getting here. You have to listen. You're stupid if you don't. You're stund if you don't.

But if Mr. Greenwood said it's
the end of your England future
if you go to the Middle East it
would be the hardest decision of my life and yet the easiest.
England means everything to me.?
Mr Keegan is worth distening
to it oc our of a suit.

Semi-final draw The draw for the semi-final round of the Scottish League Cup, made yesterday, pairs Dundee United with Hamilton at East End Park (November 24) and Aberdeen or Celtic against Kilmarnock or Moston at Hampden Park (Decomber 1).

Arthur Graham, the Leeds United winger, has withdrawn from Scotland's pool for Wednesday's European championship match in Belgium because of an ankle dujury. He has been replaced by David Provan, the Celtic right winger.

German money for Welsh

The scrum half, David Loveridge, is also doubtful because of
an injury. A decision or both
players will be made today. Other
wise the man to play Northern is
that which bear Scotland.

ALL BLACKS R. wilson: S. Wilson.
C. Cumsingham. N. Taylor. B. Fraser
E. Dunn, D. Loveridge for M. Donaldcon: H. Johnstone A. Fraser
E. Dunn, D. Loveridge for M. Donaldson: S. Lohnstone A. Fraser
E. Dunn, D. Loveridge for M. Donaldson: S. Lohnstone A. Fraser
Sponsorship.

Mattioli starts his comeback campaign

By Peter Walker

Weish international flotball is to receive £150,000 over the pext four years from a new stickling ship agreement with the Cervan agreement with the English firm admiral ends next mouth and, while shorts with three white stripes down the sleeves. The shirt cloth will be manufactured at Chepstow and made up in Swanses.

Today's fixtures.

Wednesday's results Enderby 3: Minchead 0: Waterlooville
2. Hastings 2:
NORTHERN PREMIEW LEAGUE:
Worksof I. Binton 0: Palmer Cop;
SCHOOLS MATCH: Palmer Cop;
Guariss finel round: Latymer Upper L.
Allsyn's Dulvich 5. Other matches:
Ardingly 3. Bruntwood 1: Rapton 1.
Screwsbury 1. The former World Roking Council light-middleweight champion, Rocky Mattfoli, of Italy, starts on the comeback trail in Pordone, Italy on November 23 with a bont against the New York based Bermudan champion, Roy Johnson.

Mattfoli has not boxed since March, when he lost his field the round and moved to the Inglian's Maurice Hope by failing to come out for the high round. He had broken his hand shortly after the bout began.

Alexis Arguello, of Nicaragua, will make the sixth defence of his swon 66 of his 70 bouts, will be making its first appearance in New York City, in title.—Reuter.

Greenwood beats his country into winning shape-official.

The man who whipped the cream of England

when in that position they are a skilful and daunting pair for anyoue. They put Malvern under constitut, almost total pressure, and Gracey's service, including runs of six in the second game, and seven in the third, set them numerous problems.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND: Elon I (W. R. Boone and G. f. M. Pugh) best Malvern II (M. C. Greenstock and S. G. Brattan) 15-2, 15-0, 15-2, 17-1, 15-1, 15-4, 15-12; Elon II (D. M. Norman and J. C. Greenstock and S. G. Brattan) 15-1, 11-4, 15-12; Elon II (D. M. Norman and J. G. Brattan) 15-4, 15-12; Elon II (D. M. Norman and J. G. H. L. Brid and A. J. C. Cordon, M. P. Penn and G. J. Hue Williams boot Elun (D. K. L. Ruck-Keone and N. H. P. Bacon) 17-14, 15-12, 15-9. A feeling of well-being is in one air at the Football Association's allow john Lyall to take over the headquarters in west London. Twenty-seven months after meeting to discuss the unseemly hustoness of Don Revie's defection to the United Arab Emirates, the international committee last week assembled to confer recognition on Ron Greenwood's achievement in taking England to the threshold of qualification for the European championship by asking him to remain until after the World Cup of 1982.

A legitimate reservation will arranged a tour to Majorca. On

international committee last week and international continues the manager of the control of qualification for the European championship by asking him to remain usual after the World Cup of 1982.

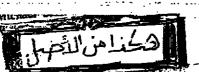
A legidinate reservation will prompt the realist to mention that under the new manager England may have lost only twice in 21 matches but they have yet to beat one of the world's leading foot-ball nations on a day when it really matters to the opposition one of the world's leading foot-ball nations on a day when it really matters to the opposition one of the world's leading foot-ball nations on a day when it really matters to the opposition one of the world's leading foot-ball nations on a day when it really matters to the opposition one of the world's leading foot-ball nations on a day when it really matters to the opposition one of the world's leading foot-ball nations on a day when it really matters to the opposition one of the world's leading foot-ball nations on a day when it really matters to the opposition one of the world's leading foot-ball nations on a day when it really matters to the world's leading foot-ball nations on a day when it foot-ball natio



outlook. He could not resist picking the players of the moment and was too easily influenced by selecting the Liverpool men as a basis for his mean Mr Greenwood showed that he would do the opposite. These were not flybringht players. They were good pros. We had aiready got a nice backroom staff and really it was just a question of fronting it I was dealing with the cream of the country's players and it was only a manner of whipping the cream. a matter of whipping the cream. He was criticized for his Liverpool-England but still maintains that critics outside his respected brotherhood of management and players rarely infinenced his tinking. Currently there is a powerful Loudon lobby for the promotion of Hoddle and Rix but he says: These people don't have to make a judgment. If you listened to the seasoned gros they would say you need time. You can't throw in a lot of youngsters all trying to find their feet at the same time. You we got to be patient. I stuck with people because we needed loyalty and people who had pride in their lob. He rides the criticisms by telling himself that he is "older more stubborn and pig headed" than those who complain. Now that the FA have give

Now that the FA have given their vote of confidence there will be a short respite in talk of R younger successor. "If, however, I should leave tomorrow", he said, "I think I would have given them a basis, I have only set the standard for others to follow." His bold ideas of a pyramid of attainment, with a smarestel national team inspiring a widespread move towards a more skilful and less preconceived attitude towards playing the game at all levels, may take many years to develop but the signs are more hopeful than the signs are more hopeful than the signs are more hopeful than the signs are more hopeful than

Norman Fox



Border Incident fit for the big battle Brave Fellow is bred Brave Fellow is bred Contract of the last war the Triumph. To stay the course Brave Fellow is bred Contract of the last war the Triumph. To stay the course

Racing Correspondent

If looks are anything in go by
Border Incident will be a leading contender for the top seeplechasing honours this season. I have never seen this potentially brilliant jumper look better than when his trainer, Richard Head, showed him to me yesterday.

Border Incident used to be all odds and ends, but now ar the age of nearly 10 he seems to have knit together and merured out of all recognition, putting on weight and muscle in the right places. To look at him now you would never believe that his life was in icopardy 20 months ago when he developed an abscess on his lungs.

Newcastle programme

O FELTON HURDLE (Div 1 : Novices : £709 : 24m)

1.30 GOSFORTH PARK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,335)

2.30 BOLAM STEPLECHASE (Handiess): £1,375: 3m).

2. [290-04 Ebornersendoable [B]. T. Gillam, 9-21.4

5. 401b14 Ousky (D) B. A. Chin. 670-2

7. 14.3231 Asserber Capitals (B) A. Schilland (B) C. Chin. 670-2

7. 14.3231 Marvik (CD) M. Crump, 8-10-0

8. 112160 Mooreids (D) T. Earnes, 8-10-0

10. 4-90 Waymouth, Shad, Jrts L. Gledson, 9-10-0

10-4-90 Waymouth, Shad, Jrts L. Gledson, 9-10-0

Mooreids, 12-1-8 Composite, 61 (Mooreids, 12-1-8 Composite, 4-1 Another Capitaln, 6-1 (Mooreids, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-8 Composite, 13-10-10 (Mooreids, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-8 Composite, 13-10-10 (Mooreids, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-8 Composite, 13-10-10 (Mooreids, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-8 Composite, 13-10-10 (Mooreids, 12-1-8 Composite, 12-1-

3.30 FELTON HURDLE (Div II : Novices : £697 : 24m)

3.0 CHATTON STREPLECHASE (Novices : £1,136 : 2m 120yd)

Ry Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

If looks are anything to go by Border Incident will be a leading contender for the top steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day,
Border Incident will be a leading contender for the top steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day,
But before then be intended running the his trianer, Richard Head showed him to me yestenday.

Border Incident used to be all colds and ends, but down arthe age of nearly 10 he seems to have kinit together and marured out of all recognition, putting on weight and muscle in the right places.
To look at him now you would never believe that his life was in jeopardy 20 months ago when he developed an abscess on his lungs the size of a magerine.

In the circumstances Head's cachievement in whuring the Welsh Champion Steeplechase at Chepstow with Server and will mean a 3th penalty for the horse's first race for 18 months and provoked the view of Fred Winter that it was the twaining fear of the season.

Sadly Border Incident's career has been plagued by one problems or another ranging from jusa plain sore shins or broken blood vessels to that awful infection but now he looks puised to repay Head and "I know Draws first Chepstow with Wait and See (2.45). Commander Runger (2.35) when that horse is right, he just floats over the ground on a fight rein and all I can tell you's bin his work last Saturday." Brimful with grounds is not too took.



Head: his patience is about to be richly repaid.

The Kirk and Kirk Hurdle ought to be at the mercy of Commagin Ranger if he is at his best. Obvi-ously he was not when he was bearen by Freight Forwarder on his reappearance at Kempton. However, one only has to recall

some Run, and won his first race trader National Hunt rules so well at Worcester, it preferred to Spanish Sovereign and O'er The Border for the scooled division of the Bingley Novices Huntle. The sadier division should be won by Hang-On Evis who created such a favourable impression at Newbury last month when he completely opipaced McArism and Lumen towards the and of the Tom Masson and Wyld Court Trophy.

The high-class but enternatic

The bigh-class but enigmatic hurdler. Beacon Light, graduated successfully to fences in the Mendip Hills Novices Steeplechase at more shally to fences in the Mendip Hills Novices' Steeplechase at
Wincamon yesterday, beating
Royal Charley by an easy three
lengths.

He brushed through the tops of
a few fences, but made nothing
that could be called a mistake and
was bold at the last when Andy
Turnell asked thin for a hig effort.
Bescon Light will be eviered for
all the good events. He was declared at the furday, stage for
Ascot's Buchanan Whishy Handicap
cap Hurfle, simply to stop the
weights going up. The tactic
greatly 24 hours of cominaous rain
more is forecast."

But back to the chances of Brave
Fellow. He has yet to be tested
over moday's trip but deeply
impressed all those who saw him
win over two miles on this course
in October. Held for a lare run,
jimmy Fitzgerald's gelding came
crusing through on the bridle to
go clear between the last two
flights and win by five lengths.
Brave Fellow's stamina should be
graaranteed, sired as he is by the
weights going up. The tactic
greatly 24 hours of continuous rain
more is forecast."

Fellow. He has yet to be tested
over moday's trip but deeply
impressed all those who saw him
win over two miles on this course
funds over two miles on the steply
impressed all those who saw him
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that he has won the Triumph to Stay the course to realise his real potential.

Bowever, before raving can go ahead there will be a 7.30 inspection. Freddie Newton, tierk of the course, said: "We have had nearly 24 hours of continuous raid and more is forecast."

Hennessy Gold Cup

Fellow's principal rival.

Strawhill must be regarded as tehe day's best bet. A wide margin winner at Herfiam in October, the four-year-old turned in an even better performance when falting by a neck to foil a gamble on Pricy Consort on the same track last week. Considering that he was trying to give 3th to his year older rival, this was a cracking performance by Strawhill, who is a confident selection to beat Oxenham. A third likely winner at Gosford Park is Netherton in the Chatton Novices' Steeplechase. Looking a trifle on the burly side, Peter Easterby's former useful hurdler turned in a sound first effort over fences when third to Big Ben at Wetherby. With the benefit of this run Netherton should be too good for tello Fire and Melwerby.





Macken: fastest but fence

all, 37.3 seconds, on Carrolls of Dundalk, who made a mistake in the treble.

This show, now in its second year, is the second European Britain. The field includes the gualifier for the World Cup, sponsored by Volvo, in April. The first rook place two weeks ago in Amsterdam, and the third is due to start next Thursday in Beriin, followed shortly afterwards in Beriin, followed shortly afterwards in Beriin, followed shortly afterwards by the British qualifier at Olympia. There are nine European and seven North American qualifiers for the World Cup, which was won on its first running last April by Hugo Simon (Austris) on Gladstone.

Caroline Bradley, David Broome and his sister, Elizabeth, Edgar's 1 autts. 32.0.

Rugby League McCorquodale can set off again on record trail

gives

yesterday.

Ireland

first win to

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

in the final of the £46,500 John Player Trophy.

Bradford are desperately keen to earn the chance of repeating their 1975 final victory over Widnes, but the game at Headingley should be a tight bartle.

Bradford's coach, Peter Fox, has a marvellous record over the past few years in big competitions and his big match know-how may just tip the scales for his team.

In the league programme Workington Town have a chance to comment their improved form, with a win at home to Castleford,

Rngby league challengers, Bradford Northern, are favourites to beat Wakefield Trinity to morrow and qualify to meet Widnes in the final of the £46,500 John Player Trophy.

Bradford are desperately keen to earn the chance of repeating their 1975 final victory over their 1975 final victory over the stone of the stone stone, have scored and played in-every match this season.

The game a Barrow is the most significant of the season so far in the Second Division, and Featherstone are banking on success in this encounter to boost their promotion hopes. Still without a win, Doncaster continue their search for success at home-

Ascot programme [Television (BBC 2): 1.35, 2.5, 2.35 and 3.5 races] Ascot selections

1.35 HURST PARK STEEPLECHASE (Novices : £2,802 : 2m) 2.5 CHARLES DAVIS CHASE (Handicap: 52,903: 2m) 2.35 KIRK AND KIRK HURDLE (£2,944 : 2½m)
401 12:16-2 Cobéanght Rander (h), F. Rinedi, 5-61-8 ... C. Tinkler
402 ... 13:12:12 Greeflandgries, F. Winter, 6-11-8 ... James Gared
403 41-6022 Caper's Led (b), N. Michell, 7-11-4 ... Mr N. Mitchell
404 13:1002 Gives (b), J. Jenkins, 7-11-4 ... R. Linley Wincanton results

501 1813-11 "Silver Buck, A. Dichisan, 7-12-7.
302 42834 Master Say (D), T. Forster, 10-11-3
504 12-21f Cavity Hanter, A. Dichisan, 6-11-0
505 11901-2 Vallent Cherger (CD), F. Winter, 8-10-20
507 210243- Mr. Satner (D), A. Weiter, 9-10-3
509 01p11-1 Raffi Neison (D), N. Henderson, 6-10-0
500 3.40 BINGLEY HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £1,563: 2m) U BINGLE K HUKDLE (UIV II: Novices: £1,563:
2-11431 Spanish Soversign (D), C. lames. 6-11-10
0-1 Brave Of Varies (D), J. Cilhard. 6-11-5
0-1 Brave Of Varies (D), J. Cilhard. 6-11-5
0 Bisher Bader. 1 Balding. 6-11-0
1 Bisher Bader. 1 Balding. 6-11-0
22- Halfa Trossure. Walshald. 5-11-0
23- Halfa Trossure. Walshald. 5-11-0
1 State Ren (D), F. Ranghes. 5-11-0
1 State Ren (D), F. Ranghes. 5-11-0
1 State Ren (D), F. Gordon. 4-10-0
1 Welffort. M. Tais. 6-1-0
3 Killer Shark, G. P.-Gordon. 4-10-9
-I State Run, 4-1 Bravo of Venice. 6-1 O'er the Border streign. 7-1 Killer Shark, R-1 Bitter Ender, 10-1 Halls Tressur. 16-1 others. By Our Racing Correspondent 1.0 HANG-ON ELVIS is specially recommended. 1.35 Drusus. 2.5 Stanway Lad. 2.35 Comanght Ranger. 3.5 Cavity Hunter. 3.40 State Run.

1.0 (1.0) RED MARU STEEPLECHASE (Sending: £1,014; Jan 14) (Sending: CI,GI4: den IL)

REYAM BORD, ch s. by Armannac.

Monarch—Petara (C. Michedi).

B-10-6. P. Barton (LI-8 fav), 1

Uthar Pendranan

Mr. T. Thumann Jones (4-1) 2

Princa Rack. B. R. Davies (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 3-1 Rio (4h). 20-1

Bendril, 46-2 Mooriand Venture (p).

5 ran.

TOTE: Wm. 16g: places, 11g, 40p; deal forecast, 35p; CSF oftp. D.

Gandollo, al Wantage, 41, 16g. D.

Gandollo, al Wantage, 41, 16g. D.

Stratford-on-Avon

Gay Spartan is back Gay Spartan, one of the country's top steeplechasers, reappears at Teesside Park on November 27 or at Haydock Park the following day. Gay Spartan has not raced since winning at Wincanton last Control. 2.15 Rough and Tumble.



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Newcastle selections By Our Racing Staff

1.0 Lord Provost. 1.10 Border Brig. 2.0 Fair Person. 2.39 Narvik. 3.9 Netherton. 3.30 STRAWHILL is specially recom: By Our Racing Staff Chepstow programme 1.15 ROMAN HURDLE (4 you: £471 : 21m) 1.45 SAXON HURDLE (Die I : novices : £834 : 2m) JOHNNY CLAY STEEPLECHASE (Haudicap : £1,741 : 34m) 2.45 NIGHT NURSE HURDLE (4-y-0 : £1,556 : 24m) 3.45 SAXON HURDLE (Div II : novices : £829 : 2m) Chepstow selections

By Our Racing Col-

Lloyd George and the strikebreakers

The issue of "Who Britain, Government or trade unions?" is not a child of the tormented 1970s. The first prime Minister to pose the question was Lloyd George in 1919. Faced with a strike by the Triple Alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers, he sent for its leaders. He told them the Army was disaffected and could not be relied upon:

"If you carry out your threat and strike then you will defeat us. But if you do so, have you weighed the consequences? The strike will be in deflance of the Covernment of the country and by its very success will precipitate a constitutional crisis of the list impressure. will precipitate a constitutional crisis of the first importance. For, if a force arises in the state which is stronger than the state itself, then it must be ready to take on the functions of the state, or withdraw and accept the authority of the state. Gentiemen, have you considered, and if you have, are you ready? "

"From that moment on", commented Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, "we were beaten "nd we knew we were." The Government's modern strikebreaking committee, the Civil Contingencies Unit, has its origins in those perfervid days after the First World War. During the war the Government, for the first time, took full responsibility for providing essential services-food, fue and power—to the population.
The creation of the Supply and
Transport Organization, as it
was known, extended this responsibility into peacetime.

Sir Eric Geddes, a railway manager who had been brought into the War Cabinet by Lloyd George, was the architect of the strikebreaking organization and first chairman of the Cabinet Supply and Transport Committee. By the spring of 1920 Geddes had built up an elaborate network of inter-depart-mental committees and a perestablishment costing some £150,000 a year. Detailed plans had been made to meet specific contingencies. The London Electric Power Scheme, for example, was developed to ensure the maintenance of elecassistance of private organiza-

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General strike, 1926 : troops march into London's East End to break the strikers' hold on the docks.

Electrical Engineers, a sizable secret minutes of the Supply and bureauczat". Sir John Ander-register of volunteers was prepared for service in strike-bound power stations. The Admiralty also agreed to provide skilled stokers to work would have to face in the near future an organized attempt at the organization was mobilized to be organization was mobilized to be organized to be vide skilled stokers to work in the boiler-houses. Working nationally through 88 local Voluntary Service Committees, arrangements made for work on the railways, in the docks, coastal shipping and, with the cooperation of the AA and the RAC, road

Executive control of the Supply and Transport Organization was delegated to a Chief Civil Commissioner, assisted by 11 regional commissioners in England and Weles, all of whom were junior government ministers. Official coordination was provided by a branch of the Cabinet Secretariat known at first "for purposes of dis-guise" as the "Supply Department".

To a great extent the emergency organization was stimu-lated by a widespread fear of Major reviews in 1923 and 1925 red revolution in Britain. The by the Home Office's "super

future an organized attempt at seizing the reins of government in some of the large cities, such as Glasgow, London and Liver-

Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; wrote at the time of the Armistice in 1918 that "our real danger now is not the Boches but Bolshevism". Although Wilson successfully (and wisely) kept the army out of the front line of the strikelyrealing organization. the War Office nevertheless thought it expedient to prepare plans against possible violent If the worst came to the worst Wilson planned to secure London with 18 bat-talions of infantry and bring tanks in to protect Whitehall.

on only two occasions: by Mec-Donald's first Labour Administration during a London trans-port strike in 1924 and by Beldwin's Conservative Government at the time of the General Strike

Although the new Labour reluctant to indulge in strike breaking, they generally sub-scribed to Josiah Wedgwood's view that "there is nothing to be ashamed of in action which will tend to preserve the essential services and the life of the

Anderson's 1925 review underlined the vital role technical experts would play in two important areas: electric power The London Electric Power Scheme went some way towards meeting the first need, but it was specifically recognized after

the General Strike that without the full cooperation of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association—rower amanent supervisory staff—the generating stations would have shut down. As for the second need, the Royal Engineers were: approached to see if they could maintain water and sewage serrices during a strike. They replied that this could not be done on any large scale, but the Supply and Transport Committee wrote off the problem believing that the probability of a strike in the water industry was

The Supply and Transport Organization's "finest hour" came during the General Strike of May, 1926. Assisted by the unofficial "Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies", the government machine enlisted some 100,000 volunteers, including the celebrated Oxbridge undergraduate bus drivers. More to the point was the

Power Scheme, which supplied 1,100 navel ratings and civilian volunteers for 33 power stations in and around the capital. These were protected by the Army, which otherwise saw little action apart from providing armed guards for food convoys moving out of the London

The Supply and Transport Organization did all that was required of it in 1926. But it had crucial advantages not necessarily available today. Middle management and whitecollar workers generally supported the Government and stayed at work Relatively low technology in the electrical in-dustry, docks and railways meant that civilian and service volunteers could easily operate skeleton services.

Following the strike Baldrollowing the strike Ediawin's Government hit back at
Labour by passing the 1927
Trade Disputes Act. This made
general strikes illegal and
obliged trade unionists to "coutract in" for payment of the
political levy, which went to
Labour Party funds. One of the
first scrious of Attley's Governfirst actions of Attlee's Govern-ment in 1945 was the repeal of

A nucleus emergency organization was also retained after zation was also retained after 1926, and government departments periodically up-dated the arrangements under the inevitably parsimonious supervision of the Treasury. It had a final "Indian Summer" in 1938 when it was modified for wartime operation, but by September 1939 it had been completely superseded by Sir John Anderson's new Ministry of Home Security. Suitably, perhaps, the man who had done most to sustain the Supply and Transport Organization in its Transport Organization in its early days presided over its

> Peter Hennessy and Keith Jeffery

Dr Keith Jeffery is a Lecturer in History and Politics at the Ulster Polytechnic.

Part 4 of the Civil Contingence

Can Mr Carter still rely on the Jewish vote?

With Senator Edward Kennedy's declaration of his candi-dature, the 1980 United States presidential election is now under way. All candidates-among their other preoccupations—will be planing their strategies to secure the support of the important minority groups. And high on the list are America's six million Jews who, through a combination of arithmetical and geographical factors, could determine the outcome of a close election in nine impor-

Their participation as campaigners and backers can be In 1976 Jewish voters in the

no less significant. key states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio gave Mr Jimmy Carter 75 per cent of their votes, contributing significantly to his slim majority over President Ford. Had one out of every nine leave who indicated that there is a contributing significantly to his slim majority over President Ford. Had one out of every nine leave who indicates?

Indicate in two new Jewish senators (one Democrat and one Republican) making a record total of seven Jews in the upper house of the 96th congress. The voting power of the provided that the messianic drive is present in two new Jewish in two new Jewish in two new Jewish in two new Jewish one Republican) making a record total of seven Jews in the upper house of the 96th congress. out of every nine Jews who politics."
voted for Carter in New York With switched to the Republican, Ford would have been returned to the White House. cent of the population, Jews and control states yews in the account for more than 4 per college), many have become cent of the total poll because, political backroom boys, to a greater extent than any other section of the population dates for the extensive teams of the extensive teams.

decisive.

But this is not the sole, or even major reason for American Jewry's political weight. Jews exceed all other groups in the United States in political activity. With the memory of their persecuted immigrant forbears only generation or two away, history of the Unneu standard and intensely contration has brought many Jews cerned to preserve a free, just and secure society.

Professor Seymour Siegel, a immediate entourage. leading American Jewish theoIngian. has commented that brought in two new

With this motivation, and because they are overwhelmingly middle class and well educated (almost nine in 10 of Though only about 27 per all United States Jews in the

they exercise their right to of researchers, advisers and vote.

Concentrated as they are in United States legislator acc a few states and in predominantly urban areas, their per cent of the nation's law votes are capable of being yers are Jews. mulates and an estimated 20 per ceur of the nation's law-

Only in recent years have they moved from the back stage of politics to the higher elective offices. When Dr Henry Kissinger became Secrethe first lew to hold this post into

The 1978 mid-term election the upper house of the 96th Congress. The voting power and political activity of Jews is fund-raising for the parties.

to Jewish voters rather than the Egyptian-Israel Peace the Jewish vote because there Treaty to gain him Jewish supvote. Like all other voters, happy with the statement of Jews will cast their votes in ex-foreign minister Moshe accordance with their own Dayan in September that he political views or as their "had done more for Israel pocket-books dictate. But that than any other United States is not the whole of the story president."

Senator Kennedy has always American Jews feel a strong been strongly pro-Israel though

American Jews are civically minded and intensely concerned to

preserve a free, just and secure society

have freely contributed both They will display greater advantage enthusiasm for a candidate strength who also supports that cause. outweigh

nhenomenon. President Carter I have throughout referred relies on his achievement of

issues. But observers noted the issues. But ouservers much a change when last month, in a senate speech on foreign aid, he strongly defended Israel and condemned the Palestine On the Republican side.

presidential contender Gover-nor John Connally broke with nor john Connaily broke with tradition in a speech on October 11 in which he elab-orated his Middle East policy. It was a thoughtful and well argued case for what has been described as a "get-tough with-Israel posture". To avoid another oil embargo, Connally urges that the United States should not besitate to apply

known, that his speech would antagonize pro-Israeli Jews but money and political support must have considered that the They will display greater advantage of displaying advantage of displaying strength and leadership outweighed the dangers. Few supplemented by their high The presidential candidates Jews are registered Republi-level of financial support and are not unmindful of this cans and would therefore be of immediate battleground, the primaries.

But the speech, as well as his professional associations with Arab enterprises through his law office in Texas, have placed him, probably unfairly, in the anti-Israel camp so far many American Jews are

The other Republican hopefuls have been more conven-

ernor Ronald Reagan advocates support for Israel on the foor-ing that it constitutes an im-portant strategic asset for the United States. Senare Misority eader Howard Baker Jur ha forthrightly dissociated himself from the Connaily approach while Mr George Bush (formerly of the United Nations and CIA) hastened to emphasize that Camp David stril offered the heats for the page.

the best hope for peace

A survey of voters leaving polling stations in the midterm election of November 1978 confirmed that lews, are more liberal than the population generally and still retain their maditional loyalty to the declining in 1960 John Kennedy won 82 per cent of Jew-ish votes. L. B. Johnson won 90 per cent four years later and Hubert Humphrey 83 percent in 1968. But in 1972. Richard Nixon, who was regarded as a friend of Israel,

received 40 per cent and Gerald Ford, whose record on Israel also commended isself to Jewish voters, received 32 per cent of their votes.

The Jews are no longer safe for the Democrats and an attractive Republican candidate could well draw many of their votes in 1980. With that fear-

or hope—they are likely to be

even more courted than in the

William Frankel

Doubts about pricing out the foreigners

ment that fees for overseas £3,000 than the recomme scudents should rise next Sep. £7,000. Imperial College. number on average to three don, puts the cost of sci times their present level, has students at £1,700 more left British universities aghast the recommended £3,000.

left Bruish universities uphast and bewildered.

Sir Alec Merison, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, and chairman of the committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals—an august body not given to hyperbole—has written in Contrast to 40 per cent of State for Education and of State for Education and with rhis "brutat ill chought out" policy.

The Government is on the point of a decision which may

point of a decision which may mark an irreversible downturn

mark an irreversible flowaturn in the national and international fortunes of British universities." Sir Alect says.

"The contribution of overseas students to the lift of our universities as essential if these students are prized out of our universities; they will go elsewhere, to North America, to other European countries or to the Soviet Union: this would be an economic, political and educational tragedy for this country."

country."
Sir Alec points our that universities in the United Kinglom would have to charge average fees of £3,500 p.a. (compared with the present level of £950 for an undergraduate and £1,230 for a post-graduate) if they are to recover the proposed refuction in Government grant. Such fees he notes, would two and a half times as high as the fees at the State University. of California and one and a hilf times as high as major private American universities. Fees in the rest of Europe ale, negligible.

The main reason why fees at British universities are relatively high is because about 30 per cent of British university lecturers and professors time is reviewed to so or proving is recioned to go on persona is recisioned to go on personal research, though in practice the amount today is probably less as staff-sindent ratios have deteriorated. The cost of research time, however, is included in the total average cost of each university student. Another reason for the high cost of British universities is the staff-student ratio: even after a fall in recent years it still stands at 9:1—one of the

still stands at 9:1—one of the biguest in the world. Britain also has one of the lowest drop-

also has one of the lowest drop-out/failure rates in the world, perhaps in consequence of our staffing levels.

American state universities are heavily subsidized in vary-ing degrees whilst the private universities usually have income from large foundations.

The Government's intentions remain muclear. The White remain unclear. The White Paper on Public Expendiane published on November 1 stated that from September 1980, all new overseas students, would be expected to meet the "full costs of their tuition". Those stready

on courses would not affected. "Full cost" appears to the average economic cost per student, calculated by crudely dividing total recurrent expenditure by the total num-ber of students, then making some adjustment for are and

science. Mr Carlisle has said that universities would be expected to charge enough to cover necessary costs, "subject to a minimum (my italics) of £2,000 for erts, students, £3,000 for those on science courses, and £5,000 for the clinical year of courses, in medicine, dentishy or veterinary science".

or vetermary science.

The alternatives facing universities, therefore, are to attract more students, or charge more than the recom-mended minimum. The London School of Economics estimates that the average cost of

Promise me, Philip, you

harder hit than others. London School of Econo for 37 per cent of its inc the University of Manch Institute of Science and 1 Institute of Science and 1 nology for 33 per cent Essex 29 per cent, comp with only 3 per cent Leicester, 4 per cent at K 6 per cent at Bristol, 8 per at Cambridge, and 11 per cent of ford

More prestigious univers may well survive and flourish, but others may I Professor Raif Dahren director of the LS reknowned for its

reknowned for its standards of academic ex ence—says that he is consing lowering entry stand and setting up special dip

more students to get in revenue cannot be played more than a couple of without changing the w character and quality of institution and that I am prepared to do", he insist British Council budget, re threats to the BEC Exte change of attitude. I have no in the whole of my adult been as upset about a Governeut as I am now."

The Government, howeve. politis out that no for government has yet protes It does not believe that reduction of overseas stud will be anyming like the !
per cent many universities predicting. Besides, it beli in the survival of the fit has contingency plans shany institution look like fail The newly-autounced gos ment bursary fund of up f4m for pversess resestudents of exceptional ab provides a channel

be spared the new high ; though the Government is meeting of REC ministers the Dublin summit. ment on that until after

ور ایاب د استان میراند

Mrs Thatcher aims to use "concession" on fees a bargaining tool in her atte to get Britain's contributio the EEC budget reduced. Government has set aside so as to enable it actuall reduce EEC student fees to same level as those charge British students—£545 for undergraduate and £815 fr posteraduate.

> Diana Ged Education Correspor

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cathedral, a solid red brick building from which the former archbishop, the Most Rev Janani Luwum, was dragged to his death two years ago by Idi Amin's thugs from the State Research Bureau.

Another hill is dominated by the Roman Catholic cathedral and a third by the city's principal mosque, which looks as though it has come from a picture book of the Arabian nights, and which is now surrounded by Tanzanian army actillary employments. artillery emplacements.

These outward symbols represent the country's main religious divisions—which in the past have proved almost as deep and divisive as the differences be-tween Uganda's 46 tribes.

Under Idi Amin the country's Muslim minority (6 per cent of the population) had the upper hand. Before him the two main political parties were divided along sectarian lines—Dr Mil-ton Obote's Uganda People's Congress (UPC) was predomin-antly Protestant, while the opposition Democratic Party drew most of its support from the Catholics.

The ruling Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF), a coalition of political groups who got together with the common aim of ousting Amin, fears a revival of these old rivalries if a multi-party system is re-established in Uganda.

For this reason the UNLF, which includes almost every conceivable ideology from Marxist to monarchist, seems destined to turn itself into a "political front" in which all parties would be represented. What this means in effect is

Like Rome and Lisbon, Kampolitical system given the pala is built around seven hills. Country's recent history.
On one of them is the Anglican On a fourth hill, known as Kasubi, stands the burial place of the Kabakas of Buganda, one of the four Ugandan kingdoms were excised during the Obote rule.

The remains of former Bugandan monarchs lie under a huge straw and reed hut watched over by a group of elderly women. The most recent to be buried there was King Freddie, who died in obscure penury in

who died in obscure penury in London a decade ago.
Kampala used to be considered one of Africa's more beautiful capitals, just as Rome and Lisbon are in Europe. However, eight years of neglect under Amin, a short-sharp liberation war, then three days of looting of virtually every building in the place, have building in the place, have taken their toll.

The guest house where stayed had been denuded everything save a large mahogany sideboard which was too heavy to carry away (although the drawers were removed) and an electric kettle which the before the lotters arrived.

Despite the smashed office windows and ransacked shops.

Kampala still retains many attractions. The climate is superb. The city is 3,500ft above sea level so it never becomes too hot or humid. The setting, amid lush green culti-vated hills that surround Lake Victoria, is equally appealing.

The UNLF government must be one of the brainiest in Africa. All but one of the 23

of them are university profes-The same is true of the 127 members of the ruling National-Consultative Council who are acting as the councy's parliathat Uganda is likely to resort acting as the country's parlia-to being a one-party state, which is probably the only viable in 1981. Lawyers predominate,

government members are uni-

versity graduates and a number

emotional attachment to the until recently he had never fuls have been more conven-State of Israel to which they taken a leading part on any of tional. Former California Gov-KAMPALA DIARY

starting with President Binaisa

who was the first African to become a Q.C. in Britain.

ernment, horrified by the way the rule of law was so blatantly

ignored under Amin, are adopting a determinedly legalistic

Recently the Kampala chief

magistrate, Mr James Okuku, dismissed charges against two

law introducing the curfew was

The same adherence to the

law can be seen in the govern-ment's handling of the case of

"Major" Bob Astles, Amin's British-torn henchman, and other imprisoned supporters of

Elsewhere in Africa, Mr

Astles would probably have been

given a summary trial and exe-cuted. The Ugandans, however,

seem determined to work by the book and there has been

little backing for demands made

in the Assembly for these people to be tried by special

However, the prosecution has not yet been able to prepare a

case against him because of

lack of evidence. Whenever he

seems surprisingly fit despite

the Amin regime.

rribunal. . .

duly gazetted two days later.

The lawyers in the new gov-

Usanda at the moment has one of the freest presses in Africa. There are four Emplisalanguage newspapers in Kam-pala only one of which, the daily Uganda Times, is supposed to toe the government's line, and its editor, Mr Ben Bella, has already voiced de-cidedly independent views.

approach to the way in which Ugandan affairs are run. Two others, the Citizen and the Economy, both weeklies erratically printed on poor quality paper, offer an alternative voice. curfew breakers on the grounds that the curfew had only been "imposed" and had not there-

The Citizen reflects the views of supporters of the old conservative Democratic Party and of former president Yusuf Lule, who was ousted three months after taking over from Amin. The Economy is blatantly in

favour of a free enterprise economy and is determined to prevent the country being taken over by what its editor, Mr Roland Kakooza, who doubles up as secretary of the Katopala Chamber of Commerce, describes as "the Marxists in the UNLF". The fourth, known as Weekly

Topic, is backed by the powerful Minister of the Interior, Mr. Paulo Muwanga. He represents Mr Astles has appeared in court more than 20 times on charges of murder and armed the Obote faction in the UNLF and uses his paper to attack his political opponents within the

charges of murger and government.

robbery since he was handed government.

However, this press freedom is already coming under pressing and the comsure. The government has considered banning the opposition papers and several journalists have been in and out of prison (two are still being held).

appears in court Mr Astles, who Even the editor of the governseems surprisingly fit despite having to pass his days in the death cell in Kampala's Luza's prison, likes to give Westerd journalists copious notes proclaiming his innocence. With the way things are going it is possible he could still leave after he had threatened the minister with a few judo throws which he learnt while leaves the man.



One of the many tragedies of the Amin era of misrole has been the negleti of the educational system, especially Makerere University. Makerere is the oldest and

best known university in black Africa and through its doors have passed many African leaders President Nyerere of Tanzania and the Kenyan Vice-President, Mr Mwai Kibaki, as well as most members of the present Ugandan government most of whom recalls Professor Asavis Wandira the university Vice-Chancellor, were extremely active in student politics.

Almost miraculously, the

university has managed to survive and standards have more or less been engineained at an Aicholas Ash

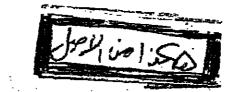
the number of students riseniby 50 per cent in the eigh years, while the staff pleneur has dropped by he Students even managed t their exams during April ; the liberating Tanzanian ; capital. flowever post-graduate has sufficied badly and there now less than half the nu-of people engaged in griduate studies than in

The university suffered sitally too, alabough it was of the few places not t hored. Its buildings are bid state of discepair, mu the equipment is out of and there is a dwin quantity of text books. Professor Wandira estir will cost more than . during the next two to tears to restore Makeres as former stature. He has written to some

he country asking ther eturn. So far about 20 one so, and he hopes o will return during the nex years as they see the co eturning to normality Irmeantime he hopes to fil staff gap with expatriate short-term contracts.

The main problem shortage of foreign exch Makerere was removed the budget of Britain's tions with Uganda were se three years ago and no k receives assistance from quarter although this situ as soon likely to be chang In the meantime a confe of sid donors is being sidered to devise an sational plan for university's rehabilitation.





The Times Obituaries Supplement:1

which publication of The Times was suspended many people died who were prominent in national and; nernational affairs, or who had won acclaim in other ields of human activity. Had The Times been bublishing, their fives and areers would have been oppraised in our obstuary olumns. We now offer in his supplement, which vill be in three parts, a omprehensive selection of nearly 200 obituaries of political leaders, members of the Armed Forces, and reople in general public

ervice as well as figures rom the entertainment world. Literature, music, ut, education, business and ndustry, economics, nedicine, religion, the law ind sport will all be epresented. An index to he obituaries will be found: n the final part of the

Mr Airey Neave



Mr Airey Neave, DSO, OB MC, MP, principal Conserva-tive spokesman on Northern Ireland and the closest advier of Mrs Thatcher since her eection as party leader, was assausinated by a car bomb as he drove up the ramp from the underground car part at the House of Commons in New Palace Yard, on Mach 30. It liamentary precincis lince 1812. rish terrorists claimed responsi-

bility.

Airey Neave was was 63, held French, American, and Dutch awards for vaour. They marked the reputation he created among officers and men in all the Allied Services during the war and allo among his peers, some of the outstanding heroes of the resistance whom he helped to enlist to form the escape rotes along which Allied prisones of war were brought to fredom and often given further program. often given further poportun

Neave had a special kind of courage: it was coil blooded and calculating, needing neither trumpets nor cayalir charges with flying pennants but only his own self conviction and self sufficiency. In hat sense he was an unusually private if not secretive man smiling often though laughing rately, talking habitually in whisper as though the prison mards of Colditz might overhear, even when he walked among friends in Westmenster corriers. To pass the time of day with him would sometimes seen to involve intimacies of the beginnings of complicity in the unknown and the unpredictable. In that sense, his experience in Colditz Castle and his balliantly organized, escape from it; left irremovable marks on his personality, and also made him a lifelong defender of freedom.

Airey Neave's career as a ties to serve. Neave had a special kind of

would sometimes seen to involve infinates of the beginnings of complicity in the unknown and the unpredictable. In that sense, his experience in Colditz Castle and his beiliarity organized escape from it attributed irremovable marks on his personality, and also made him a lifelong defender of freedom. Airey Neave's career as a whole reached two quite deferent peaks, the first us to voung soldier from Oxford and the second as a backbench politician who, for all his diligent, commanded no particular infite ence until 1975.

As a soldier he was the first of the country. His mother commanded no particular infite ence until 1975.

As a soldier he was the first of the country. His mother in the country. His mother is faither to make "the home run from Colditz and them at warfend to have the extraordinary experience of serving the indiction ments on the surviving Nazi leaders for the Nurembers when the opportunity for senior front beach service appeared to have passed him by, he quietly organized the comp within the Prince Louis Francis of Rattenders of Rattenders of Restreading and at Dartmouth, and, in 1916 and at Dartmouth, and, in 1916 are prince Louis Francis of Rattenders of Rattenders of Restready of Mistory and at Dartmouth, and, in 1916 and at Dartmouth, and, in 1916 are prince Louis Francis of Rattenders of Restready of Restready of Restready well advanced on the distinguished navel career which he crowned as First Sea Lord from 1912 to 1914. In 1914, on the country His mother commended to reside the country His mother of the country His mother of the country His mother of Lindwig IV. have passed him by, he quietly when he was still known as Prince Louis Francis of Battenorganized the comp within the Prince Louis Francis of Ratten-1922 Committee to unseat Mr there was appointed as a mid-Edward Heath es party leader shipman to HMS Lion, Lord and elect Mrs Thatcher in his place. Mrs Thatcher appointed Bearty's flagship. Then in 1917. his father having relinquished his foreign titles, and been

her reticent leadership cam-paign manager both head of her private office and Shadow Secretary of State for Northern freland. Undoubtedly he was holding himself ready to carry the onerous responsibility for Northern Iteland affairs in any administration Mrs Thatcher

Neave left Eron for Merron College, Oxford, and joined the Territorial Army when be was-19. He went as a lieurenant to France with the British Expeditionary Force and in the 1940 retreat on to the Channel ports, he was badly wounded in the street fighting inside Calaislaken prisoner, he did not wait to recover his physical fitness before he began to plan an escape, and so be joined the incorrigible band of officers at

wing back escaped prisoners and Allied air crews was of exincorrigible bend of officers at ceptional value, and he was that when the war ended he had to wait for a by-election in odds and did not wait for the the dreaded Colditz Castle.

In property indicates a ceptional value, and he was that when the war ended he had to wait for a by-election in odds and did not wait for the the safe Conservative sear of support of others before he took. His single-mitted determine specialized in organizing the International Military Tribimal. Abangdon in 1953 before he up a cause that he knew, with tion, resourcefulness, and roof underground movement and in and to him fell the task of won a seat, but within six years, one of his profound inner con-

codenante, "Saturday", was known by few until he wrote the account of his experiences. and the book deservedly repeated the publishing success of his story of the Colditz.

His third book dealt with the Temple in 1943. So it happened

war leaders who had survived Hitler. His sketches of their characters and behaviour in defeat and disgrace show not only an accurate eye for telling detail but also a literary skill of which he was properly

proud.
With his distinguished war service at an end, Neave began to build up a practice at the Bar, although by 1950 he was already turning to politics. He

of his Westminster career.

He gave his friends no impression of raging political ambition. With Harwell in his constituency he specialized in science and rechnology and won the respect of experts. But, in politics as in war, he would always pit himself single-handed against apparently hopeless odds and did not wait for the

Such was his long and eventu-ally successful backbench camwaged for years, without final success, for the release of the aged Rudolf Hess from Snandau Prison.

After Mr Heath's defeat in the two general elections of drafted and once that had been settled Neave planned her vic-

1974. Neave shared in the early lenge. He then considered Sir Keith Joseph. But in the end only Mrs Thatcher would be

fully as he had planned escapes through occupied Europe and for the remnants of the Airborne trapped at Arnhem. Division Mrs Thatcher's accession to the leadership made Neave, at 60, one of the most influential, though not the best known, of her close group of advisers. cool in a storm, steady in pur-

tory as patiently and resource-

EARL MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA

Inspiring war commander and statesmanlike leader in peace

Transferred in 1917 to the Queen Rhabeth, again Admiral Beatty's flagship, he was leat to the submarine K6, and having served in 1918 as second in command of P31, was confirmed in the rank of sublicational of P31, was confirmed in the rank of sublicational in 1919 he instriculated at Christ's College, Cambridge, under the Admiralty scheme, and in 1920 accompanied his consin the Prince of Wales, on his Australian and New Zealand town as flag lieutenant to Sir Lisnel Halsey in the Renown. Seneral of that country after General of Mat country after its independence, was assassinated of August 17 by the provisional IRA, in a bomb explision which destroyed his bost, at Mullaghmore in the limb Republic. He was 79.

He was First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, 1955-59, and chaiman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee from 1959-65.

Mountberien was an constand. Mountainer was an ourstand-ing figure among the younger military leaders of the Second World War.

Two years later be was with the Prince of Wales again on his Indian and Far Eastern tour in the capacity of naval aide decamp. He became engaged at New Delhitand in 1922 married The son of a distinguished Admird of the Fleet who served the Royal Navy to such good purpose in the years immediately before 1914, he was in 1939 a young and untried apparatu with special experience as a fleet wireless officer and later of service in destroyers. After two years of distinguished service in command of the fifth Destroyer. Bewins Cynthia Annette, elder daughter of Colonel W. W. Ashley, MP (later the first Lord Mount Temple) by his marriage with Maud, daughter of Sir Ernest Cassell, GCB. Mrs of Sir Ernest Cassell, GCB. Mrs. Ashley, the bride's mother, had died some years previously and the future Lady Louis Mount-batten was therefore one of the richest heiresses in Great Britain. By this marriage there were two daughters, Patricia Edwina Victoria born in 1924—now Lady Brabourne—and Pamela Carmen Louise, born in 1929 who married Mrs. David 1929, who married Mr David Hicks. At the wedding which was one of the great social events of the season of 1922, the Prince of Wales was best immensely important post of immensely important post of pardian of the defences of mdia and leader of the Allied forces in attack, upon the western extremity of the vastly expanded territories of the Japanese. Into these tasks he threw himself with characteristic energy and in spite of its man. Created a KCVO in this year Lord Louis as lieutenant was appointed to HMS Revenge, and two years later to HMS Victory to qualify as a signal officer. He then held successive appointments as fleet wireless officer.

mand of the fifth Destroyer Flotils, in which he had more than one narrow escape, he found himself in 1942 Chief of

Commined Operations and an acting vice-admiral.

Acting vice admirated. Eliving again distinguished himself and acquired new and most valuable experience he was in 1943 appointed to the

of Milford Haven and his wife-largely brought up the Duke of Edinburgh who spent many of his school holidays at their home. After the Marquess's death in 1938, Mounthatten

sook a close interest in the career of the young Prince Philip. This sympathy for the Prince and the bond that end-ted between the two men is

reflected in a paragraph which occurs in The Life and Tomes

naval training is the best pos-sible training for royal duties, which he would now have to perform."

Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholes Mountbesten was born at Fragmore House, Windsor, on June 25, 1900. His father,

tic energy and in spite of its immense difficulties and inevimmense difficulties and inevitable restrictions scored a seflect wireless officer in the number of important successes. Mediserranean Fleet he and Edy Louis Mountbatten de Was true to the tradition and added to the fame of his Service. In addition he displayed an unusual capacity for persuading men of divergent views and opposed personalities to work wholeheartedly together for the common purpose. This characteristic undoubtedly contributed to his selection for the difficult post of Viceroy of Director of the Naval Air Division, joined the Admiralty Staff His elder sixer, Princess In 1931 on his appointment House of Commons in New His elder sixter, Princess for the first time, and became a Palace Yard, on Math 3b. It Alice of Greece, was the captain in 1937. The same year mother of the part mother of the Duke of Edin he was advanced to GCVO and bursh. and the relationship appointed noted ACCVO and el AUC to-King between uncle and nephew-was a close and long standing one. Mountbatten's elder brother, the second Mazquess George VI, having already filled the same office for King

Edward VIII. In June, 1939, he was given command of HMS Kelly, a new flotilla feader, and of the fifth Destroyer Flotilla. In this employment he remained for two years and greatly distinguished himself, being mentioned twice in dispatches and awarded the DSO. He was in the Kelly when she was damaged by a German mind in 1939, and again when she was torpedeed in the North Sea in May, 1940, when he was occurs in The Life and Times of Lord Mountbatten published in 1968. Referring to his thoughts at the time of the marriage of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Mountbatten remarks. Prince Philip, of course, was more like a son than a nephew to Edwina and to me. I was pleased to see how well he was doing in the Navy. I firmly believed that a naval training is the best posthe only person on the bridge to be unburt, and on both occasions he brought her safely home in conditions of great difficulty. In November of the same year he was in the Javelin when his flotilla engaged German destroyers in the English Channel, and in May, 1941, was back in the Kelly when she was attacked by dive-hombers and sunk during the Battle of Crete. On this occa-sion he was picked up by another destroyer of his own flotilla after three and a half hours in the water. After that be went for a time to command the aircraft carrier Illustrious. In April 1942, Mr Churchill, the Prime Minister, announced in Parliament that Lord Louis Mountbatten had been selected as Chief of Combined Operations with the acting rank of vice-admiral and the honorary ranks of lieutenant-general and air marshal. He had in fact been appointed Adviser on Combined Operations in the preceding October with the rank of Commodore 1st Class, and in view of the outstanding reputation he had gained in fighting commands the selection was regarded as an admirable one. In that capacity he had planned the successful operations at Plance Removal and planned the succession opera-tions at Vaagso, Bruneval, and St Nazzire, as well as the raid on Dieppe, which proved a fail-ure, with very heavy casual-

The last Viceroy and Vicereine of India: Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten are seen with Mr Gandhi at Viceroy's House, Delhi, on March 31, 1947, six weeks after Mr Attlee announced that Britain would transfer power by June, 1948.

test of the application of the duced Mountbatten's role was ancient principles of combined operations to modern warfare came with the landings in North Africa of November, valuable feature of his computations to the United States for ishing personal contact with breakdown seemed almost inevconsultations on the planning and assault phases of this highly important undertaking. Then in August, 1943, it was announced that he had been appointed to be Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia and in this year he was made a ditions they were facing.

CB. On his way to India to take over his new position he stopped at Washington to confer with the United States military authorities, and a little later his promotion to the acting rank of Admiral was announced. His new command was naturally of great importance, for it not only supplied the link between that of the Mediterranean and that of the South-West Pacific, but also maintained a wide and active front against the Japanese advance through Malaya and Burma and into India, It was one, however, for which his training, experience, and disposition fitted him most admirably. In October he went to Delhi for conferences and the SEA Command Mountbatten was created a Viscount but his

Delhi for conferences and then Chungking.
It was indeed in his handling of international relations, Brit-ish, American and Chinese in the Far East, that Mountbatten made his greatest contribution a coordinator and in the circumstances could not exercise anything in the nature of a personal command in the field. The machinery of command was in fact somewhat top heavy, since there was for practical purposes only one British army in Burma-with, at times, an independent army corps-and an army group commander to control this force. The machin-ery might have been required had the war with Japan lasted a little longer, when the invasion of Malaya would have taken place, but as things went it was tendency to build up what some regarded as an excessively large and to some extent a personal staff, whose functions were bound to overlap with the staffs of the Service Commanders-in-chief, that produced diffiand his colleagues. Furthermore his claim that Admiral Sir James Somerville, the Cin C Eastern Pleet, was at all times under his orders was not acceptable to

nearly every unit of his forces, and in convincing them of his continual personal care for their needs in the difficult con-

In the first part of 1944 the Japanese offensives in the Arakan and in the Imphal-Kohima region were in turn defeated. Though it was not until the following April that Rangoon was reoccupied, allied fortunes were always on the upgrade after the Imphal victory. The tasks which then fell to Mountbatten in the unsettled postwar atmosphere of Burma, Vialaya, and the Netherlands East Indies were as arduous as those of the war itself and were carried our not only with effi-ciency but also with a states-manship which revealed him in a new light.

On the dissolution of the

substantive rank was still only acting rank of Admiral, however, until his promotion to Rear-Admiral in 1946, when he reverted to that rank. It had always been his wish to follow his father's example and make a career for himself in the Navy; and that wish seemed to be on the way to fulfilment when his appointment was announced as Rear-Admiral Commanding the 1st Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean Fleet. He attended a tactical course at the Royal Naval College in preparation for taking up that command; but before he could do so his naval career was again interrupted by his selection in February, 1947, to succeed Viscount Wavell as Viscount of Indian

Viceroy of India. His appointment differed in one important respect from that of any of the long line of his illustrious predecessors. It was his task to execute the policy announced on February 20 by Mr Attlee of completing the transfer of power from Britain to India by June, 1948; and thus he became the last British Viceroy. Into the execution of this task he directed his great powers of initiative and he brought to bear upon the tangled politics of India a fresh

and open mind.
On taking charge late in batten was very active in the the Admiralty, since Somerville March he found a dangerous millions of terror-stricken development of new weapons carried responsibilities far out situation. Communal destruction and situation and massacre were rife in stan and of even larger numall of which proved their worth. In spite of the stresses and great parts of the northern half bers of Muslims from India to great parts of the northern half bers of Muslims from India to of the peninsula. The interim the new "homeland". The res-

itable. British authority bad been severely weakened the successive measures and administrative machine had run down. The new Viceroy was soon convinced that partition, however regrettable, was the only key to a settlement. He conceived the brilliant idea of securing general assent to a compromise whereby Congress and League alike would accept far less than they had stub-bornly demanded in the years of controversy, the one standing for an undivided peninsula and the other for Bengal and the Punjab in their entirety to be in Pakistan. The offer Lord

Mountbatten made in return was one which neither side

could reject save at the loss of popularity—that of ante-dating by 10 months the zero hour of complete British withdrawal. After 73 days of constant talk with the leaders the Viceroy came home in May for discussions in Downing Street. He found reluctance to authorize partition and also some insist-ence that legislation for the changes in mind could not possibly be carried through and new Constitutions be devised by the proposed Dominions in so short a time. But he was insistent and the Law Officers came to his help by the ingenious suggestion that the existing Constitution, under the India Act of 1935, should be operative, subject to such amend-ments or deletions as the Legislatures of India and Pakistan might from time to time determine. On June 2, on his return to Delhi, it was announced that independence would take full effect from August 15, that the partition of the sub-continent would be accompanied by the division of Bengal and the Punjab in order that the Hindu majority areas might form part of the Indian Dominion. In the incredibly short space of 10 weeks these vast changes in-volving the break-up of the British-Indian Army and its re-

distribution on a communal basis, were carried out. Unhappily the dual partitions were marked by the winds of strong political passion among the masses, resulting in communal massacres on a vast, unparalleled scale, and the flight of

refugees threw heavy and urgent burdens on the two new governments, it pressed with special severity on Pakistan, which had everything to improvise, including the creation of staffs and the equipment of a capital. Such lamentable events capital. Such lamentable events naturally brought into prominence the question whether the Viceroy had been unduly precipitate. That many serious mistakes were made in the rush is clear, but it is arguable that no other practicable plan of transfer of authority, however carefully thought over would have fully thought over, would have saved the subcontinent from severe stress and turnoil in view of the incompatibility of Muslim claims of separate nationhood and the profound attachment of Congress to the maintenance of Indian unity.

The divergence was shown in the non-nomination of Lord Mountbatten to be first Governor-General of Pakistan as well as of India. He had cherished that ambition, but his public utterances and private discussions and his attitude in respect to the Hudershed and Kachmir to the Hyderabad and Kashmir problems led to the impression in League circles of strong partiality to the Indian point of view, and Mr Jinnah became Governor-General.

The Mountbattens, with their skilful psychological approach, in which there were dramatic unconventional touches, had won the hearts of the leaders and people of the Indian Union, and were on terms of the closest friendship with Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister, and Mr Gandhi. The original intention was that Lord Mountbatten should vacate the Governor-Generalship in March, 1948, after spending a year at 1948, after spending a year at Delhi, but at the earnest request of the new Deminion Government he agreed to a three months' extension. The request was the more significant since it was the policy of the Delhi Cabinet to fill all offices from the lawest to the offices, from the lowest to the highest, by nationals, save in the most exceptional circumstances.

The Mountbattens contribu ted incalculably to the rapid growth of Indian friendliness towards Britain after her volun-rary abdication of authority. isters conferred in Downing Street in October, 1948, shortly before Lord Mountbatten's resumption at Malta of his naval career, he took an active part behind the scenes in promoting full and cordial understanding between Pandit Nehru and the other members of the Conference, but had little or no real contact with the Prime Minister of Pakistan. It must be left to history to give final judgment on his 15 momentous months in New Delhi. But it seems likely that the final assessment will recognize that only a man of Mountbatten's persuasiveness and resolution could have gained acceptance for parti-tion; and that in spite of the terrible price in lives and suffering it exacted, any other solution would in the long term have proved no less

On reverting to naval duty as a rear admiral he was appointed in command of the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean, with his flag in HMS Liverpool. This command he held from October, 1948, to May, 1950. being reappointed on his promotion to vice-ad-miral in June, 1949. After his return home he joined the Board of Admiralty as Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, from July, 1950. to February, 1952. Two months later he returned to the Mediterranean as Commander-in-Chief, with acting rank as admiral until his substantive promotion in January, 1953.

The outstanding event during his period in this post was the decision of the Council of Nato to set up an Allied naval command in the Mediterranean, and also to appoint initially a British officer to the command. This decision was announced in December, 1952, Mountbatten assumed the additional responsibility of Allied Commande Chief in March, 1953, and inau-gurated new beadquarters in Malta. The success achieved in Allied maritime cooperation in such a difficult area undoubtedly owed much to his skill and

personality.

When he left the command in December, 1954, on completing the usual two and a half years, six admirals from the six navies serving in the Allied forces manned a six-oared galley and pulled him off to his

toration of order and provision at the Royal United Service bolic of the spirit of Hafmed (Headquarters, Allied Forces, Mediterranean) where six navies pull together in perfect stroke".

In April, 1955, be returned to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord, the post his father had relinquished 40 years earlier. He was young for such an office, 54, but not the youngest ever. Lord Beatry, for example, having been 48 on appointment: Lord Mountbatten brought to the problems of a changing Navy a unique experience in war. a lively and receptive mind, and a determination not to be dounted by the challenge of the unorthodox. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in October.

He remained in the Admiralty as First Sea Lord for five years, a term two years longer than normal. One of the major reorganizations he carried reorganizations he carried through was a complete recasting of the officer structure, the formation of "wet" and "dry" lists, and the introduction of shore command posts for speci-alist officers. He was also responsible for bringing to frui-tion the long-drawn-out plans for the introduction of nuclear propulsion in submarines of the

On completion of his term as First Sea Lord he succeeded, in . July, 1960, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson as Chief of Defence Staff, a post which combined the chairmanship of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and princi-pal adviser to the Minister of Defence, Mr Watkinson. Mountbatten, and Sir Solly
Zuckerman, the Minister's
Scientific Adviser, formed the
team which guided national defence policy during a period of vast technological change. After the retirement of Mr Watkin-son, and with Mr Thorneycroft as Minister of Defence, Mountbatten introduced a defence re-organization which had long been dear to his heart, the virtual integration of Navy, Army, and Air Force, both operationally and administratively. This reorganization entailed a greatly enlarged Minis. rry of Defence and the disap-War Office, and Air Ministry. His term as Chief of Defence Staff was specially extended for a year to enable him to carry his scheme of integration through to completion. In 1965 the OM was conferred upon

In 1966 Mountbatten in a report on prisons following the escapes of Blake and Mitchell disclosed that there were startling gaps in prison security. He recommended that a new maximum security prison should be built on the Albany site on the Isle of Wight. To-wards the end of 1968 a twelvepart television series The Life and Times of Lord Mount; batten—which had taken three years to make and £250,000 to produce-was shown at a preview to the Royal Family. Early in 1969 the film, which fol-lowed the classical lines for the biography of a public figure, was shown to the viewers.

Mountbatten was a man of great charm, with a quick and clear mind and a tireless capacity for work. He was, too, a man of great ambition, not without vanity, and success meant much to him. His resolve, quite early in his career, to finish his naval service as First Sea Lord was perhaps by the injustice done to his father in 1914 when he was forced to resign from the

same post. How much of his personal success he owed to his wife can never be known. She brought to the marriage not only great wealth, which made for gra-cious living, but also the same enthusiasm, tireless, and un-quenchable spirit. Her inspiration and charm acted as spurs to his ambition, and eased for him the path to the summit of his profession. Together they were a remarkable pair, both striving towards perfection with tireless energy and enthusiasm and with an attention to detail

which was remarkable. Though Mountbatten's attitude towards history was certainly not entirely objective. especially with regard to events and decisions with which he himself had been concerned, he had a keen sense of its importance. He wrose, for private publication, a history of his family from the earliest days. and a long and detailed study ship. "I could not help feel- of the relationship of the Sove ing", he said later in a lecture eign with the Royal Navy. "I could not help feel of the relationship of the Sover-

chosen for the first thoroughly regarized escape attempt. Reare, with a Dutch officer. reade his way 400 miles through fermany into Switzerland, then through France in Gibrahar and so back to London in 1942. The intelligence he brought with him about the possibilities of creating resistance networks across mainland Europe to

created a marquess in the peer-age of the United Kingdom, he

became by courtesy Lord Louis

Mountbatten.

tudacity caused him to be training air crews to escape. His I serving the charges on the Nazi

ties. But responsibility for that disaster cannot be laid entirely

at Mountbatten's door, as the

original plan approved by him was substantially amended. In addition to his responsibility

for planning Combined Opera-tions, and for training person-nel to carry them out, Mount-

in action. The first large-scale strains which his methods pro-

part he played in the Nuremberg triels of war criminals. He had read law at Oxford and had been called by the Middle

after two appointments as a victions, to be right and just junior Minister, a mild heart attack returned bim to the back es, apparently for the rest

paign against the Foreign Office and Lord George-Brown, as Foreign Secretary, to bring belated justice to the special prisoners in (or, rather, tech-nically outside) the Sachsen-hausen camp, whose claim to compensation had been bureaucratically denied. Such was the generous-hearted campaign he

mood of discontent on the Conservative back benches. At first he honed that Edward du Cann, chairman of the 1922 Committee, a former party chairman and former Treasury Minister. would agree to be the standard bearer for the leadership chal-

unambitious, It was an un-covenanted close to an extraordinarily private and often

lonely life of service.

Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

for .

then Prime Minister of Pakistan after the disastrous war with India in December, 1971, was executed in Rawalpindi on April 4. He was 51.

He had been found guilty, with four others, after a long trial, of involvement in a political murder. The Supreme Court of Pakistan rejected his appeal for clemency by a narrow majority earlier this year. Pleas for mercy had come from many leading international figures in the days before his

He had profound influence on his country's policies in the decade of the 1960s, first as a minister under President Ayub Khan's military regime and then as one of its leading opponents. As the most prominent West Pakistani politician he played a crucial role in the events which led to the secretion of which led to the secession of Pakistan's eastern wing to form the independent state of Bangladesh. Then as head of government Bhutto introduced economic and social reforms and presided over the adoption of a new civilian constitution He entered into a dialogue with India and rapidly established a new position in international affairs for his truncated and demoralized country. His skill in surviving a crisis and turning it to his advantage was frequently demonstrated— he called himself a "man of crisis". But his achievements were marred by what many saw as his highly authoritarian methods and intolerance of dis-sent, which alienated not only his political opponents but also many of his former friends

Born into a well known traditional landowning family of Sind in January, 1928, Zui-fikar Ali Bhutto was the abird son of Sir Shahnawez Khan drutto, a minister in the preindependence government of Bombay, and one of the leading advocates of the separation of Sind from the Bombay Pres idency in the 1930s. He was educated at the University of California at Berkeley, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1952 he was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn. After a short period lecturing at the University of Southeastern Physics period lecturing at the sity of Southampton, Bhutto returned to Pakistan and began practising in Karachi. His practising in Karachi. His entry into national politics began with his appointment as Minister of Commerce in the government formed by Iskand-er Mirza after his seizure of power in 1958, and he retained office after the former Gov-ernor General was exiled only a formight later by the then General Ayub Khan.

succession of portfolios and insuccession or portions and m-creased his influence on government policy. In 1963 President Ayub Khan appointed him Foreign Minister and he began to move Pakitionship with the United States which had been the foundation of the country's foreign policy since independence. Bhutto established cordial relations with China, negotiated a boundary settlement with that country and entered into trade country and entered into trade and other agreements. Friendship with China was of great assistance to Pakistan as her relations with India deteriorated, and on the short war with India in September 1965 the Chinese openly supported Pakis.

stan and exerted pressure on India's northern borders. The plan sanctioned by President Ayub Khan in 1965 to infiltrate guerrillas into indian-held Kashmir owed much to Bhutto's advice. When India extended the fighting from Kashmir into the Punjab plains the ensuing the Puojab plains the ensuing battle was inconclusive. President Ayub Khan was persuaded to accept a United Nations call for a ceasefire in spite of his Foreign Minister's objections. Butto was also deeply opposed to the settlement which Ayub reached with the Indian Prime Minister Lai Rahadus Street at Technology. Bahadur Shastri at Tashkent in January, 1966. Bhutto submit-ted his resignation, but was persuaded to stay on until the following year, when growing offerences between the two men led Ayub to drop his controversial Foreign Minister.

Bhutto travelled abroad for time, but he quickly began build up a political following in Pakistan based on the opposition to what he now could openly call Ayub's milltary dictatorship. Bhutto's support was shallow at first, drawing mainly on his safety. ing mainly on his regional association with Sind, on disafassociation whin said, on this fecred students and certain ele-ments of the intelligentsia. Other opposition politicians in the West wing distrusted him for his long association with the Ayub regime, and he was unable to build up confidence in the East wing because of his strictly West Pakistani associa tions. By temperament a demo-gogue and by instinct a popu-list, his speeches took on an increasingly radical tone, though a radicalism close to the British Labour Party in its inspiration. He spent some months in detention on political charges in 1968-69.

The enforced replacement of President Ayub Khan by the then army commander General Yahya Khan in 1969 brought with it the promise of constitu-tional reforms. Elections held in December, 1970, for a constituent assembly demonstrated wards to the increasingly pow-

deep split between the two wings of Pakistan. While Shaikh Mujibur Rehman's Awami League won an over-whelming majority in the East-ern wing—and therefore in the constituent assembly—Bhumo's Pakistan People's Party cap-tured a majority of seats in

Mrs Golda Meir, who died

on December 6 at the age of 88

was Israel's fourth Prime Minis

death of Mr Levi Eshkol.

Golda Meir had previou

served as Minister for Foreign

Affairs, Minister of Labour,

Ambassador to the Soviet

Union and Secretary General of

Magai-the largest political

party in the country, approxi-

mately the same political colour as the British Labour Party. She

had retired from public life, or

so she had said, but had been at

leisure for only a very short

time before she was called upon

to take up the highest political

position. She retired in June

Mrs Meir (née Mabovitch)

much the same as those of the

equality were there for the taking, and wealth could be earned or seized. They found the freedom, but too often it was accompanied by poverty and

three sisters—survivors of eight children born to their parents.

Her father left Kiev in advance

to prepare a place for his family in Milwaukee. Mrs Mabovitch

and the three girls went to wait in the mother's home town, Pinsk. There Golda's older sister, a teenager, joined a revo-

lutionary youth movement and the Mabovitch home was one of

their secret meeting places. Golda heard the whispered

fit into left-wing slots.

to live on her own, working first

While still in Denver she met and fell in love with Morris Myerson, but at that period also

she became imbued with the Zionist aim and joined the

Poale Zion—the labour wing of the World Zionist Organization,

which in the State of Israel became the party of Mapai. She

was not a Zionist and even persuaded him that they must go and live in Palestine. They set sail in May, 1921, when Golda was 23, already mature and determined to follow the path

she had set herself no matter

of almost economic bankruptcy

in Palestine. The Myersons went to live on a kibbutz—as most newcomers did then, having very little choice in the

matter, but also an idealistic urge to do so.

Shaikh Mujib's plans for provincial autonomy were pre-sented forcefully to the western wing by Bhutto as a desire to break up the unity of Paki-stan. He announced that the People's Party would boycott the constituent assembly. Pres-sure on President Yahya Khan mounted. The army was finally ordered to take action in the eastern wing, and Shaikh Mujib was arrested. Bhutto hailed the action with the words "Thanks to Aliah, Pakistan is at last saved". The army's brutalities and the exit of millions of refugees from East Pakistan to India intensified hostility between the two countries and finally led to an Indian invasion of the eastern wing in December, 1971, and the total surrender of the Pakistant forces in that sector.

Recalled to the government during the war, Bhutto represented his country's case at the United Nations. With the surrender of the Pakistani forces in the Fast Rhutto was the was born in Kiev, in southwest Russia, on May 3, 1898. Her family and background were in the East, Bhutto was the only possible civilian choice to many thousands of Jews who went to Britain and the United take over the presidency from the discredited Yahya Khan. States at the turn of the cen-tury. Members of an under-privileged and discriminated With the presidency he in-herited full powers under the against minority, they sought their fortune in the west where they had been told freedom and

existing state of martial law. In his first four months he used this authority to the full to make fundamental changes and reforms which affected in turn the army, the schools and colleges, legal procedures, in-dustrial and labour policy, health services, and the land To critics who said that su

far-reaching measures should have been submitted to the elected legislature he replied that they were essential and urgent reforms which could only be carried out under martial law. By April, 1972, an interim constitution was passed and martial law was ended. But the enactment of a permanent constitution was to meet with many more ob-stacles. The opposition parties, though weak in numbers in the National Assembly, domin the provincial assemblies in the two minority provinces of the North West Frontier and Baluchistan, where they were allowed to form coalition govallowed to form coannon governments. But in February, 1973, the Baluchistan government was dismissed by Blautto, and the Frontier government

ardized an all-party agreement on the constitution which had been hammered out a few months before. It was regarded as a considerable triumph for Boutto that almost at the last moment he succeeded in securing all-party endorsement of the constitution. This estab-lished a parliamentary form of rument. Bhutto ceased to President and became harms hearing of her plight



The understanding with the leading figure in opposition to Bhutto was the Pathan leader Khan Abdul Wali Khan and his party the National Awam Party. Bhutto accused the NAP of having secessionist ambi-tions and backing them with a campaign of violence. Behind the demands for regional autonomy and the implemen-tation of the federal provisions of Pakistan's new constitution Bhutto claimed that there was a conspiracy backed by neighbouring Afghanistan to frag-ment Pakistan once again. In February, 1975, following the assassination of one of Bhutto's

assassination of one of Bhutto's close associates in the Frontier province, the NAP was banned and its leaders arrested.

In foreign policy almost his first act was to take Pakistan out of the Commonwealth. But perhaps the most important part of Bhutto's record was the series of negotiations with series of negotiations with India to establish a more normal relationship in the after math of the war of 1971. The main of the war of 1971. Ine agreement signed by Bhutto and the Indian prime minister Mrs Gandhi at the Indian hill town of Sanka in July, 1972, provided the framework for discussions, which despite fre-quent interruptions and set-backs were maintained over the next four years. They led to the return of territory occitto the return of territory occu-pied during the fighting, and the demarcation of what was called a new "line of actual control" to replace the old cease-fire line in Kashmir. More than ninety thousand Pakistani prisoners of war were sent back from camps in India; Pakistan recognized its former eastern wing Bangla desh as a separate state; communications and trade were restored between India and

the new constitution were called for March, 1977, religious parties were prominent among Bhutto sought to rebuild Pakistan's shattered identity as the nine opposition parties which joined together to form the Pekistan National Albance.

ter. Widespread disturbances followed in which there was loss of life, and martial law was proclaimed in some of Pakis-

he nine opposition parties tan's main cities.

The army stepped in on High Court. Though his politic he Pakistan National Alliance.

Bhutto's People's Party won Bhutto's government and took appeared to remain strong, all charges and countercharges, to plead for his life.

tences of flogging and imprisonbrought a reaction of sympathy for Bhutto's more secular out-look even by some of those who had been highly critical of his own authorization methods of

government

emotional appearance by Bhutto himself in December when he speke of the "inhuman conditions " in which he had been kept in the death cell. cell.

Finally the Supreme Court,

by a small majority, rejected his appeal and this was followed by pleas that Bhutto's life be spared from many world leaders by no means all of whom would necessarily be world leaders by no means all manimous vote of the elector of whom would necessarily be sympathetic to him politically. He himself torbade his family diving been placed under hou to plead for his life.

MRS GOLDA MEIR Prime Minister who personified Israeli spirit



arguments of the ideal society that would one day come, and the socialism she learnt at the time remained with her all ther life. Only later as Prime Minister did she mellow into a more muted political colour, when she realized that national economic needs did not always much because she was English-speaking as for her abilities, became acting political secretary. Her fearless and outeconomic needs did not always spoken response to British pres-sure set the pattern of her future When eventually the family were reunited in Milwaukee, the political image, and was the fruitful seed which was to ripen. retailed in saliwance, the father was not even making an adequate living, and the parents saw no possibility—nor even any need—for a higher education for their descriptions. into a most successful career. When the British left Palestine and the State of Israel was pro-claimed on May 14, 1948, the members of the Zionist Execu-tive painlessly and smoothly transformed themselves into the their daughter, although she had done well at school. She ran away to her older sister, by then married and living in Denver. They quarrelled and Golda went Provisional Government.

A short time before this.

David Ben-Gurion had fores in a laundry and then in a departthe probable attack by Arab states once a Jewish State was school and finished her training to become a teacher. A slight "schoolmarmy" tinge in her attitude to those who opposed her views, remained with her. time was another step forward in the esteem in which Benheld her. The recognition of Israel only minutes, almost seconds, after it was proclaimed, by both the United States and the Soviet Union, made Israeli representation in both those York and Washington because of the negotiations held there,

Tews in Israel, it was as much a mission to Soviet Jewry as to the Soviet Government. Six million brethren, among them relatives, perhaps even parents, certainly brothers and sisters, had been done to death in Europe. How precious was it then to break through the barrier that separated them from this Jewish community in

However, this was altogether too much for Morris. He wanted to return to the United States. They compromised by going to live in Tel Aviv, where they barely made two ends meet. Yet for Golda it represented the opportunity for taking on public work. Though they had two mated yet still great. The sight of the many thousands of Jews who followed Golda Meir through the streets Golda Meir through the streets of Moscow to Synagogue on the New Year festival appears to have been the foundation on which later Soviet hostility to Israel was built. Yet Mrs Meir herself never gave up belief that one day the doors of Russia would open to let Jews go out to resure to their agricult house. opportunity for taking on public work. Though they had two children, she more and more became involved in politics—her family life was the price she paid. She and her husband separated. At first she spent long periods abroad on behalf of the Labour Women's Council, but later she became a member of the executive of the General would open to let Jews go out to return to their ancient home-land. And this despite the ever increasing unfriendliness of the Soviet Government, and their stubborn resistance to every made by Israel of the executive of the General Federation of Labour (the Histadrut), and of the World Zionist Organization, the then de facto government of the Jewish community in Palestine. When in 1946 the conflict between the Zionist leaders and the British Mandatory Government reached its peak with the arrest of a number of Zionist leaders—among them Moshe Sharett (then Shertok), the great satisfaction to Mrs Meir that, just during her term as Prime Minister, Jews reached Israel from the USSR in their thousands. It was the realization of a dream which had for long been dreamt both by the immigrants and by those who received them.

In February, 1949 the first in their hands for them to be in Israel resulting, expectedly, Mapai emerging as by far the largest party but without an overall majority, a situation which was still unchanged when Mrs Meir

became Prime Minister. Ben Gurion, forming his first Govern-ment, wanted Golda Meir at his side and called her back to Israel side and called her back to Israel broke away from Mapai and to become Minister of Labour. formed their own party, Rafi.

As Labour Minister her tasks—Sharrly afterwards hirs Meny included finding work for minist end became secretary-general reached Israel in their hundreds of Mapai. It was the time of of thousands. Despite an imperhaps her greatest influence possible budget her Ministry on internal politics. Her power managed to shoulder the did not diminish even when the burden.

In 1956, Mr Ben Gurion and it was joined by two other returned to the Premiership left wing groups, although she

and a half to a kibbutz in the moshe Sharett who had been Moshe Dayan was appointed Prime Minister in his absence Minister of Defence against her and Minister for Foreign Affairs strong opposition. She had from the beginning of the State till then. Instead he gave that portfolio to Mrs Meir, his loyal adherent. Mrs Meir's outstand-which she did shortly before Mr.

Gurion. The clash was between the veterans of the party on one side, and the "younger" element led by Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres on the other. Mrs Meir and those of her generation never forgave Mr Ben Gurion for completely siding with the younger group. Though Mrs Meir did not carry out the threat she made that she would not serve in Mr Ben Gurion's Government after the elections Government after the elections of the end of 1959, she had to swallow her dislikes and accept among her Cabinet colleagues both Mosbe Dayan and Abba Eban, with Shimon Peres as Deputy Minister of Defence.

She had her revenge, how-ever, when the famous "Lavon ever, when the famous "Lavon affair" split the party completely. Mrs Meir led the veterans against Ben Gurlon. Thereafter her strength lay in that leadership, for the party machiness was too likely held. machinery was too tightly held

there are many political observers who contend that she was largely responsible for Mr. Ben Gurion's resignation in 1963. Certainly, she gave her full support to Mr Levi Eshkol as Prime Minister and fought strongly against the group who, with Mr Ben Gurion at the head,

returned to the Premiership left-wing groups, although she after retiring for about a year suffered one or two reverses. The most important was that in the emergency of May, 1967, portfolio to Mrs Meir's outstandadherent. Mrs Meir's outstanding achievement as Foreign:
Eshkol's death, she saw to it
methat her nominee, Pincus Sapir,
newly emergent states in Africa.

meant his giving up the post of
affinity. It was largely held at
the time that the United States'
sharp reaction to the Sinai campaign was motivated, among
other things, by the effect on
peoples who had just thrown off
the shackles of colonialism. Mrs
Mer therefore toured these
countries and created friendships with them, which owed a
spood deal to her personal contacts.

When the excitement of the
Sinai campaign and its aftermath had died down, conflicts
which had been brewing within
Mapai affirs, was only nominal.

She was at first seen as a
compromise choice to avert the
solinai campaign and its aftermath had died down, conflicts
which had been brewing within
Mapai affirs, was only nominal.

She was trims the should take his
place. She was at first seen as a
compromise choice to avert the
compromise choice to avert the
solinai campaign and its aftermath had died down, conflicts
which had been brewing within
Mapai boiled over and scalded,
in the process, the harmony
which had always existed between Mrs Meir and Mr Ben
Gurion. The clash was between
the veterans of the party on one
side, and the "younger" ele
She was trained should its strains
and stresses through
that her nominee, Pincus Sapir,
that her nominee

referred to as "grandmother".

She was thus firmly in control, the matriarch holding her family together at a time of great difficulty from without and growing discord within the country and particularly within the country and particularly within her own party.

This reached a climax with the sudden onslaught of war in October, 1973, on You Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. The fact emerged that the Israels armed forces were apparently carely apparently caught unewares and sustained heavy losses in the first three days, not compensated for by the Israell gains by the time a heat was called to the flighting.

The nation was in a turmoil : eppeasement was possible only by finding someone to blame. It was somewhat ironic that as Prime Minister she was compelled to rely to a great extent on masters of security

Mr Park Chang Hee

on her Defence Minister, who was Mr Moshe hayan: even more so that in the criticism over the war-leveled at both of them and the military leaders she had jublicly to express her support of him.

In the general elections which followed in December, 1973, her party therefore lost many votes and left her to a

Under Israeli procedule, in the period between the elec-tions till Mr Rabin had found his government and obtained a

parliamentary vote of cinfi-dence in z, the outging government remained as a "caretaker". Mrs Meir vas thus still Prime Minister and led the negotiations with Dr

tough enough to west the best terms possible, flexible enough to give way when the limit was

soveneignty, independence and

security, were so self-evident

them with perfect conviction

only to someone uninhibited by even a glance at the other

and unequivocalness

declared to His Holiness,

guile or dissembling, earned her the respect of foreign politicians with whom she came into con-tact. Though outwardly severe

looking, her face reflecting the strains and stresses through which she had lived her whole

rebirth of a nation; in overcoming economic crises and winning four wars; and during that time immigration continued on a massive scale and the develop-

President Park Chung Hee South Korea, who had been the head of his country's g ernment since he came to po erument since he came to pow as head of a military jur-after a bloodless coup in 198 was assassinated by the he of his own intelligence again on October 26. He was 62. 18 years of increasingly au-cratic rule he had turned Sou Korea from a South East Asi coalition government. She nevertheless persisted and had succeeded, but the interparty solife reached a new dipension and she resigned, to make way for Mr Yrzhak Rabin, I morn younger man, a former Chief of Scaff of the samed forces world's most forceful earl mies. In that time per capitation increased sevente fold, the country's grenational product rose to fallion and Japan had learn to regard South Korea as most formidable economic rain the Far East. But these advances waschieved only at the price

the sacrifice of political rigi stifling of all opposition to r government, exemplified in increasingly farcical series presidential elections whi to replace him and his oppo to replace him and his oppo-ents within and without restablished opposition we mercilessly persecuted by I major instruments of powe-the Army and the Kore Central Intelligence Agen-As the economy moved forwa the political system appear to move backwards to a pa

reached.

Her strength lay in her total single mindedness. For her the cause of the Jewish people, their right to territory won in wars they saw as forced upon them, their claim to recoveragency independence and had been cast in the role seriour of his country. But History and despised estent tion, during the Koresn W-he had been known as an alo-



into a poor peasant family ner the city of largu in the Sour East of the country, in 1917. I graduated as a teacher in 193 though his career in this pression was to be brief as he thoughts soon rurned to the same, Kores had been annext by Japan in 1910 and Park we. through the Japanese militar academies in Manchuria er Tokyo, serting in the Secor World War, under, as w required, r. Japanese nam Masao Takigi.

At the end of the Secon World War when the Kore peninsula was partitioned, Pa-joined the South Korean Arm joined the South Korean Arm In 1948 he was arrested (charges) of acting as a Commonst egent but was lat accounted after numing state evidence. Park served during the Horean War, rising renk; in 1954 he command the dumry's artillery schemal by 1960 he was a deput army commander.

In 1961 when a military south

In 1961, when a military conseized power he was chosen leader of the Junta by Ki Jonepil, the activist behind t cour Park ruled as head of t junt for two years until 19 when Kim Jonepil persuadhing to stand as president elections which returned Son Korea to civilian rule. Thou Park experienced considerate distructives, as in his determination to push through the uportiar, but as he saw it necessary, normalisation of relation will Japan, his patriotism, I Briddhist simplicity and I sewardship of a remarkate enounce performance main instituty personally popular the country at large.

He was re-elected Preside In 1961 when a military coa massive scale and the development of Israel raced on at a spectacular rate. They set a pace it will be difficult to match, impossible to increase by the new generation, either Israeliborn or almost entirely Israeliborn or almost entirely Israeliborn or almost entirely Israeliborn or almost entirely Israeliborn over completely.

Among those older leaders Golda Meir has an honoured place: her role was vital and she gave the whole of herself to it. She was at the same time one of the masses and yet their leader.

Mrs Meir, whose autobiography, My Life, was published in Britain in 1975, celebrated her 60th birdiday in May, 1978, but was in hospital three times during the following automn.

in the country at large.

He was re-elected Preside is 1967 and egain in 1971. Ho eyer his narrow margin over his rival for the presidency, I him Dae Yung, led him to ruse the constitution, abolishin arect elections and providit him with strict emergent lowers which he increasing ted. Political opponents we reated with great severity and riticism of the regime are ecame a crime. An assessin ion attempt in 1974 launche ion attempt in 1974 launche rom Japan by a South Kores tale there, failed, killing I tead Park's wife and strains elations with Japan once mor But the economic "miracle continued and the arm loyalty and strength made the American decision, in 1977, withdraw most of its groun forces from Korea, seem som In 1978 Park was elected fo a fourth six year term by

erful and wealthy group of the election to the National Islamic nations. The climax of Assembly by a large margin. this aspect of Mr Bhutto's The opposition parties boycotsummit conference held in Lahore in February, 1974.
Despite this international Despite this international identification with the Islamic world the opposition to Bhutto grew among the right-wing Islamic parties in Pakistan. When the first elections under

de facto government of the

Assembly by a large margin. The opposition parties boycotted the provincial elections on the ground that the national poll had been extensively rigged and launched a prolonged agitation calling for fresh elections and the resignation of Bhutto as prime manister.

power ustersions on a care-taker basis until new elections, promised within 90 days, could be held But within that period the new military leader, General Zia-ul Haq, initiated a "process of accountability" to investigate allegations of corruption or misuse of power by members and associates of the former government. Elections were postponed indefinitely. Blutto himself was arrested on

demonstrated in protest were punished with summary senment. The enforcement by the military regime of traditional Islamic punishments rapidly

Blutto's appeal to the Paki-

Pakistan.

Political crises and events both sides of the Atlantic

MR NELSON ROCKEFELLER

lr John iefenbaker

August 16. He was 83.
here have been few leaders.
Canadian history who came
power with such popular
port; yet after five short
rs of office he was to
ome perhaps the most poliily reviled prime minister
e the country became a
con in 1867, his cabinet in
last hours of his regime
g in revolt and his party
disarray. But when all
ept the faithful had foren him and others were prered to plunge the dagger.
I further into his back, he
able partially to retrieve
situation and, with remarkcourage, manage almost remark as a Republican politician and
as a senior member of an immensely weathly American
femily. Yet phongh he was
an aspirant to the highest
post in his country, the
party and his lack of decision robbed him repeatedly of his
party's nonmantion. His ultimate
reward was the importance of
the Yice Presidency from 1974
to 1977 and an unpopularity
with the party faithful which
made him the object of actual
physical attack at the Republican politician and
as a Republican politician and
as a senior member of an
immensely weathly American
post in his country, the
party and his lack of decision
to be presidency in his
party's nonmantion. His ultimate
reward was the importance of
the Yice Presidency from 1974
to 1977 and an unpopularity
with the party faithful which
made him the object of actual
to 1979 and an unpopularity
with the party faithful which
made him the object of actual
to 1970 and a numpopularity
with the party faithful which
made him the Open to the highest
post in his country, the
party s nonmantion. His ultimate
reward was the importance of
the Yice Presidency from 1974
to 1970 and an unpopularity
with the party faithful which
made him the object of actual
to 1970 and an unpopularity
with the party faithful which
made him the object of actual
to 1970 and an unpopularity
with the party faithful him to be presidency.

courage, manage almost dehandedly to produce at a respectable party folling in the Honse of Comiss after the 1963 general tion that returned the erals to power under Mr. with the assurance wealth brings, sunny, expansive, outgoing, yet devoted to public service he seemed for long the Boeral Republican answer to the Kennedy family. Yet despite overwhelming success in four successive elections to the Governorship of New York State, like record in three successive

ter Pearson.

le conducred a good cam-gn in the old western-histle stop " tradition in the 1965 general election and naged to shwart the serals again from obtaining ir coveted majority in Commons. However, by - 6 it became clear that time s running out for him. He s also out of sympathy with younger generations of his ty. Some felt within the rarchy that if the party was make eny headway in Queespecially where its fores were now at their lowest
he should have to gocordingly Mr Dahon Camp,
National Party president, inted a move for a leadership ited a move for a leadership nvention in the autumn of ntenary Year, a move arded by Diefenbaker and . Prairie followers as rank ason. But Camp's supporters in the day and in September, 67, a memorable convention

as held in Toronto on Ameri-in lines and the old man" down to ignominous eriod 1957 to 1963 is a fasci-ting one. The Liberals, efter become stale and arrogante d become state and earnganes of country was ready, almost xious, for a change of helm to the political scane burst in Diefendiater who, for no minarion in the winter 1956; as leader of the incomment of the various Latin American conomies by the development of the various Latin American who had spent 15 years in political wilderness trying the eaching of an office for political wilderness trying

position wilderness triple successfully to get a sets in ligarity and then another as a back-benches in the anners. His overridge ambigury of them bitter and persons in another than the chance be from the start, tered it by choice from an allow age he homestly believed at he was destined to lead

was destined to lead country. the 1957 contest Although the 1957 contest an indecisive one it did ve the way for the great ogressive Conservative vicy nine months later when party gained the largest ijority in Canadian parliahistory. It is fair to entary history. It is tan in the first six mounts his first administration. Die nbaker gave the contary obably one of the best gov-nments that Canada ever .d. It was marked by the 100thness of transition from e St. Laurent regime and ad to see the change. Relams with the press were cellent. Diefermaker exided sense of orgency, optimis d enthusiasm, even to the tent of offering a 15 per t diversion of trade from United States to Britain, offer taken perhaps, with other country. Later he nied making such an offer. Legislation passed quickly ough Parliament and he

nporarily caught the Caua-in imagination by his vision opening up the North as his or, Sir John A. Macnaid, did almost a century lier with his expansion of west He promised thou-ids of new jobs as the momic chimate grew colder. Next, reinforced by the huge 18 victory when he even got in from the decimation of Opposition parties, Diefener felt he should try to engthen Canada's position oad as well as his own the Commonwealth. rough his instractive the momic Conference was held Montreal in the autumn of 8 as had been the Commonalth Finance Ministers iference in Mont-Tremblant,

ebec, a year earlier: ly 1959 he was running into igh water. Some of the Govment's decisions, not the st the abrupt cancellation of Avro Arrow contract in onto which threw thou de of aviation workers out jobs overnight, plus the difilries with Newfoundiand Premier Smallwood over grants brought him ere criticisms in Parliament press. Legislation began to s down and unemployment reased rapidly.

t was perhaps the Coyne air in 1961 that was the ning point. The Governnt's inept handling of this which it tried to get the governor of the Canada James Coyne, a trumped up charge, gave me and obroad during the ared public exchanges be Indecision and mistiming spoilt presidential chances Coordinating Inter-American Affairs to develop economic, cultural, and and other knits between the United States and

Lann America and to coordinate the activities of all the various United States governmental agencies active in the field. Transferred to the State Department as Assistant Under Secre-tary for Inter-American Affairs in 1944, he was successful in negotiating a temporary detente in relations with Argentina, and in securing, at the San Francisco Conference of April, 1945, the insertion irro the Charter of the United Nations of a clause recontiling inter-American collective security with the universalist inspiration of the Charter.

August 1976.

Despite his resignation from the State Department in 1945, part America offers to a he continued to act as consultant to Robsevelt's successor, fortune nor much less than two hundred million dollars, radiant with the assurance wealth brings, sunny, expansive out. seeing fromats roust roust foreign and programme, produc-ing in 1951 the famous report Partners in Progress which first binked economic stagnation with political unvest and thus made development and "a whall part of our defence mobilization". During this decade of service to successive Democratic presi-dents, Rockefeller's party loyalties remained Republican.

In 1952 President Eisenhower made him successively chairman of a presidential Commission to review the organization son to review the organization of American government. Assistant Secretary of Health and Welfare and in 1954, his special assistant for Cold Warplanning and psychological warfare. He was the originator of the "open skies" proposal produced by President Eisenhower at the Genera Summit Conference. But he also aroused the ence. But he also aroused the ire and jealous rivalry of the Secretary of State. John Foster Dulles, and the Secretary to the Treasury over his foreign aid proposals: Defeated by advocates of a balanced budget, he decided to abandon administration for politics, frustrated by the increasingly conservative bent of Eisenhower's advisers and convinced that the Administration was living on a day-to-day hand-to-mouth basis. His relationship with Vice Presi-dent- Nixon was one of deep

despite the opposition of the local leadership of the Republi-State, defeating the Democratic incumbent Averell Harriman by a handsome margin. His presi-dential ambitions were first aired the following summer. But the President refused to endorse him; and Republican business and finance withheld their support, as did the party's right-wing regulars. The experi-ence led him in December 1959 to the first of many withdrawals from the presidential

elected Governor by a margin of over half a million votes. He West and California. But the following year the tax position hostile publicity attached to his divorce and remarriage to a divorcee whose ex-bushand forced her to entrust custody of their four children to him. In 1964, unsure of the nomination egainst the well-organised and conservative Senator Goldwater, Rockefeller was forced to rely strate his vote-getting capabili-ties. In New Hampshire he suffered a disastrous reverse at the hand of Henry Cabot Lodge antipathy. The remedy, as he and his campaign was never saw it, was to build his own able to regain the momentum power base from which he He fought Goldwater's nominamight capture the Presidency tion to the bitter and and was and his campaign was never able to regain the momentum. tion to the bitter end and was shouted down at the Republi-In November, 1958 therefore, can National Convention.

position remained unshaken. In 1966 he was reelected for a third term as Governor and him to rescue the party from the Goldwater debacle. Despite a surge of public support, his uncertainty made him support instead the candidacy of Governor Romney of Michigan, only to amounce in February 1968 to amounce in reordary 1908 that he would accept a draft. Governor Romney at once withdrew. Rockefeller still hesitated, withdrew his name from the Oregon primary and only recotered after President Johnson had amounced his decision part as each realection. not to seek re-election. Despite a surprise "write-in" victory in Mossachusetts, he again left it too late to defear Richard Nixon. Political analysts will Nixon. Political analysis will long arrue whether distaste for losing fight put his decisiveness at the mercy of the ebb and flow of the opinion polls on which he relied so heavily: or whether there was some in-

whether there was some in-herent limitation of his hori-Even this third defeat did not, however, cause him to abandon his presidential ambitions. From 1969 onwards he was clearly planning for yet another bid for 1976 when President Nixon's second term could be expected to be ever. Reelected Governor of New York in 1976 in a hard fought fight with the former Justice of the Supreme Court, Arthur Goldberg, he began courting conservative Republicanism, introducing swingeing cuts in state spending, hardening his attitude towards the welfare system, passing an exceptionally severe law against drug trafficking. In 1971 in circumstances of maxinum publicity he allowed a mutiny in Attica jail to be put down by force, at the cost of some 43 deaths among the prisoners and their hostages. New York financial circles were not however mollified by this ciples by a Governor under whose rule the state debt had risen from just under one to ten billion dollars, and who had massively raised income rax and more than quadrupled the

In December 1973, Rocke-feller resigned the Governor-ship avowedly to devote his full raised some \$5 million for

Although the 1964 elections Commission on Critical Choices reward was to make a speech broke the Republican party's for America, a prestigious in nomination at the Republi-position in New York, his own "think-tank" which included can National Convention and to position remained unshaken. In Vice President Ford, Professor be the centre of a violent brawl Moynihan, the historian Daniel with some of Governor Berostin, Edward Teller, the nuclear physicis: and Mrs Claire Booth Luce among its was imposing and imaginative. The members. He was to devote time the won union support by huge and the source of the s too to cultivating republican opinion across the nation. But his plans were rendered completely unrealisable by the resignation of President Nixon and the succession of Gerald Ford in August 1974. President Ford nominated Governor Bockefeller his Vice President Ford nominated Governor Rockefeller his Vice President on August 20.

Governor Rockefeller had to wair four months before his appointment was finally ratified by Congress and submit to detailed investigation of his inquisitiveness revealed that he and his family had been more than ordinarily generous with gifts to Republican worthies such as Senator Javits and Dr Kissinger. But his appointment met with no real opposition

save on the increasingly extreme and vociferous right wing of the Republican party.

As Vice-President Rockefeller He deputized for the President on ceremonial occasions, such as the funeral of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek. He belped ith staff appointments. And he chaired or acted as vice chairman to various important com-mittees, councils and commissions, most notably the Com-mission established in January 1975 to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency. But the post must have proved an inadequate end to his ambitions especially once President Ford's own ambitions to retain the Presidency in 1976 began to drive him more and more to appeare the Republican right. In November 1975 after six months talk of his being "fed up" with politics be announced that he would not be asking President Ford to nomination. To this end be

public works public works programmes, pushed through huge civil rights and housing laws and founded the world's largest university. State University of New York with 72 campuses and a quarter of a million students. He created the first America and pushed the Lincoln Center project in New York. Despite rivalry with successive Mayors of the City of New York he worked hard to avert the city's bankruptcy and to persuade President Ford not defalled investigation of this to fer the city default on its insulistivaness revealed that he debts. His administration was untouched by scandal.

As was fitting for a member of his family, Nelson Rocke-feller was a great patron of the arts. He founded the Museum of Primitive Art; and he served in turn as treasurer, trustee, chairman and president of the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The number of beneficiaries of his personal patronage was naturally smaller than those from the great Rocke-feller foundation with whose feller foundation with whose activities he and his brothers remained closely connected but they were still considerable. And his circle of academic advisers was every whit as distinguished, if nor so much a centre of public attention as those of the equipe Kennedy. After leaving the vice-presidency Rockefeller devoted considerable time to establishing a fine art reproduction ing a fine art reproduction business, based on his own

collection of artworks.

Nelson Rockefeller married twice. By his first wife, Mary Todhunter Clark, he had four children, Rodman, Anne, Steven and Michael May. Michael May was tragically lost at sea while The marriage was dissolved in be asking President Ford to renominate him for the Vice Presidency. Even then it was characteristic of him to let it be known six months later that, should the candidate of the right, Governor Reagan, defeat President Ford in the primaries he would be ready the staff, universally known as bis staff, universally known as "Happy". By this marriage he had two sons, Nelson junior and Mark. He is survived by his

cessful marriage was also un-usual, to say the least. In 1928

e met Mme Silvia de Bandini,

an artist and wife of an Italian

liplomatist. As a French or

ltalian divorce was impossible

he took her to Moscow in 1934,

where she obtained a divorce and they were married.

the Dutch Watteler Peace Prize in 1952, the Charlemagne Prize

in 1953; he received high deco-rations from half a dozen coun-

tries; honorary degrees from the major British and American

universities; from his own

nearer the end of his life. He published in 1976, Les Etats

Unis d'Europe ont commercé,

Mémoirs,

HELP

Jean Monnet was awarded

Mr Edward Akufo-Addo

Mr Edward Akitfo-Addo who 3, it was reported on July 19. He became the first man to hold the office after the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah. Between the 1966 coup, which removed Nkrumah from power, and the election of Akufo-Addo the beadship of state was first in military hands, and then vested interim.

When elected, Akufo-Addo was Chief Justice of Ghana, having been appointed to that office in September 1966, at the age of 60, by the National Liberation Council.

Liberation Council.

He had become a Supreme
Court judge in 1962, in the
Nkrumah era. Two years later,
however, he was a member of
the court which acquitted
three men, including the former ministers Ako Adjei and Tawiah Adamafio, who were charged with conspiracy. The acquittals led to the immediate dismissal by Nkrumah of the three judges, one of whom was the then Chief Justice, the late Sir Arku Korsah.

Akufo-Addo was chairman of the constitutional commission which prepared for the return to civilian rule. In doing this work, he and his colleagues were conscious above all of the need to provide effective safe-guards against any possible return to the megalomaniac excesses of Nkrumah. One consequence was that the presidency, both in the con-stitutional commission's recommendation and in the somewhat amended version eventually adopted by the constituent assembly, carried great prestige but not much executive power. Akufo-Addo's election to the post was widely expected and perament he was well suited to it. His installation had to be delayed however because of

Born in 1906 at Akwapim-a centre of early education in Ghana—he was educated at the Presbyterian Middle School, the Presbyterian Training College : at Akropong before going to Achimota. From there he went to St Peter's Hall (as it then was), Oxford, to read, not law

but mathematics.

He studied at the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar in 1940, returning to private practice in the Gold

His political career began with the creation of the United Gold Coast Convention, of which be was a founder member. For a short time he was a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1948, with Nkrumah and others, exiled to northern Ghana after disturbances in Accra.

He was long an opponent of Nkrumah, and by marriage (to Sir Afori Atra) was a relation of the late J. B. Danguah. Well-dressed, a bon vivant. connoisseur of cigars. Akufo-

the social and ceremonial facets of the president's job, as well as to the limited but important constitutional tasks requiring wisdom and judgment rather than the exercise of power.

He held the post until 1972 Kofi Busia was overthrown in

Diefenbaker Administration on fiscal matters. Ottawa looked as if it was incapable of "runas if it was incapable of "run-ning the store" property. The business world and indeed some of Canada's Common wealth parmers began to feel that the resume in Outside not to be trusted. Britain, in particular, felt she was getting no support over her proposed enry into the European Common Market and that Die-

his record in three successive bids for the presidential nomi-nation of his party displayed the agonized indecisiveness and

ever achieved the nomination

of his party, his superb ments as a political compaigner in the popular crowd-winning tradition

of American politics would have made him a much more for-midable rival to the successful

Democratic candidates in the 1964 and 1968 elections than Richard Nixon or Senator Goldwater. His adoption in 1968 would have saved his party and country the agony of Watergate.

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller was born on July 8, 1908, in Bar Harbor, Maine, the second

of four sons of John Davison

Rockefeller and grandson of the founder of the Rockefeller for-

tones. Leaving Daramouth College with an AB in 1930, he

entered the family's Chase Manharner bank, where his atten-tion and interests turned more and more towards Lacin

and more towards Latin America. Alarm at the degree of Nazi penetration led him in June 1940 to advocate to Presi-dent Roosevelt the strengthen-

ing spokes into the wheels. His indecision grew worse it the remaining months of his administration and he saw enemies on every side, not the and President Kennedy. The delay in supporting the White House over Cuba in the autumn of 1962 and his government's evasiveness on the nuclear weapons for Capada issue fur-

ther aggrevated the situation across the border. Following the revolt in the Cabiner and the resignation of some of his chief ministers mostly over his anti-American arrivude and his delaying tactics over a decision on the nu-clear warheads issue his Government was defeated on the floor of the House in early

February, 1963. After his party's defeat in April, 1963, he returned to Parliament as leader of the Conservatives to oppose the Liberal minority government and he proved himself to be a necessions a feature and for ons a fearless and for midable adversary. John Diefenbaker was not

conservative in the accepted Canadian sense Rather was he a prairie radical, suspicious of Toronto end Bay Street. It was a factor in his political make up not properly appreciated by many who had to deal with him, especially in London In office he did more to promote the welfare state in Canada than any previous prime minis-ter. He prided himself as a great Commonwealth man, but he was certainly not on the Ready Aye Ready" wing of the party as was shown during the Commons debate in 1956 on the Suez affair. A voracious

reader, he had a great sense of history. He was a most effective platwould cut through the loudest opposition. He was also a good performer on television. Very much the "lone wolf" in politics, he admired the late Mackenzie King, a former Liberal Prime Minister, and tended to model bimself on

Many who watched him in Parhament during his six years in office felt he behaved in his post of prime minister of Casada, more as a leader of the Coposition, a role in which probably he was the effective. He was no administrator and be came to power too late in life to change his ways. Courage was his great virtue; indecision his great John George Diefenbaker

although his name was Ger-manic, was a fourth generation Canadian with strong Scottish blood on his mother's side. Of early settler stock in the fronearly settler stock in the from the tradition, he was born on September 18, 1895, in Normanby, Ontario, where his father was the local school-teacher. At an early age he moved with his family to Saskauchewain. Brought up in a server and sanitation of the server of the strong Baptist environment, he received his early education in the province going on to the University of Saskarchewan where he graduated in 1915, where he graduated in 1915 obtaining his MA in political science a year later. To earn money while at college, he sometimes worked as a labourer, a school teacher and

an itinerant salesman and he once recalled that he must have slept on every haystack in the province. After completion of his university course be was sent overseas with a draft of officers from western Canadian universities—he served as a subaltern with the 196th Battalion—but was invalided home in 1917. He immediately resumed his studies, gaining law degree in 1919.

It was in the remote prairie town of Wakaw that Diefen baker first hung out his shingle as a lawyer and it was on his twenty-fourth birthday that he gained his acquittal when he defended a man accused of shooting his neighbour. From then on he never looked back and it was said that in the first year of his practice he handled more cases in the Court of King's Bench than any other lawyer in the vince. Many will remember him in the West for the way in which he successfully defended a young railway worker accused of murder and the way he paid out of his own pocket the not inconsiderable fee to appear in a British Columbia Court as counsel for the accused.

He was twice married: first time to Edna May Brower, who died in 1951; the second time to Olive Freeman in 1953. She died in 1976. There were no children of the

M. Jean Monnet

M Jean Monnet, who, more than any other man, was responsible for bringing the nations of Europe together in the Common Market, and whose ultimate aim was a truly united Europe, died on March 16 at the age of 90. He was one of the most remark able and distinguished French men of his times, but for long a phopher with little honour in his own country For some 25 the scenes the most profound and constant influence upon the destiny of his countrymen,



yet he was virtually unknown to them. It is unlikely that he cared particularly, except in the measure that this studied me measure that his great design. One of his favourite sayings was: "There are two kinds of men; those who wish on be someone; and those who wish to do something." Jean Monnet belonged to the latter category, and what he did do

was quite extraordinary. His career, logical and continuous though it was, can in fact be divided into two separare parts, of which the second and by far the most important began with the Second World War. In 1939, when he was already a figure of note in Engquite unknown in France, he was appointed chairman of the Franco British Economic ordination had the task of organizing joint production and rearmament. The fall of France in 1940 found him in London, where, in a desperate effort to prevent Reynaud Government sign ing an armistice with the Gerhe conceived dramatic gesture of a declara-tion by Churchill of a union between Britain and France. When this was rejected by the French Cabinet Monnet borrowed a large RAF transport aircraft and was flown in it to Bordeaux to try to persuade Reynaud and his Ministers to return to London with him. This effort, too, was a failure. He was then nominated by Churchill as a member of the British Supply Mission to Washingron—the only Frenchman to act as a senior British civil servant. He was extremely successful in that role, and it is possible that he conceived the idea of Lend-Lease; certainly he had a lor to do with the planuing and organizing of Roosevelr's "Victory Pro-Roosevelt's "Victory Programme" which resulted in a rapid expansion of the production of arms and armament for the Allies After the liberation of North Africa, he flew to Algiers where he first acted as e mediator between de Geulle and General Giraud in the formation of the French National Liberation Committee, and then filled the office of

Commissioner for Supplies, Armaments and Reconstruction

in it. In that capacity he negotiated Lend-Lease agreements All that was of first importance, but for Monnet it was almost routine similar to many of the tasks he had undertaken before the war. It was on his return to his liberated but war-shattered country the brilliant technocrat became

not be haphazard or pragmatic

but must be most carefully planned. He produced a seven

page memorandum which was in fact the Monnet Plan, France's first five-year investment programme, concentrating on the basic industries, which laid the foundation of the country's remarkable economic renaissance. He became the first director of the Commis-suriat General au Plan de Modernisation et d'Equipement, which still remains the per-manent agency for the super-vision of the French economy. But that was only a beginning. Monnet had already foreseen that peace and stability in could only be assured by the elimination of Franco German rivalry. In September 1949, the Federal German Republic came into existence Republic came into existence, with Dr Adenauer as its Chancellor. Early the following year Adenauer made a vague suggestion for a Franco-German union. This was disregarded in France—except by Monnet. After careful preparation he approached the Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, and came him a hand-written gave him a memorandum—six pages this time—which contained the essence of the Coal and Steel Pool plan, the first of the pools visich were to have their final fruition in the Common Marret, for unity to be achieved by eginning on an economic asis. Schuman accepted Monner's plan wholehearredly. got it through the Cabinet and and Parliament. April, 1951, in the signing by France, Germany, Italy, and the Benelux countries of the treaty instituting the European Coal and Steel Community, Monnet, was his habit, remained always in the background but

the important details, smoothed out all the major difficulties. He then took an active part in the preparation of the Pleven Plan, the European Defence Community, eventually to be rejected by the French Parliament but to be replaced by Western European Union. When ratified by the six Parliaments. Monnet was appointed first President of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, and as such he negotiated Britain's association

was all through not only the

originator but attended to all

Early in 1955 Monnet signed from the High Authority to take part with complete.

freedom of action and speech in the construction of European , and founded the Action Unity Committee for the United States of Europe, consisting of the major parties and non-communist labour unions of the six participant countries. Monnet devoted all his time and energy to this new body which played an important role in the negotiations and ratifi-cation of the Common Market also a visionary. He convinced de Gaulle, whose grasp of economics was limited, that the treaty and Euratom, the Euro pean Atomic Energy pool, and rebuilding of France should later in the reorganization of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation which the United States and Canada join with their European allies in elaborating common economic poli-cies. He tried hard to bring Britain into the Common Mar ket but for a long time saw his efforts, and those of the British Government on one side and the Five on the other ruined by de Gaulle. However hved to see this aim achieved and continued to the end of his life his work of patient, painstaking proselytism for his great a United States design, Europe joined by partnership to the United States of

Jean Omar Marie Gabriel Monnet was born in Cognac on November 9, 1838, son of J. G. Monnet, who founded the randy firm of that name. Curiously for so eminent a French economist, Jean Monnet received only secondary education, and was indeed not a particularly bright boy. At the age of 18 he was sent to Canada to sell his father's brandy remained there, and i United States, until the out-break of the First World War to France to enlist, but was rejected on medical grounds. and joined the Ministry of Commerce. His exceptional as an organizer quickly apparent, as was his fertility of ideas; he suggested Anglo-French board allocate scarce commodities and was appointed a member it. In 1919, at the age of 31, he was appointed Assistant Secretary General to the League of Nations, a post he beld until 1923, when he Cognac returned 01 reorganize his family business hadly hit hy the war. Three vears later he became partner an American investment and carried through stabilization plans for Polish and Romanian currencies. few years later he was called upon by the Swedish Government to act as a liquidator o the estate of Kreuger, the match "king", and the follow-

ing year was sent to China by the League of Nations to arrange the development of the Chinese railways. This was an extraordinary career for an untrained young Frenchman, whose real mission in life was only to begin with the opening when he was 50 years old.

Donations and information: Major The Earl of Ancaster, KCVO, TD., Midland Bank Limited His extremely happy and suc-60 West Smithfield London ECLA 9DX



We come from both world wars. We come from Kenya, Malaya, Aden, Cyptus . . . and from Ulster. From keeping the peace no less than from war we limbless look to you for help.

And you can help, by helping our Association. BLESMA (the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association) looks after the limbless from all the Services. It helps, with advice and encouragement, to overcome the shock of losing arms, or legs or an eye. It sees that red-rape does not stand in the way of the right entitlement to pension. And, for the severely handicapped and the elderly, it provides Residential Homes where they can live in peace and dignity.

Help BLESMA, please. We need money desperately. And, we promise you, not a penny of it will be wasted.

> **British Limbless** Ex-Service Men's Association



Italians rationalize libre market

ENI, Italy's state energy group, will salvage a troubled fibres company which it owns jointly with Montedison, a lead-ing private chemical conglomerate, it was announced in Rome by Signor Biro Lomherdini, the Industry Minister. In return, Montedison could not withdraw from its responsibility to salvage its remaining fibre operations, Signor Lom-bardini told a parliamentary

committee.
Italy's fibre industry has suffered from excess capacity. However, recent talks among three leading producers have resulted in a rough division of the market. Montedison will concentrate on polyesters; ENI will produce acrylics and Soil will produce acrylics and Snia Viscosa, another private company, will manufacture viscous fibres.

Bonn oil imports rise

West Germany imported 9.01 million metric tons of crude oil in October, up 5.17 per cent from October, 1978, according to preliminary figures released by the Federal Statistics Office. The average price for a ton of imported crude oil climbed to Dm322.40 (more than £80), in

US car sales slump

Domestic made new car sales the United States dropped per cent in early November, from the same time in October a decline worse than expected by some Detroit analysts. This follows a 7 per cent fall in

Nissan output up

Motor vehicle production in October for Nissan, Japan's second largest car maker, totalled 208,469 units, up 4.9 per cent from October last year. Exports were 94,859 units. Toyota claimed that its productivity was up by 11.9 per cent

French deficit up

France recorded a seasonally adjusted trade deficit of F2,869m (about £322m) in October, up from a deficit of F1,787m in September, according to the External Trade Ministry.

New working agreement should mean an end to disruption and delays

Peace plan for the construction industry

A national working agree force on either January 1 or this poor performance. The ment aimed at ending a history April 1.

of labour disruption, delays, The mechanical engineering and soaring costs on large in construction industry, whose dustrial construction sites main clients are the power, oil, crucial for reform of the could be operating by the chemical, and steel industries, present chaos by a National beginning of next year. It is has a small workforce—probaseen as a positive step in tack—ably fewer than 40,000 manual report in 1970. lions of pounds each year. The ment is put at more than Central Electricity Generating £2,500m. The industry's poor Board /CEGB) alone estimates performance has been cated as on the same site and between that building delays on power a deterrent to large-scale in the sites themselves, led to station sites have cost £1,000m. vestment. Next week, seven unions and

two employers' organizations who have been groping rowards a pact for almost a decade meet Mr James Prior, Secre-tary of State for Employment. They will tell him that pros-pects for a sendement have

never been better also blighted chemical plants
Yesterday Mr Norman Singleton, independent chairman of Repeated design changes,
the all industry working party, such as those which have said that, although obstacles caused administrative problems remained, it was hoped to comleton destribed reggrigations for remained storage scheme are plete detailed negotiations for pumped storage scheme, are

exempt from

A strong indication that the

Government will give sympa-thetic consideration to exclud-

ing the shipping industry from the provisions of the Competi-tion Bill was given by Mr Nor-

tion Bill was given by Mr Norman Tebbit, Under-Secretary for Trade, yesterday.

Mr Tebbit said at a meeting of the Standing Committee considering the Bill that the Government had the greatest sympathy with the plight of the industry, and its case would certainly be borne in mind when its case to consider what

it came to consider what ex-emptions should be made by order when the Bill had re-

The Competition Bill pro-

vides for the selective investi-

gation and control of practices

which restrict competition. The amendment to exempt inter-

national shipping services was moved by Mr Alistair Goodlad

(Northwich, C), who argued that it would be difficult for any shipping company's legal adviser to say whether a par-

ticular practice would be con-

safe, and many activities which would have promoted British

shipping and increase its enor-mously valuable contribution to

the economy could not be taken for fear they might be subject to a reference under the Bill

The effect on the British in-The effect on the british in-dustry would be damaging, be-cause other countries could re-act with counter-measures against British shipping.

The companies would play

ceived Roval Assent.

competition

legislation

By Geoffrey Browning Parliamentary Staff

Some projects have overshot moted wage leap-trogging and lost and time schedules by in short was a practical cause pectacular margins. Dun of labour unrest. cost and time schedules by spectacular margins. Dun-geness B - power station is about ten years late, and could

end up costing around £300m more than originally estimated. Delays and cost escalation have also blighted chemical plants

The Canadian-controlled agri-cultural machinery group has been forced to end production

in Scotland because of cumula-tive worldwide losses amounting to \$9.5m (about £4.8m) in the first nine months of this year.

The new company, as yet un-

named, will have as chairman Mr Harry Hebden, United King-dom managing director of Massey Ferguson, Two other

Massey Ferguson directors, in-cluding the financial controller,

The Scottish plant built com-bined harvesters. In its attempt

to attract other companies to take over all or part of the

factory, the new company is prepared to offer attractive

terms for the plant and machinery to any firm with rational proposals to secure

To the factory's credit is an excellent record of industrial relations, a stable workforce, a range of engineering machinery

with a wide variety of possible uses, the financial help of a

special development area and trade union cooperation, Massey

Ferguson said that a base load

of sub-contract work worth about £1.5m and providing about 130 jobs would be

will also be on the board.

Ships may be Massey Ferguson

launches company

to use closed plants

Massey Ferguson said yesterday it was setting up a company to attract new industry to its factory at Kilmarnock, Scotland, which is to close in Pebruary with the loss of 1,500 tures with other companies in the setting an occupier to take over the whole plant with the 1,500 workers are possible but remote. The new company would be tures with other companies and Massey Ferguson said yesterday it was setting up a company to attract new industry to its factory at Kilmarnock, Scotland, which is to close in The new company would be updated by the setting an occupier to take over the whole plant with the 1,500 workers are possible but remote ".

tants a

extra capacity.

be valuable.

about 130 jobs would be are willing to co-operate with available. the management and Govern-Mr Hebden said yesterday, ment in doing that ", he said.

report in 1970, it confirmed that disparities of pay and conditions, both between different work groups

or kabour unrest.

"Acceptance of a national scheme would go far in bringing order to the industry." Mr Singleton said. "We believe the scheme is rational and sensible, and should gain approval."

Previous attempts to reach agreement have floundered not because of a lack of good will, but because of the complexity of finding a satisfactory for-

"Our chances of getting an

The new company would be willing to go into joint ventures with other companies and Massey Ferguson would b

prepared to put up the machine rools in the factory as their

contribution towards the equity. They see the ideal solu-

tion as a three-way partnership between the new company, the Government (probably through the Scottish Development

Through industrial consul-ants a "work search" had

begun to identify new uses and users for the factory. Internationally this search had already spotted two vehicle

companies, an aerospace com-pany, a mechanical handling design group and a company already in Scotland seeking

Results locally had been ever

more encouraging. Sixteen of

70 companies in Strathclyde, which could have uses for the

factory press shop, had already been approached. Seven saw

ways in which the plant would

Mr Samuel Kay, convenor of

shop stewards, said that the men had rejected the idea of

setting up a workers' co-operative because of the track

record of such enterprises in Britain. "The top priority must be to save jobs and we

Agency) and a third party.

an agreement to come into among the reasons given for mula. Such an agreement had

It had to meet the needs of two employers' organizationsthe Oil and Chemical Plant Constructors Association, and the Engineering Employers Federation with separate traditions different methods of

recruiting and organizing their workforces, and pay settlement dates six months apart. . It also had to was the approhad in the past encouraged bad practices of buying them-selves out of trouble in defiance of existing agree-

The working party has now produced a report setting out ition of an adminis trative body, and procedura and disciplinary arrangements. The report has the unanimous backing of working party

Sir Humphrey Browne **Docks** board profits down despite rise in turnover

By Michael Baily Transport Correspondent Profits at the state-owned are expected to be £2m to £3m down on last year's record £29.5m, chairman Sir Humphrey Browne disclosed yesterday.

He blamed the 17 per cent fall on gloom over recession, inflation and subsidizing lameduck rivals such as London and lameduck r Liverpool: lorry strikes and other difficulties at the begin-

Despite this, the board con-tinued as a "growth company in a static industry", with a 12 per cent increase in turnover in the first half of the year to £135m, and a 5 per cent rise in

ning of the year were also to

toonage.

Higher tonnage was mainly imported bulk goods rather than manufactured exports

which performed "disappointingly".

Developments this year include a banana terminal at Newport, a car terminal at Southampton, a coal terminal at Garston and widening of the Sir, I agree with Mr J. N. dock entrance at Lowestoft. Humphrey said BTDB's quarter share of the industry would probably grow, especially in container and car traffic, but that it would always

be a minority. In contrast to London, where redundancy is financed by the taxpayer, the board's "problem port" of Hull had made a 53.5m

Local plans 'nightmare' for business

By Patricia Tisdall Management Correspondent

Local authority planning pro-cedures can be a nightmare of complexity for small businesses, Mr David Nickson, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's Scottish office, said yesterday. Speaking at a con-ference on "Construction for

"A company may have to deal at the same time with both regional and district councils, national government bodies, and

a maze of complex and some-times incomprehensible building regulations", he said.

"Many of these seem to the manager of a business quite irrelevant to the prime purpose of achieving a return on an investment, improving produc-nivity, securing and creating employment, and above all, simply getting on with the job."
German, French American and Australian industrialists were assonished that it took British businessmen so long to British businessmen so long to move from the planning stage mmissioning, said Mr Nick-"We need more urgency son. "We need more urgency and less bureaucracy in our planning processes."

Iran asks Japan to postpone oil payments

Iran has asked Japanese trading and oil companies to postpone their oil payments, a government official said yesterday in Tekyo. The move follows Iran's announcement on Wednesday that it would pull out reserves from United States banks and President Jimmy Carter's declaration that the United States would freeze

fran's request for postpone-ment of payments until today was made apparently out of fear that oil payments from Japan, made normally through United States banks, may also be frozen, according to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Employment protection law and its affect on small companies

Sir, In recent months there has been a lot of discussion about employment protection legislation and its possible discouraging effect on employment especially in small companies. Frequently I have seen it stated that the present legislation is no disincentive because "the majority of industrial tribunal cases are won by the employee.". My company has just "won" a case before an industrial tribunel and your readers may be interested to know both the

facts and the implications. . We recently opened a new store in the Isle of Wight and interviewed many applicants for, among other jobs, the postof stock controller. We had six riewers who interviewed 61 people at the Job Centre, 57 women and four men. An applicant alleged subse-

quently that one of our interviewers whispered to him that the job he was applying for was fight the case. The tribunal was fight the case. The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from our head office, and lasted for three hours. We determined we would the job he was applying for was fight the case. The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from our head office, and lasted for three hours. We determined we would the job he was applying for was fight the case. The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from our head office, and lasted for three hours. We determined we would fight the case. The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70 miles from the case, The tribunal was

Arbitration Service appointed a nately able to exclude two who conciliation officer and settlement figures were mentioned tion given by the applicant of from £620 to £200—which were his interviewer. rejected by us. The clamant then referred the matter again

to the Equal Opportunities Commission who, I understand, advised him to proceed with the So far you may feel the sequence of events was understandable. It might have been had there been any truth in the had there been any truth in the claim. But the facts were that not only was the job not restricted to women but one of the only four men who applied was appointed and he had five years' relevant experience. How could the EOC possibly believe that the unsuccessful applicant had a claim in the face of these

facts?

past but having decided that the existing boxes are satis-

factory, have many years of use-ful life left and would cost money to replace they leove well alone.

The lesson for us here, in these days of financial strin-

Yours faithfully,

JACK GRIFFITHS.

had a claim in the face of those

The Advisory Conciliation and as witnesses we were form-

The cost to the company in The cost to the company in legal and travelling expenses and wasted management time has been considerable: there are those who would say "why didn't you pay the £200 and have done with it?".

We believe that as a major retailer we cannot give in to

retailer we cannot give in to demands of this sort and that if we were to do so there would be even more frequent vexations claims than we experience at the moment. But when news of this absurd case is reported in the local press, I wonder how many small employers will decide that the recruitment of more staff is a hazard that they can well do without?

ours etc, W. SEABRIGHT, Chairman, MFI Furniture Centres Limited. North End Road.

Wembley, Middlesex, HA9 0AY.

Sir, The present Government frequently claims that, in contrast to its predecessor, it has a sound understanding of the manner in which individuals act in markets. Yet, both in his Budget speech, and again in his speech at a conference of businessmen." last Monday (as reported by yon, November 13), the Chancelor suggested that he may cut... capital trans-"he may cut . . . capital transfer and capital gains taxes".

for and capital gains taxes.

Such an announcement can only induce wealth holders, who might wish to dispose of some assets, to postpone doing so until these suggested changes are introduced or definitely abandoned. This can be no deligible serve the public interest; indicated the deligible benefits from fifther tax changes will be made repeated to a certain date. An anyone explain what indicates the Chancelor from the changes will be made repeated the control of the

Reader so Economics. Economics and Political Houghton Street

Why Post Office telephone A case for vans were painted yellow years efter independence. No doubt the Maltese would like to replace these reminders of the

From Mr I. H. Slee Sir, Mr Sellars (November 13) has got it wrong about the Post Office's colours. The decision to change the colours rehicles from green (not red) to yellow had little to do with the change in the then General Post Office's status, but it had a jot to do with safety.

Vellow wehicles are much

with safety.
Yellow vehicles are much easier to spot on the road than green ones or those of any other colour except, in my view, white. It was for the same reason that British Rad decided. to paint the front of its trains yellow. As telephone kiosks are static why should they not with the present exceptions, stay red?

Yours sincerely, 2 Kennard Road, New Milton, Hants, BH25 5JR. November 13.

From Mr Jack Griffiths Sir, Mr Sellars suggestion (November 13) that the colour of telephone boxes should be

of telephone boxes should be however, as changed to yellow may be well-ephemeral intentioned but falls into what bue one. I would describe as the "ideal be a reason but not vital" category.

In Malta recently, I noticed A. L. PRET that many of the British-made 10 British post boxes remain in use (still Reading proclaiming E. II. R.) some five November.

5 Jersey Road, Perring-by-Sea. Worthing, West Sussex. November 14. From Mr A. J. Pretlove
Sir. Your letter from Mr Sellars
(November 13) concessing the
destrability of wellby delephone
boxes prompts me to sarife to
you (and him). If he cares to
travel the few miles from
Bracknell to Renders General
Railway Station he care see two
yellow and operational telephone
boxes on the main westhound platform. These of searce
however, is as mysterious as the
ephemeral absences of De Who's

oue one. I suppose th Yours sincerely, A. J. PRETLOVE 10 Brunswick Hill

tax changes From Mr Kurt Klappholz

Making VAT a discriminating tax

From Mr J. R. Brummell the sources of wealth. They are subject to tax. This could be Sir, I agree with Mr J. M. used to produce further wealth. achieved by ellowing goods to Lessey (Letters, November 13) We do not want to inhibit the be sold tax free to other in his remarks about VAT, but I could not support his idea of a tax on everyy and raw VAT has little to do with the

tainly, though they do spell EEC, and we must not forget that a percentage of VAT goes to the Community, as its "own" revenue. So if we got rid of VAT we would be reducing the amount we paid to Brussels very considerably. That would be something.

be something.
However, if we then had an EEC tax on energy we would be making the same incredible error because we are the biggest source of energy in the Community. community.

In any case it would be quite in the should normally not be community.

In any case it would be quite in the should make a very uneconomic to tax energy. big reduction in the number of transactions which are

want to tax is the consumption of personal and inessential That means that we must

have a discriminating tax, cepts of zero reting and Supporters of VAT actually one concept only exempt."

Having simplified and clarimation is a virtue, but we find the tax, the tax staff would

The first thing to do with VAT is to reduce drastically the number of firms who are registered for the tax. Retailers

should not tax things like the be able to give more help and repair and maintenance of guidance to the firms who property, nor should we fax carried the burden.

The first thing to do with the first thing to do with the tax is invariably reclaimed frying pan into the first. We would do better to climb out of the first thing to do with the first things to do with the first things t frying pan.

J. R. BRUMMELL, White Cottage, 127 Staplers Road.

Association angry at court challenges to its rules

industrial Recovery", he called for greater flexibility by local planners towards the needs of restrictive practices hearings

The Government has made clear to the British travel industry that it will not interfere in the reference of the rales of the Association of British Travel Agents, which govern the activities of the majority of United Kingdom retail agents and tour operators to the Restrictive Prac-

According to senior ABTA representatives, the Govern-ment's view, expressed during informal discussions, is that the case should take its course and that ministers want to be seen to be impartial. ABTA will join the Stock Exchange as the first service.

organizations, as opposed to traders or manufacturers, to face scrutiny under the terms of the Restrictive Trade Prac-tices Act, 1976. This was designed to toughen competition policy by extending legislation to services as well as goods.

The ABTA rules will be the first of the two cases to come to court, although the hearing is not expected to take place until the spring of 1981. Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, announced in the Commons three weeks ago that the Stock Exchange could not be exempted from the legislation and ABTA leaders feel that there is little point

in further attempts at convinc-

ing the Government that theirs

against the public interest.

The ABTA case will revolve The ABTA case will revolve around the operation of "Stabilizer" the set of rules which forbids a member four operator from selling his products other than through an ABTA travel agent and vice versa. The essociation argues that only through such rules can it effectively operate its bonding scheme which protects travellers in the event of a

bonding scheme which protects travellers in the event of a failure of a member. Finds for the bond are col-lected and administered by ABTA which also requires members to submit their annual accounts for examina-

tion.

Travel industry leaders say that the only alternative is for the Government to take on this responsibility and establish a state controlled mechanism. Such a more they feel, would contradict the present Government's policies of disentanglement with industry and cutting public spending.

One senior ABTA member said: "If there was a major disaster such as the Court Line collapse of a few years ago, nobody in the Government would have the know-how or would have the know-how or with several of them in the the facilities to mount such a hope that amendments can be rescue operation and bring agreed instead of referring the home thousands of people from all over the world.

protection bink into the Stabilizer that having become is a special case.

Both bodies are angry at having to defend in court what world they consider to be proper and replace it."

SECURIOR THE LEVILLE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

not ABTA registered its rules with the Office of Fair Tracing of last year and the OFT referred of the issue to the court in Decules ember, 1978. It has taken the officient, who acts on behalf of an the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the association pues has until the end of this year these to prepare and submit a stateto prepare and submit a state-

The growing practice of travel companies selling package holidays directly through their own outlets and bypassing ABTA travel agents is seen by some as evidence that the travel industry is in the throes of change and that ABTA may be forced to adapt because of market pressures.

Certainly there is a small because of market pressures.

Certainly there is a small body of opinion within the industry that would prefer ABTA to bow to the inevitable and spend funds it will use on defending itself—conservatively estimated at £100,000 on helping to ensure that the associaing to ensure that the associa-

A large number of other socalled service agreements have been registered with the OFT since the Act came into force, and officials are in discussion

"There is so much consumer agreements are being investiprotection built into the gated are the National AssociaStabilizer that having become tion of Bookmakers, the Society
accusemed of our own proof West End Theatres, the Britection, we are now extremely tien poster Advertising Associaworled about what would tion and the Association of Among the bodies whose





THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT WHAT ACTION TO TAKE YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR STOCKBROKER, BANK MANAGER, SOLICITOR, ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER IMMEDIATELY.

MINET HOLDINGS LIMITED ("Minet") AND CORROON & BLACK CORPORATION ("Corroon")

The following joint announcement by Minet and Corroon, a New York-based insurance broking firm, was made on 14th November 1979. A circular has been posted to all Shareholders of Minet setting out the text of the announcement.

"The Board of Corroon announces that Corroon proposes to increase its interest in Minet to 20 per cent of Minet's issued share capital. Corroon presently own approximately 4.8 per cent of such share capital. Corroon intends to increase its interest by purchases in the market over a reasonable period of time commencing on Monday, 19th November.

The approval of the Committee of Lloyd's has been sought and obtained to the proposed investment by Corroon and the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers has

The Board of Corroon has indicated that it is its belief that this investment in Minet will greatly solidify its increasingly productive relationship with Minet and that the investment is an indication of Corroon's strong confidence in the Minet management team.

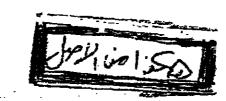
The Board of Minet welcomes this interest by Corroon and proposes to invite two representatives of Corroon to join the Board of Minet as non-executive directors.

Corroon has assured the Board of Minet that it will abide by the regulations of the Committee of Lloyd's regarding foreign control and that it will not use its holding to elect more than two non-executive directors to the Board of Minet nor increase its percentage shareholding without the prior approval of Minet's Board.

The Boards of Corroon and Minet are both confident that they can identify many areas of opportunity where together they can better serve their respective clients and at the same time benefit their respective shareholders. They plan to continue their discussions on the development of a profit-sharing arrangement as jointly announced earlier this year, and it is the view of both Boards that this investment will be complementary to the proposed profit-sharing arrangement".

The Board of Minet has requested The Stock Exchange to suspend the listing in their company's shares until Monday, 19th November 1979 in order that shareholders may have time to consult their professional advisers.





Masters of musical performance and the ballet

Sir Ernest Bullock

Sir Ernest Bullock, CWO FRCM FRCO, FRSCM, who lied on May 23, at the age of 38, was a former organist of Nestminster Alphey and subse-quently was Director of the luently was Director of the loval College of Music from he is 1953 to 1960. He was also become the occupancy of shose two posts, Professor of Music in the University of lasgow. That he was able to the top not of one, but I three trees in the field of I nusic, was due largely to I waltries of character, partly to ualities of character, partly to tak in the sense that he was 'ell placed by age and cirumstances to fill those vacan ies as they occurred, and artly to a sound musicianship. He was born at Wigen on optember 5, 1890, and was lucated at Wigen Grammas thool. His mosted trading I got from a rigorous apprenteship to Sir Edward Bairstow Leeds Parish Church, where block was assistant organist for 1907 to 1912, when he unt to Manchester Cathedral assistant to Sydney Nicholson. War interrupted his ceer till, on his return from the control of the con ceer till, on his return from aive service abroad, he was acounted organist at St. Ichael's College, Tenbury, in Fruary, 1919. But by the ed of that year he was acoinced to Exeter Cathedral, were he remained till he was inted to Westminster Albeyint928. Here he had, besides ruine work, the supervision of number of royal occasions, of which the chief was the Conation of 1937. The fanfas he composed for it have she been widely used, eg. at St. cellia and Edinburgh festive, and the care for detail and sunth running as well as the catolicity of his taste and exettive ability as conductor we proof of three different examine about as conductor we proof of three different captities within the one mustical personality. During his tim in London he conducted the Vestminster Abbey Special Cho, taught at the Royal Cobje of Music and was direct of Studies to the Schol of Church Music.

Sing of Chanten Misse.

Step that of a Charth
musica, but in 1941 he was
offere the dual post of Principal of the Royal Scottish.

Acadey of Music and Prifessor i the University of
Glasgo, which he found easier
to acte from the fact that the
Abiter chair was evacuated musion, but in 1941 he was offere the dual post of Principal of the Royal Scottish Acadey of Music and Prifessor in the University of Glasgo, which he found easier to acte from the feet that the Abbey choir was evacuated ewing take war. The Glasgow posts he been occupied by Dr. W. G. Whittaker, who for various personal reasons had found one difficulty in making Glasow academic music run smorthy. Bullock re-organized and coordinated the two post with such success that with the restoration of peac and onsequent expension he recommended that the two posts should no longer be held by the sine person after he left in 1952 to succeed Sir-George Treon as Director of the Ryal College of Music, in the comparively short time-eight yeas—he was at the Royal Colege of Music he drew is a experience at the Scottist Conservatoire and his knowledgeof university ways to redesign the training of music teachers his compositions inand some anthems. He was thus an all-rounder and his services | English music were-made posble by the combina-tion of his sober and solid ability | fith integrity of character and quiet determina-

Mr Archie Camen

Mr Arch Camden, OBE, th has conist who died on February 1 at the age of 90, had a care which extended minerrupts from 1908 to 1558. For the than 20 years he played in the Halle Occhestra at for the last 19 of the new terms of the control of of them in was principal bassoonist; it 1923 he moved to the BC Symphony Ochestra andhe later played with the Roll Philharmonic and the Roll Philharmonic and the Indon Mozart Players. Arrivass a recitalist and concent layer, he celebrated his lighterh birthday by playing two queertos in single programme.

Archie Gamde was born in

Newark-on-Irent on March 9, 1838. In 1904 h reached the Royal Malcheste College of Music as a pinto student, working with sufficient success to enable tim to appear from time to time throughout his career as a efficient and symparketic acompanie and as a simulating adjudictor of piano classes at ompetitive festivals. It was Hals Richts's creation of a bassom scholaiship at the Rayal Marchester College of Musr Richter, as conductor of the Hale, was dissatisfied with the sandard of bassoon waici led Camden to take up

tke bissooré The scholarship was for between, and no other be-two competed for it, so that the performance (he claimed here played a convincing attening scale and a very descending scale) saissed the grammers; when in 190 he left the College, it was to a desk in the Halle, where, in the now legendary arranger and subsequently district of Eichter, Harry and spent a year with Gus Arn-Bechas, his work for the being and played with Vido

bassoon can justly be comto the oboe.

Pared to Leon Goossen's work twithe obee.

In Camden's hands, the bassoon was much more than an archestral joker; he made it as agile, clean in tone, elugient and capable of lysicism as any of the other woodwind instruments; like its player, it had a sense of humour likely to bubble up to the suitace wherear humour was appropriate, but it had an extensive range of moods. Camden's tone was drier and rection, and he cultivated a more restrained vibrato, than a common today; expressiveless came from precision and darity, remarkable breath control and finely musical phrasing. His repertone, apart from his parts in orthestral works, reaged from eighteenth century music which he rediscovered and edited to the Bassoon Concerto of Mozart and the concertos written for him by Gorion Jacob and Eric Fogg.

In addition to his work in the dychesica and his smeadic Goron Jacob and Eric Rogg.

In addition to his work in the orchestra and his sporadic appearances as an accompanist and lecturer-recitalist. (A role he uncertook with wit and easy naturalness); Camden was an efficient, unitssy conductor seen rarely with professional orchestris but leading amateurs with sympathy, humour and inexthausible enthusiasm through works of all schools. He worked with the Manchester Orthestral Society, the Burnley Orthestral Society, the Burnley Orthestral Society and the Beethoven Society of Manchester before his migration to Loudon, after which he became conductor of the Stock Bachsing Symphony Orchestra.

Enginence and virtuosity say Enginence and virtuosity say weightlessly on Archie Camden's shoulders; his muni-cal authority accompanied a lovable directness and simpli-city of character. A vein of musical distinction ran strengty in the family. His wife, Helen-Joyce (Jan) was a cellist; his elder son Kerry is a notable bassoonist; like his father; and Ambony, the second son, is principal oboe player with the ISO.

Mr Kurt Jooss:

work its scatting attack on goldinans whose posturing could unless, a modern Dance on never author's

Joose's Areame.

Joose's Ame of a farming family of Wurnemberg. While studying both music and drama at Southern he met Rudolf von Laban, whose theories of dance as a theore art decisively influenced Joose's whole career. After working with Laban, Joose became ballet master at Münster in 1924. There he formed a group

became the Folkwang tnesser when Joos moved to Essen as dance director of the Folkwang School (1927), then Ballets Jooss when he semical in England in 1934 after flee-ing Garage in England in 1934 after flee-ing Germany to escape acrest by the Mazis. First Darrington then Cambridge gave him a home until he ceturned to Ger-many after the viar. Several of Jeoss's fast colla-borators remained with him: the dancers Aino Silmola (whom he married in 1929)

of Paul Whiteman. He had the same urge to make hig band jezz into something bigger, better and more significant than it really could or should be. Although during the Second World Wer, when he started to make a name for himself, his music was fairly conventional, he had labelled himself Progressive by the end of the 1940s and was beginning to employ larger and larger groups of musicians and write louder and more melodramatic scores for them. the dancers Aino Simola (whom he married in 1929) and Sigurd Leeder, the composer Fritz Cohen the designer Hein Heckroth They shared an ideal of dance as a dramatic test and the state of t olanned ensemble.

soures for them. It was a curious time to expand in the big band field, as even leaders like Count Basie were finding in uneconomic to go beyond a small group. But Kenton abways had great fauth in his vision of a futuristic jezz-based music and a long contract with Capitol Records allowed him to indulge in the same kind of ambitious all-American dream which drives a Scott Joplin from regime to operas and a Walt Disney from The company endured, with vicinitative, until 1953. Jose also created works for Ida Rubinstein (she also created works for loss Rudinstein (the premiere of Stravinsky's Persephone), for the Schwerzingen and Salzburg festivals, and companies in Santiago and Chile. Several of his works have been revived larely for companies in Europe and America; Paume (Ravel), A Bull in old Vienna (Lamer) and The Big City joining The Green Table to show a range of lyricism, comedy and drama.

of hyricism, comedy and drama.
Simplicity and dignity characterized looss in private life, and an enthusiasm which, even in peripenent, made his commanding presence familiar at killet first nights in Germany. His beliets were all recorded in Laban's notation system and his daughter, Anna Marking looss has syneryised. Markard Jooss, has supervised all recent productions

Mr Stan Kenton

Mr Span Kenton, the jazz bandeader, composer and plants died at the end of largust at the age of 65. Star Kenton was born in Wichita Kansas in 1912 and trough up in Los Angeles. His first number with his mocher and private teachers and private teachers and he prove his fast musical arrangement at the age of 16.
After playing with various local bands he joined Everett Hoagland as a pianist and arranger and subsequently

M LEONIDE MASSINE Lasting influence on choreography

Leonide Massine, who died on March 15 at the age of 82 enjoyed an unusually long and height of his rame he was wheely regarded as the most eminent creative artist of his day in the world of ballet. Although a later generation rated him less highly, his work had a lasting influence and some of his ballets are likely to retain a place in the standard repettory.

Leonid Fyodorovitch Miassin (the generally used spelling of (the generally used spelling of his name is the transitieration into French of the Russian original) was born in Moscow on August 9, 1896. His parents both worked at the Bolshot Theatre, his father as a horn player and his mother a singer in the chorus. At the age of the chorus was a present the chorus at the same warred the eight young Massine entered the theatre school, studying ballet but also soon starting a career as a child actor.

Had he remained in Russia, Massine would almost certainly have pursued an acting career, but at the beginning of 1914 he was persuaded by Diaghilev (who had seen him dance small roles in Don Quixote and Swan Leke). The property of th roles in Don Quarote and Swar Lake) to join Diaghilev's Russian Ballet in western Europe. The immediate purpose was to dance the role originally intended for Nijinsky in The Legend of Joseph, which had its first performance that May.

From the start, the young dancer revealed a fascinating stage presence and a gift for characterization, but private lessons from Enrico Cecchetti were needed to bring his technique to a sufficient standard. At the same time, Diagnilev began educating him in European art and culture, with the aim of widening his background and fitting him for an attempt at choreography.

The first opportunity for this came when the outbreak of war temporarily suspended the com-pany's activities. Diagniley and a few colleagues settled in Switzerland, where Massine orested a work called Litturgie, inspired by Byzantine mosaics and Iralian primitive paintings. This was to be denced in

sine created Soleil de Nuit on Russian themes to music from Rimsky-Korsakoff's Snow Maiden, and this had some suc-cess At first, Diaghiley ser the painter Larionov to supervize the apprentice choreographer's efforts, but Massine soon began to show a mind of his own and in 1917, after a couple more major works, produced the en-during Good Humone'd Ladies and also, collaborating with

Musso and Johany Davis. In 1941 he farst led his own band and made his first record

for Decca before the year was out. Within two more years his band with its theme "Artistry in Rhythm" began to be

in anymm began to be known nationally in America.

Stan Kenton can briefly be summed up as a reincarnation of Paul Winternan. He had the

operas and a Walt Disney from cartoons to Fantasia.

But nothing dates quicker

than "progressive" music, and all his more ambitious works

now sound bombastic, preten-

ishes. What has lasted much bet-

the smaller groups he led (though big by anyone else's standards) where temporarily

e was happy to write good

tunes, employ good jazz soloists and produce good sat-

solosis and produce good salisfying hig band jazz.

He recruited his players almost entirely from the West Coast which had a reputation at the time, the early 1950s, for producing cool, not to say bloodless, jazz, but under Kenton's bason men like Frank Reselver. Conte Candoli. Lee

Rosolino, Conte Candoli, Lee

Konitz and Charlie Mariano showed that the West Coast

men could take fire when

recessory. Kenton also had the wit to

employ writers like Johnny Richards, Bill Holman and Bill Russo who often did more credit to the band than Kennon

From the 1960s on, even

chough still given to forming bands with names like the Los

Angeles Neophonic Orchestra,

Kennon created no new sur in inventiveness and vitality gave the jazz world except among him an important place among the fanatically devoted fans the second generation of expon-

rimself.

and full of empty flour

scores for them.



Leonide Massine, seen here rehearsing with dancer Noleen Nicol steps for Falla's "The Three Cornered Hat", performed by the London Festival Ballet at the Coliseum.

Some of Massine's most famous ballets date from these early years, notably The Three Cornered Hat and La Boutique Fantasque, both first given in July, 1919, during a London season at the Albambra Theatre

season at the Albamora successin Leicester Square. The following year he created no fewer than four ballets: Stravinsky's Chant du Rossignol and Pulcinella; an opera-ballet by Cimerosa, Le Astune Femmi-nili; and a new version of The He had also established him-self completely as the male star dancer of the company, not only

with the vividly dramatic or comic roles he devised for him-self, but also in the standard repertory. Nevertheless, when Massine decided in the spring of 1921 to marry one of the English girls in the company, he was dismissed as abruptly as Nijinsky had been in similar circumstances. In Massine's case, however, it is possible that a wish he had revealed to pursue his own course in certain chiley's musives of jealousy. For the next three years Massine occupied himself in

tours of South America and Britain with his own group, in dances for revues (including Noël Coward's On with the Dance for C. B. Cochran), in teaching, and in producing some ballets for Counte Etienne de Beaumont's Soirées de Paris. notably Le Beau Danube.
Twice Diaghilev invited Massine back to work with the

whom he always commanded,

temporarily he

but despite a tendency to

tinued to tour at regular intervals and bring his curious blend of showbiz and pseudo-

symphonic music to apprecia

rive andiences and unapprecia

tive critics. In retrospect, Kenton will almost certainly turn out to have been at his least impressive when being the great artist, at his best when

simply leading a good big jazz band.

Mr Charles Mingus, the modern jazz composer and hassist, died on January 6 in

Cuernavaca, Mexico, at the age of 56. He had been ill with a form of sclerosis for some time.

Charles Mingus was born in Nogales, Arizona in 1922 but brought up in Watts, near Los Angeles. Musically precocious he studied trombone and subse-

quently the cello at school before turning to jazz and the

bass, at the age of 16. His

bass, at the age of 16. Its introduction to professional jazz music making came from Buddy Collette the saxophonist. In the early 1940s Mingus played traditional jazz with all the major names of the day, Louis Armstrong, Kid Ory and Lee Young Later in the 1940s has became arrange of the modern

he became aware of the modern

jazz of Charlie Parker and Dizzie Gillespie and after a

period of apprenticeship during

which he played with these and with Duke Ellington whom he skways acknowledged as an important influence, he began

to come into his own as a com-

poser and an original force in

From the mid 1950s he began

to mature as a composer Among early compositions were

"The Black Saint and the Sinner Lady". Later he wrote

longer jazz suites. Mingus's

longer jazz suites. Mingus's music always aimed at an extension of the frontiers' of jazz though it remained embedded in the gospel music and blues which had surrounded him in his childhood. He experimented with azonality and his music was in general never reckoned "easy" to listen to. But its inventiveness and vitality gave him an important place aroung

Pithecanthropus erectus

the modern jazz movement.

Mr Charles

Mingus

Cocteau, Picasso and Satie, the Russian Ballet, for whom he created several more ballets increated several more ballets including the successful comedy Les Matelots (1925), the constructivist Pas d'Acier with Prokofier's music and Yekoulor's designs (1927), and the mystic Ode with a text by Kochno and designs by Tchelichev (1928).

There followed a period dur-

There followed a period dur-ing which Massine provided a new bailer every week for the dancers who appeared in a stage show at the Roxy Cinema, New York. From time to time he returned to Europe to create returned to Europe to create works for various minor companies; he also staged and appeared in the dances for Max Reinbardt's production of The Miracle. With the formation of the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo in 1932 he returned to his real work, first with Col de Basil's company and later with its competitor organized by Serge Denham. During the 1930s Massine continued his output of success-

symphonies. Tchaikovsky, Brahms and Beethoven were among those used in this way, and although the argument at the time was mainly on the propriety of fitting a programme to abstract music, in retrospect it is possible to see Massine's achievement as having hear an account at least ing been an artempt, at least after her mother, and a sort partly successful to find more also Leonide but known proserious themes for ballet than were then generally acceptable, followed in his father's caree the war years were spent in as dancer and choreographer.

ents of modern jazz. By the 1960s his position was assured and he became a popular and

internationally known figure

as leader of the Charles Mingus

sextet. His jazz workshops which helped many young

musicians made a notable con-tribution to the rising genera-tion of modern jazz players and in 1971 he produced the strik-

ing, partly fictionalized auto-biographical work, Beneath the Underdog, a valuable record of both jazz making and black

Mr Walter Gore, who died on April 15 at the age of 68, was one of British baller's founding members, a man of varied and highly personal talents, although not always

appreciated in his own country. He died at Pamplona, Spain, where he and his wife

Paula Hinton were working for

Gore was born on August 8

1910, at Waterside, Scotland. He studied at the Italia Conti School, both dance and drama,

then ballet with Leonide Massine before joining Marie Ram-

bert's company soon after their initial season at the Lyric, Hammersmith, in 1930. Initial-

hammersmin, in 1930. Initially, he also danced at times with the Vic-Wells Ballet, and during the 'thirnes he spent a time working in musicals.

Fokine's Harlequin; later he was to take romantic leads

also, although only Aibrecht

really suited him, thanks to its

dramatic elements. It was as a

character dancer that be excelled above all in comic

Among the many roles created on him were the droll

lover in Les Masques (1933)

and the stevedore in Rio Grande (1935), both by Ashton, the title part in The Rake's Progress (1935) by de Valois and the third song in

Dark Elegies (1937) by Tudor. But, like Massine, his gifts reached their fipest flowering

in his own ballets.

perts.

Gore's early roles included

Mr Walter

Gore

tion with Dali in some surrealist works proved not especially notable, but for Ballet Theatre he created another comedy suc-cess, Mam'zelle Angot, In 1946 he returned to England to star in a play, A Bullet in the Bal-let, which went on tour but never reached London, His unexpected availability led to an association with the Sadler's Wells (later Royal) Ballet which played a vital part in raising the company's standards to an international level during its first years at Covent Garden.

first years at Covent Garden.

The new works Massine created for the British company, Clock Symphomy and Donald of the Burthens, were markedly less successful than his restaging of established works, and much of his time after then was in fact taken up in reviving the most popular of his ballets for companies all over the world. One or two ventures, bowever, showed that his ambitious spirit was still active. There was a series of religious works which he created in Italy, notably Laudes Evangelii which was widely shown on television. He became for a while closely became for a while closely associated with films, including

The Red Shoes and The Tales of Hoffman; and in 1960 he formed a new company, the Balletto Europeo, which appeared at the Nervi and Edinburgh Festivals.

Throughout his career, Massine had used a system of notation invented by Stepanoff for recording his own ballets, and during the final years of his life be endeavoured to derive from this notation a system which would put choreographic creation on a more systematic basis. He conducted systematic basis. He conducted courses in this system at the Royal Ballet School but it has not so far won wide accept-ance or shown any firm evidence of its usefulness.

It was characteristic of the man to continue until the very end of his life trying to open up new opportunities. Some of the paths he explored during his career proved dead ends; some of the many styles in which he worked fell out of favour. He had, however, two enduring gifts. One was sheer skill as an enterrainer both continued his output of successful comedy ballets, notably Jew d'Enfants and Gaité in his own dancing (he continued making public appearance controversial practice of creating ballets to complete symphonies. Tchaikovsky, Tchai mination to advance and tend in every way possible the art he served.

He married three times, his first two marriages, to dancers, ending in divorce, and had two children by his third wife Tariana: a daughter, named after her mother, and a son, also Leonide but known pro-fessionally as Lorca, who followed in his father's career

Sally Gilmour, Simple Symphony (1944), which matched the youthful spirit of Britten's music, and Winter Night

certo. In 1950 Gore left Ballet

Rambert to concentrate on choreography and direction.

Besides creating works as a freelance for many companies including Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet, Les Ballets des

(1948), a passionate phonic ballet " to

phonic ballet" to manipoff's second piano

in the state of Victoria, studied singing in Paris and New York and made her debut with the Monte Carlo Opera in 1932 with such success that she was investiately engaged by the Paris Opera for three years. Here she sang principally Wag-nerian parts and it was Brünn-hilde in Die Walkure which she sang when she made her debut with the Metropolitan Opera New York, in 1935. She also sang in Chicago and in Buenos Aires and thereafter divided her time between France and the Americas, among other things singing at the Michael Chicago and Prosithe White House before President Roosevelt in 1939.

dent Roosevelt in 1939.

It was in Mexico in 1941 that she was stricken with polio. She fought it with tremendous courage and though unable to walk made her comeback as Venus in Tamhäuser at the Met in 1942. Thereafter she continued to sing some of her operatic parts in special productions arranged for her and during the Second World War made arduous troop conwar made arduous troop con-cert tours both in the Pacific Theatre and in Britain and Europe. In 1949 she published her autobiography, Interrupted Melody which was later made into a film in 1955. From 1960 to 1973 she was Professor of Voice and Director of the Opera Workshop, Southern Elizate University Illinois University.

She was appointed CBE in 1977. She married, in 1941, Dr Thomas Michael King.

Sr Federico Elizalde

Senor Federico Elizalde, the

composer and conductor, has died at the age of 71. Born in Manila he was sent to study at the Royal Conservatory of Madrid Later he was at Cambridge University, ostensibly to study law at his parents request but instead founding a band recruited from members of the Footlights Club. Subsequently he conducted the Savoy a symphonic poem and a ballet,
Heart of a Nigger, which was
produced by Diaghilev in 1928.
At length he overcame parental objections to his pursuing a career in music and in 1930 became conductor of the Manila Symphony Orchestra. In the interim he had composed a number of symphonic poems while conducting the Philharmonic Orchestra in Madrid. From 1931-33 he was in Paris conducting various French orchestras. In the 1930s too, he became friendly with de Falla who always looked on him as one of his best interpreters. His friend ship with the poet Lorca also inspired him and he set a num-ber of his works.

During the Spanish Civil War Elizalde who had been living in France, served with the Requieti troops of Navarre. At the end of that war he visited Manila but returned to France where he was confined to his Bayona estate by the Germans after the occupation. These years of physical constraint were his most fruitful as a composer. He finished his opera, Paul Gauguin, and composed his violin concerto later performed in Paris in 1948 by Ginette, Neven. A piano concerto and a string quartet also belong to these

years.
After the Second World War
Elizalde returned to Manila and
in 1948 became president of the Manila Broadcasting Company. He also founded the Manila Little Symphony Orchestra. In 1951 be conducted the LSO at the Royal Festival Hall. Though ces from various sources, His-pano-American, German and subsequently French, Elizaide's music developed considerable individuality and strength of

Mr Alfred Deller, OBE, the distinguished counter-tenor, distinguished counter-tenor, died on July 16, at Bologna, where he was adjudicating at a singing competition. He was 67 Almost single handed he brought back into active musical life the unique sound of the devoted muc counter-tenor. Although be had many successors and imitators and encourage nooody else quite equalled the solo recitals.

upon your ecnerosity. It is a

Marjorie Lawrence was born | ethereal beauty of his singing or the sweetness of his tone it

He was born at Margate on, May 30, 1912, and joined the purish church choir there when he was 11. During the 1930s he was for a time unemployed, and decided to study singing. In-1937 he became a chorister at Canterbury Cathedral, During the war he was heard there by Michael Tippett, who was seeking a counter-tenor to sing the music of Purcell. Tippett was so impressed with Deller that he immediately arranged a concert for him at Morley College. His singing of Purcell's "Music for a while", which almost became his signature tune, was, as Tippett remarked, almost like a

rolling-back of the centuries.

Deller's voice was soon heard by a much wider public. He sang in the Third Programme's inaugural concert in 1946, and in the late 1940s made a series of 78 rpm recordings of Elzabethan songs and Purcell' that established bim and his type of voice is the musical that established pun and us type of voice is he musical firmament. Later he was to make some hundred recordings on LP of a wide variety of music, many of them with the Deller Consort which he formed in 1950. In 1960 Britten wrote A Midsummer Night's Dream' expressly for Deller. It proved a perfect piece of casting. He Festival in Kent, where he conducted as well as sang. He wrote an autobiography, A Singularity of Voice. In 1970 he was made OBE.

of phrasing, and was not afraid of shocking purists by the amount of emotional response he brought to baroque music. He believed that discrimination and experience were more im-portant aspects of interpreting early music than mere authen ticity, and the communicative ticity, and the communicative powers of his singing proved that he was probably right. He leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom, Mark Deller, is also a noted counter-tenor.

Mr Walter

Mr Walter Legge, the notes director and concerr impresario; died on March 22 at his home in the south of France. He was
72. Legge, who was the husband
of Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, made
a major comribution before and tion of opera at Covent Garden and to the development of recording during his long assosion of EMI.

Legge first came to the fore in the formation of the Hugo Wolf Society for HMV before the war. His abiding love for the composer led him to engage leading singers of the day to record, and thus bring to a wider public, most of Wolf's most important songs.

In 1937 Beecham appointed Legge his assistant director at Covent Garden, and Legge showed his gift for engaging the right singers in the right parts there in the last seasons of the Royal Opera before the war, including a memorable revival of The Magic Flute; most of the cast of which later-recorded the work in Berlin under Beecham, a performance that remains a yardstick to this

During the war he became director of classical music for Ensa, and the experience thus gained enabled him to form the Philharmonia Orchestra in 1945. It became, as he wished, the Rolls-Royce of British orchestras, and remained so until he gave it up in 1964. He originally wanted it for recording purposes and first under Cantelli and Karajan, then under Klemperer, it made many memorable discs, not only of the orchestral repertory but also of operas, often with Schwarzkopf in leading parts. These have set a standard as yer without peer, as recent reissues have confirmed.
Legge, a voluble and amusing

raconteur and no respecter of-reputations, was at work a hard : taskmaster, because his artistic standards were high and he expected others to match them. Results proved the righmess of his methods.

He was married twice, first to the mezzo Nancy Evans and latterly to Elisabeth Schwarz-kopf. In recent years, he had devoted much of his time to giving her his invaluable advice. and encouragement in her many

CBE, the Australian-born dra-Gore's first choreographic matic soprano, whose divork was Valse findle, to the age of 69 was report Ravel, in 1938. Among his early ballets, the most enduring were Confessional (1941), with its fine dramatic part for notable operatic singer. matic soprano, whose death at the age of 69 was reported on January 25, overcame severe polio, which struck her down in 1941, to continue a career as a

Champs-Elysees and the Scot-tish Ballet, he spent periods directing companies in Australia, Germany, Norway and Portugal. Twice be founded companies of his own in Britain, the Walter Gore Ballet (1953-55) and the London Ballet (1961-63), both of which turned.

which succeeded, without any subsidy, in producing some interesting works and developing several talented young dancers.

During this period, Gore continued the series of ballets with powerfully dramatic central roles for Paula Hinton tral coles for Paula Hinton which has begun in 1949 with Antonia. Notable among them were The Night and Silence. Eaters of Darkness and The Magical Being, all created during one inspired year, 1958. Gore's talent manifested itself just as strongly, and perhaps more lastingly, in comic ballets such as Peepshow, Street Games, Hoops and Light Funtastic, each building lighthearted fautasies on a simple theme.

For all his extrovert stage presence, Gore was a with drawn man with uncompromisingly high ideals, whose enthusiasm and kindness sometimes outran his practicality. That made him difficult to work with and, consequently, his recent years were spent mainly with minor companies. But wherever he found his opportunities, Gore seized them eagerly, remaining ambi-tious and bardworking to the

Miss Marjorie Lawrence

Miss Marjorie Lawrence

INCURABLE? The British Home and Hospital for incurables specialises in looking after men and women suffering from progressive paralysing diseases. Sufferers from these diseases need very special care and attention Some are fit enough to go out to work. These live in a special More than a hospital wing of the Home. Some are much more than a Home belniess, hedridden . . . these unlucky ones are in the hospital, nursed, amused, cared for. The British Home & Hospital The BHHI receives no State aid. We must, perforce, rely

PATRON: HM QUREN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER

ior incurables Crown Lone, Streatham, London SW16 3IB.

Lives in the limelight: British actors and actresses

Mr Michael Wilding

Mr Michael Wilding, one of the most popular film stars of the late 1940s, died in hospital on July 9 after a fall at his home near Chichester. He was

Curzon Street, Spring in Park Lane and Ezytime in Mayfair—which, set in an artificial world inhabited by earls and dukes, provided perfect escapism for British cinemagoers suffering the depriva-tions of rationing and au-terity. Enormously successful at the box office, these films as the elegant aristocrat with directed by her husband Her-

bert Wilcox.
In 1949 Wilding was voted the top British star and he was in the leading 10 each year from 1947 to 1950. His stay at the top however proved to be a brief one and he later con-fessed surprise that his limited talents had taken him so far and brought him the sort of adulation that was later reserved for pop singers. But while he never pretended to any great range or depth, he managed to radiate a certain romantic charm which for a time, at least, millions of film-goers found irresistible. Wilding was born in West-cliff, Essex, on July 23, 1912, and educated at Christ's Hos-pital School. He studied art,

and it was as a designer that he first entered the cinema. He

established himself in films in notable pictures of the early war period, such as Convoy, Kipps, Cottage to Let, the Big Blockade and Noël Coward's In Which We Serve. He married for the first time, in 1937, Miss Kay Young. The marriage was dissolved in 1952. He joined the Neagle-Wilcox team in 1946 to make Piccadilly Incident, the story of a wartime romance, and though Maytime in Mayfair was the summit of the partnership it was to continue through until 1952 with The Lady with the Lamp—a biography of Florence Nightingale—and Derby
Day. In between Wilding was in Sir Alexander Korda's lush production of An Ideal Hushand and made two films for Hitchcock, Under Capricorn, and Stage Fright. In 1952 he gave his numerous fans the chance to share, a real-life romance when at the age of 40 e married the 20-year-old

Elizabeth Taylor.
The marriage produced two sons but both it and Wilding's film career foundered. The marriage was dissolved in 1957 and he spent an unhappy time trying to establish himself in Hollywood, returned to Britain for a succession of mostly un-1963 appounced that he was

He did this for three years, he did this for three years, but later made a partial comeback in the cinema, playing General Ponsonby in the 1969 picture, Waterloo, and other supporting roles in Lady Caroline Lamb and Dr Frankenstein. He married, in 1958, Mrs. Susan Nell. This marriage was

Wilding's fourth marriage, in 1964, was to the actress Mar-garet Leighton, who died in

Mr Philip King

Mr Philip King, the drama-tist, who died on February 9, at the age of 74, spent some years as an actor, including seven with the White Rose Players at Harrogate. In 1940 he had a first contedy produced (To Meet the Prince), and during the second half of his life he wrote—often in colhis life he wrote—often in col-laboration, and especially with Dr Falkland L. Gary—nearly 30 other plays. Among them were three of the best farces of the period, and one in particular that is likely to keep its place in the repertory. King had an actor's intuitive sense of the theatrical. His plays may not be easy to read: they come to life as soon as they are spoken, especially his most celebrated, See How They Run-itself a steady runner from the time of its first London production at the Comedy early in 1945. This was King's favourite: he used occasion-ally to appear as the Bishop of leen Harrison appeared, and Rock-a-Bye, Sailor! (1962): neither was fortunate. King's work was varied. Serious Charge Lax (who also turned up in another, and much later, piece, Pll Get My Man). See How They Run was a clerical ex-travaganza, an ecclesiastic rour that one critic called "a dance of dog-collars". Everyone in it is someone else; and it has an endearing line when, as the third act wanes under a green-cheese moon, the Bishop exclaims in despair: "Sergeant! Arrest most of these people!

Two popular plays, though less likely to have the staying power of See How They Run, were On Monday Next [Embassy and Comedy, 1949], which was about a repertory company was about a repertury company rehearsing an unfortunate drama, The Morals of Melis-ande; and Sailor, Beware!, with Falkiand Cary (1955), which lasted at the Strand for more than a thousand performances. Taking in everything (except, possibly, kippers) that been a sure laugh in the theatre, this broad, generous affair made the London reputation of Peggy Mount as a limitable sense of the King and the London properties of the King and Duen.

Her tour in the Middle East lasted for two years and her salary was fill a week. She pearance in London in the early days of the First World War. Her success in England was interested by the war, a striking presence, a lasted for two years and her salary was fill a week. She pearance in London in the early days of the First world War. Her success in England was interested to what lasted for two years and her salary was fill a week. She played in Afgar in the company the directed to what long the London properties. It was a first and seventies. It was of the war, she worked for two years and her salary was fill a week. She pearance in London in the early days of the First world War. Her success in England was interest of the war, the war, the war, the company the directed to what long the Second World War. Her bour in the Middle East lasted for two years and her salary was fill a week. She made her first appearance in London in the early successful but after the war, she worked for two years and her salary was fill a week. She made strike and strike and strike and seventies. It was a successful but after the war, she worked for it is properties. It was a time they appeared in form it sprang a stage partner. New years and seventies. It was a play Some Detective. It was a play Some Detective.

Versatile player's success

Shakespearian part.

proced advantage. It continued

for the next three productions at the Haymarket, including that of Mr Benn Levy's first play This Woman Business, but

in 1927, with the unexpected failure in London of Mangham's

failure in London of Mangham's The Constant Wife, which had been a big success in New York,

More than three years passed

before a new English play brought her back into the pub-

lic eye to share in the success

of a new playwright. In the meantime she had had a failure

in New York and a half-success in Hollywood as Adolphe Men-

jou's leading lady in a talking film; and although she had given Manchester and London

a taste of her professionalism by following up the singing role of principal boy in a pantomime with Ophelia in Godfrey Tearle's Haymarket Hanlet, it was the popularity of Miss Dodie Smish's first play, Autumn Crocus, in which as an English schooligistress on holi-

English schoolmistress on holi-day she had to fall in love with

a Tyrolean inn-keeper, that once again made her name news

and allowed her to be seen for

many months successively at a West End theatre.

star, now recaptured, was held for twenty years and more. In the course of the 1930s she was

principal boy in Hippodrome and Drury Lane pantomines, leading Lady to Ivor Novello in two of his own straight plays,

Shakespearian characters in Regent's Park, leading lady in another production by Mr Basil Dean of a new Dodie Smith play, and, after her debut in variety at the Coliseum, Ophelia to Sir John Gielgud's Familia to Sir John Gielgud's

Hamlet—he was actually her fourth Hamlet—at the Lyceum

During the Second World War

and at Eisinore,

Her position as a West-End

Miss Fay Compton as she appeared in the role

of Ophelia, to John Barrymore's Hamlet, at the

Haymarket Theatre in 1925—her first

she was engaged by Mr Benthall

Gertrude was followed at the same theatre by the old Countess in All's Well that Ends Well, Constance in King John, Volumnia to Mr Burton's Contologues, and, later in the First Folio cycle, Queen Margaret to Mr Robert Helpinann's Birlayd III It could not be said.

Richard III. It could not be said

sure or that her speaking voice with its throb and her sense of comedy were now less fresh than before, but as her looks faded, something that had once

races, something mar had ence given warmth and inspiration to her acting went out of it, and what remained in these later Shakespearian performances of hers was, for all their accom-plishment, formal and more than a light actid

She had no luck in the lead-

ing part in an Irish comedy on

theatres, was very nearly masterly; and she undoubtedly

heard as luliet, a role in which

Ivor Novello had once planned

to present her as his leading lady, long after it was too late

for her to have attempted it on

the stage; and among innum-

recalled an excerpt from Mac-beth in which, having already

played Emilia to his Moor in his Othello film, she partnered Mr Orson Welles, and a pro-duction of The Seaguil in which

because of a sudden illness in

the cast, she doubled Mme Arkadina and Masha—not to

mention the voice of the estate-agent's howling dog. Her roles on television included Marie Tempest's old stage-role of the

matriarch in Theore Royal, a fallen star of the theatre in Mr

Sidney Carroll's Catch a Falling Star, and Annt Anne, the eldest living member of the Forsyte Iving member of the Forsyte Saga.

Rosemary, a book of memoirs with a long introduction by Compton Mackenzie, published in 1926, reveals nothing of her methods, but supplies evidence of her sense of humour and of her ingrained respect for the public as the final arbiter of all work in the theatre.

Her marriage to her fourth husband, Mr Ralph Michael, the actor, which took place in 1942,

actor, which took place in 1942, was dissolved in 1946. Mr Antony Pélissier, her only child, began his career as an actor in

She was made CBE in 1975.

musical comedy in 1929.

that her technique was now less

actress, who won success is almost every type of work in the entertainment world she undertook—and there were few types she did not undertake died last December 12 at the

One of a theatrical family, coming to the theatre very young and as a matter of young and as a matter of course, she saw it as her business to please the public, rather than to gratify her own ambitions, in the choice and performance of roles. She was of the material from which great professionals, if not great actresses, are made, and in her case it was enriched by beauty of face and of voice. Fav-her real names were Virginia Lilian Emmiline

Virginia Latan Emmiline—was one of the five children of Edward Compton, actor and founder of the Compton Old English Comedy Company, and of his wife, Virginia Bateman, actress, whose father H. L. Bate-man, an American, first pre-sented Heory Irving at the Lyceum. Born in London on September 18, 1894, she made September 16, 1894, she made her debut as an adult, a red Apollo with the entertainers known as The Follies, for whom her eldest brother Compton Mackenzie, unwilling to con-tinue as an actor and aspiring to be a novelist, was writing material, and whose chief, H. G. Pelissier, a man about 20 years her senior, she married. Left a widow, aged 18, with an infant son Antony, on Pélissier's death in 1913, she resumed her career in a straight farce, but there-after appeared for some two years in the light-musical theatre, accompanying her second husband the comedian Lauri de Frece to the United States and on her return to wartime London essaying revue at the Empire. She did not enjoy revue, and was now ad-vised to seek a foothold within the "legitimate" theatre, where her parents and both her grandfathers. To see no further grandfathers—to go no further back in her family history—had

Having gained experience under such distinguished directors as Charles Hawtrey, H. B. Irving (in a revival of a Baccie play) and George Alexander, she was chosen for Peter Pan in 1917 and for the name part in Maugham's Coesar's Wife in the latter an oppor tunity to play a big emo-tional role came when she was just ready for it and when her beauty gave promise of being dazzling, and it was followed in 1920 by the still more conspicuous opportunity of playing the young mother who inexplicably vanished and returned years later, unchanged, to a changed world in Barrie's first full-length play since the War, Mary Rose. Her looks, ber sense of the elusive and intensible characters of part, everything about her performance seemed right for it. During the long run at the Hayhusband and son was taken over by Mr Leon Quartermaine,

she was Regan to Gielgud's Lear in a production for which Gran-ville Barker was partly responsible, and in between who again partnered her in Maugham's The Circle and a revival of Barrie's Quality
Street, and whom she, now a
widow for the second time,
married in 1922. appearances as the second wife in Sir Noel Coward's Blithe Spirit and as the housewife whose work was never done in During the next few years Miss Esther McCracken's N: Fay Compton made a number of silent films, the best of Medals—two very long runs—she challenged comparison with Tallulah Bankhead and with which, were, according to her, those directed by Denson Clift for Ideal Films such as A Bette Davis as Regina Giddens of the deep South in The Little Woman of No Importance and Old Wives Tale, besides appearing in the West End. Foxes, and did yet another stint as principal boy.

After the war she was seen in London as Shaw's Candida often in company with Mr Quartermaine. In 1925 she Quartermaine. In 1925 she played Ophelia at the Hay-market to John Barrymore's Hamler: it was her first attempt at Shakespeare, and and Emilia in Othello, two roles in which she had toured Western Europe for the British Council, in supporting roles in such films as Mr Sidney Gil-liat's London Belongs to Me and her by now well-known powers of suggesting that behind the ingenuousness of a lovely girl in a bigger, comic role in Mr Mario Zampi's film Laughter in was an intuition beyond Paradise, and as the Mother of Christ in the American play Family Portrait, which gained for her the Ellen Terry Award. As Gina in The Wild Duck she was directed by Mr Michael Ranthall and these was these years of tragedy not yet under-stood made a very real success of it. In The Man with a Load of Mischief, Ashley Dukes's comedy set in a Regency inn, the stage partnership of Fay Comp-ton and Leon Quartermaine was renewed later in that year, showing both players to what was probably their highest reci-Benthall, and three years later, after she had taken the leading part in a play of Christophet Hassall's, written for performance in Westminster Abbey

touch of diablerie and a charming singing voice, assets which were to stand the Allies in good stead during the dark days of war.

Cal comedy Mother of Pearl at the Gaiety in 1933 gave her another big chance. The music of her sough had a preuty swing, their words had A. P. Herbert's her early on them and the cange.

during the Coronation season.

a success that the authors tried two companion plays, Watch It, Sailor! (1960), in which Kath-Born in Paris on March 3, 1889, Delysia was a midinette before she first appeared at the old Moulin Rouge at the age of 14 in the charus of The Belle of New York. She was then seen in the leading French trumped-up accusation; and Big Bad Mouse (with Cary, 1964) proved in performance to be simply a useful skeleton for the improvisations of Jimmy variety theatres before she went to America in 1905 to play with Miss Edna May in The Catch of the Season. She was absent from the stage from 1909 to 1912 but then returned to the Paris theatre and she had established a considerable reputation before Sir Charles Cochrau engaged her to play in London in his revue, Odds and Ends. Her success was immediate and by 1916 she was so firmly established in Lon-don that she was invited to play in an "all star" performance of The Admirable Crichton in on February 10, at the age of 89, had been playing in the French theatre for many years the presence of the King and

best edge on them and she sang with a cind of radiant wit that was a part of herself and cer-tainly guaranteed success. The outbreak of war in 1939 changed the whole course of her life. She was playing in London when France fell in 1940. She dashed to France to see to the safety of her 84-year-old mother. She believed that

the only hope for her country's future lay in Great Britain and in General de Gaulle and she demonstrated her faith by serving in Ensa from May, 1941, until the end of the war. Dur-

MISS FAY COMPTON MR ROBERTSON HARE

Incongruous character in farce

suspected of a horrible past.

wych farces should have been

chief of production at the Bri-

tish and Dominion Studios at Elstree, it was Herbert Wilcox

died on January 25 at the age of 87. He was associated over a long period with Tom Walls and Ralph Lynn in the Aldwych farces, written by Mr Ben Travers; and the three made an incomparable term. incomparable team. Hare was not of those actors who impress by versatility in widely differ-ing roles. He had a style that was more or less set; but in its own way it was unrivalled for the production of laughter. He specialized in prim or fussy parts; and his humour arose largely from his gerting him-self into awkward situations quite incompatible with his supposed character, which was quite precise, and pernickety. Incongruity was the essence of his art

J. Robertson Hare was born in London on December 17, 1891, the son of Frank Homer Hare. He was educated at Margate College; and was afterwards trained for the stage under Cairus James. He made his first provincial appearance in 1911 in The Bear Leaders, don stage in a small part at the Comedy Theatre in August, 1913, in *The Scarlet Band*. He then toured for some time in The Butterfly on the Wheel and Grumpy, taking his first considerable part in the name the First World War he served with the army in France.

Hare's wider reputation dates from 1922, when he opened at the Shaftesbury Theatre under the management of Tom Walls and Leslie Henson. He went under the same management to the Aldwych. Theatre in February, 1924, and there played with high success in a whole series of Ben Travers's farces for over 10 years. A Cuckoo in the Nest. Rookery Nook, Thurk, A Cup of Kindness, and the rest, gave him full scope for his ebilities and established him firmly in public favour. In 1936 he public favour. In 1936 he joined Alfred Drayton in Vernon Sylvaine's Aren't Men

played one of his greatest suc-

made a contribution to Sir Laurence Olivier's first two seasons at Chichester, where she appeared in John Ford, theidrov and John Arden, and to Sir Michael Redgrave's season at the Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Guildford, where she played, as later in the West the Middle East in January, 1944; she married in London, as her second husband, Complayed, as later in the vest.

End, the grandmother in A

Month in the Country, and was
the first speaker in the Miltric Chorus in Samson mander Rene Kolb Bernsrd, of the Free French Navy, who had heard her singing after Dun-kirk and had asked her to be godmother to the crews of the French submarines he was then Broadcasting, which she took commanding. She had divorced to early in Savoy Hill days, and from 1952 onwards, television, her first husband in 1938 after 10 years of marriage. Captaint Kolb Bernard subsequently be-came Minister for France in helped to keep her name before the public. On the air she was

Nicaragua and later held other

Mr Julian -Orchard

Mr Julian Orchard, the comic actor, died on June 20 at the age of 49. He shone in several fields: a skilled revue performer appearing in Penny Plain in 1951—his West End debut; in pantomime, he was an admirable Ugly Sister in Cinderella and Dame in Robin Hood; he turned in a delightful Trinculo in the Old Vic production of The Tempest in 1974, in which Arthur Lowe was Stephano; he was seen in many films including The Slipper and the Rose; the fairy Slipper and the Rose, the fairy tale written and directed by Bryan Forbes; and he stole many a spot in television shows, for he was versatile, extremely funny, and entirely professional as those who watched the Harry Secombe, Les Dawson, Cliff Richard and Pink France. Emery shows Dick Dick Eme Temember.

With his long, lugubrious With his long, lugubrious face which could change quickly from dismay to delight he was a natural foil, as the much-put upon assistant master to Jimmy Edwards's headmaster of the modern Dotheboys Hall school, Chiselbury, which was featured in the popular television series Whucko!

The son of Dr G. R. Orchard, he was born on March 3, 1930, and educated at Shrewsbury. He leaves a son.

Wee Georgie Wood

the variety artist, whose death at the age of 63 was reported on February 19 had a long career on the variety stage on February 19 had a long career on the variety stage which was based very largely on his physical appearance. Of diminutive stature, he was several inches under 5ft, he had a complexion which seemed to remain youthful until almost the form. until the end of the war. During that time she entertained troops in Egypt, Iraq, Persia, Palestine, Syria, North Africa, Normandy, Belgium and Holland and one of her proudest possessions was the African Star of the Eighth Army.

Her tour in the Middle East lasted for two years and her with the late Dolly Harmer in As an actress she was outch.

taken her into their hearts and sketches all based on one cen was then called production by given her their friendship.

Soon after her return from the (stage) mother of a pre- her first major commission at the (stage) mother of a pre-cocious son, "Wee" Georgie Wood, who was always getting into scrapes. The skenches northan the attempts of the mother to make her son behave prop-

first World War, and, at least in those early days, included imitations—on the miniature scale imposed by his own phy-sique—of other music bell performers as various as the cockney Marie Lloyd and the Scottish Neil Kenyon.

In the Second World War Wood and Miss Harmer flew 70,000 miles in order to enterming Resident and the content of the content tuin British troops and wherever they went they were assured of

Miss Irene Hentschel

tor of plays and widow of Ivor Brown, the drama critic, died on August 3 at the age of 88. For a quarter of a century she was among the most skilful and respected members of a highly specialized branch of the theatre that, when she entered it, was dominated by men. Born in London on June 18

1891, the daughter of Carl Henrschel and his wife Bertha Heuschel and his wife Bertha (Posener), she was in and round the theatre from girlhood. Her father had been President of the Playgoers' Club. Irene, after her education at Queen's college, Harley Street, studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and at 20 became a professional actress, playing Sophie in The Fool and the Wise Man' (March 1912) for the Street (March 1912) for the Stage Society. Later that year she toured with Lydia Yavorska in Therese Raquin and The Pari-

Mr Robertson Here, an actor cesses, as Pink, in Banana The basic character in these who achieved immense pop- Ridge, where he was seen in a remained the same—the print, died on Innuary 25 at the coa It was inevitable that the Aid and horrified into the tradi-vych farces should have been trouble exclamation of forebod translated in due course to the ing "Oh calaminy!" For a rime cinema and thereafter Hare's talent for comedy were presented to a wider audience. As our in the 1960s he was to be about a summary of topical course of the course

but in the 1960s he was to be seen once beain in the old, familiar parts in both the cinema and on television, and in 1962 even went so far as to depart from undition by appearing with Wilfrid Hyde White in a comedy called Crooks Apongmous in which he was seen as an old lag, with the familiar bald head covered by a wir. who was responsible for bring-ing the Aldwych team into films. Little effort was made to do more than photograph the plays themselves, but the strength of the team ensured success. Probably the best was Thark, made in 1932. by a wig;

English comedy owes 2 great
debt to comedians such as
Robertson Hare. Their function After the Walls Lynn part-nership was broken, Hare con-tinued to make occasional appearances on the screen, usually with Alfred Drayton or Gordon Harker, After the way,

is not to play a leading part, but to provide the facial reaction to disc situation which is being developed around them. To a cynical and sophistizated portrait such as Tom Walls loved to exploit, full of worldly experience and with an eye for every virit the moon face of these appearances grew rearer, and during the 1950s One Wild. Out, Our Girl Friday and My Wife's Family were his emperience and with an every girl, the moon face of Hare, shocked and assonished, as he watched neferious goings on building no, and finally seeing himself drawn inevitably into them, presented the perfect foil inevitably he the perfect foil. Inevitably he was compromised; and frequently he last his trousers. Calamity indeed! That he should ultimately find himself in the role of a clergyman was not surprising, and late in his career he took to television with enthusiasm, and appeared in the comedy series All Gas and Gaiters, in which he appeared as the Archdeacon, with Derek Nimmed as Noote, a kind of younger edition of himself.

Lynn, but they were not of any outstanding main. He was above all a supporting comedy player, and the support which he gave was often that which propped up the whole ediffice of the comedy itself. He married in 1915 frene Mewton, who died in 1969. They had one daughter.

the Everyman Theatre, she was fully experienced; the play was Jean Jacques Berneril's The Years Between Bernari's delicate under statement appealed to her; and during her later career she would discovered. erly with Wood pouring out her lacer career she would yet (she had already a file colplenty of comedy and a certain direct, at various theatres, both tract with Alexander lords,
amount of sentiment in a battle. The Unquiet Spirit and The

Springtime of Others.

She was Constance is She of wits.

Springtime of Others.

She was constance is She was constance is She was constance in She Stoops To Conquer, the young and made his first appearance exceedingly fruiting decade try, and, especially, Opelia to castle grounds at Barrand with seventeen or eighteen such the Hamlet, of Michel Rid-

castle grounds at Barnard was seventeen or eggineen successes and very few failures. appearance in London was at the Shepherds Bush Empire in first piece in which people remarked upon Irene Henrards Bedrime. Later in that year he toured South Africa and was so popular that he returned two or decor, must be out of key. he foured South Africa and was so popular that he returned two years later. He also played in the United States in 1915.

"Wee " Georgie Wood's act was, however, already popular the work first processional. The work first restified to her shrewthess and versation the work of the shrewthess and versation of the shrewthese lity included the two character piece, Clase Quapers (1935); the comedy, Anthony and Arma (also 1935) by St John Irvine; the celebrated losen season of 1936 (a Hedda Gabler,

theate wan her mishand, her vivecity unampaired, i she missel the old ardours and endurances, and the changes in stage fashion troubled her

Mr David

Mr David Nixon, the conjurac and television enterminer, died last December 1 at the age of 58.

Born on December 29, 1919, he established a reputation in the early years of television as a member of the What's My Line panel and as an amiable conjurer and maintained it on

and for a time was straight na to the comedian Norman Wir dom in variety and in consecutive for the consec party berformances.

Bland, versatile and profesions he was at home in an role demanded of him and ha finished recording a has Brush Christmas show at th time of his death. Some year ago be was treated for caice of the hing but managed to re sume his career and immed andy launched an appear raise money for cancer r

Mitchell

Miss Yvonne Mitchell t

primarily an emotional playe aided by a vocal quality that critic in her youth likened rose velvet; and another as consistently fresh and obsevant novelist. Though, whi living in the south of Francishe had often to be out of tour with the theory.

phical book called Actress.

Anne in Richard II ("She should be a provocaty nun," Glen Byam Shaw til her). Jessica (The Merc'at of Venice), an unimbited Katharina (The Tamin of the Shrew), and one of the entless Cordelias of her time.

"Claudine" pyels and a big

fering family.

(Garrick, 1953) was a drama about a vicar obliged to face a

Mme Alice Delysia, who died

Mme Alice

Delvsia

He was three times married Miss Yvonne

actress and writer, die London on March 24

with the theatre, her list parts, stage, film, and tele-sion, was redoubtable. H-sense of fun would alwa assert itself; but she may remembered in particular fo her flowing intensity, in mov-ment as in speech, and for sua performance, exact and fas dious, as her Virginia Woolf the short-lived Bloomsbury.

She began as a writer (exce for one Jewish family play, I'. Same Sky) with an autobiogr Jewish parents her father w.
Bertie Joseph she was ed cated at Battle Abbey, St Paul and the Michel St Denis actihimself.

He wrote several plays like child Estella in Great Expertions (1937) and The Dark Room (1927) the latter Hall. Later, after varied repetion collaboration with Sydney. tory experience, which include a wartime season with Ba-Langton's company at Birmin bam, she had her first We End part (Apollo, 1944) Tessa in the Spanish conve play, The Cradle Song, directly John Gielgud. During 19-46 she was Nina (The Seage) which remained one of it favourite characters—and Via (Twelfth Night) in the opens season of the Bristol Old ic company at the Theatre Real.
Afterwards, for a few was,
she succeeded Joyce Redmi as
Doll Common (The Alcheist)
and the orange Girl (Cune

> Before going to that ras then the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, several London prts tested her in both tragedy the Stepdaughter in Six Curreless in Search of an Autor:
> Embassy, 1950) and coacy (Shaw's Eliza at the Embassy, 1951; Pinero's southern, Fouriar Russin, 1951; Pinero's Southern, Fouriar Russin, 1951; Pinero's Southern, Fouriar Bunn, in Trelanny of the "Wells", Lyric, Hamneymith. 1952). When she reacled Stratford she began a clalinging and applauded period a Lady Anne in Richard II ("She

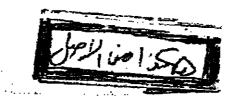
Irvine; the celebrated bosen season of 1936 (a Hedda Gabler, at the Criterion with Lydia Lopolova and Jean Forbes-Robertson); a splendid Gandida (1937). Ann Harding, the American actress, and Stephen Haggard; Priestley's touching Time and the Conways (also 1937); and in 1939 a Stratford Tulelfith Night.

During the war, and after, her success doutinued Aimée Snart's comedy, Learnie (1940), a searching revival of Shaw's The Doctor's Dilemma (1942), Priestley's They Came to a City and Emid Bagnold's Lottie Durilass (with Sybil Thorndike land Ann Todd), both in 1933, and later, two plays by Daphne du Maurier, one called The Years Behveen (a curious coincidence of title) in 1945, and September Tide, with Gedrude Lawrence, in 1948. Latterly, she found in 1948, Latterly, she found in 1949 proved to be more tentative rinan usual.

She inade her last production in 1953. Thorgh for a while she was constantly at the theatre with her husband, his rivacity unimpaired, she missed the old ardours and endurances and the changes in 1969. gais deserved, and thre were gaps when she was of of the country. Still, wheneve she did appear, the critics velcomed her, though too fe of hei parts had permanet value.

They moved betwee Cornelis in Deois Cannan' comedy Misery Me (Duchess 1955) and Electra in the Old ic Oresteic (1961) In 1965 are a You woman portrait of the French writer, Colerte She also played Lea in the BFC 2 idaptation of Colette's Cheri, with two dramatizations

> She had a stealy thirty years' film areer after The Queen of Spides (1917): some of her best eccived work with in The Divided Heart (193). (for which she had a British Film Acadeny Award), World in a Dressing Goun (195). (Berlin Pessival Avard), and Sapphire (1959). She wrote a dozen books, among them the Family and Martha in Sunay and just before her death she completed the marraive of the completed the marraive of the Redgraves, as a theatier family, which had ergagedher for a year. For some timeshe had been suffering for cancer, only five weeks before she died she lost he husball the author and journalist, lerely



Varied roles of the lawyer in public life

SIR OTTO KAHN-FREUND

Scholar who was Nazi victim

ske English fluently. In con-quence he soon became com-nely acclimatized and but-his name which he refused change (though, so long as father remained in Ger-my, he adopted a pen name ten writing on public affairs), w people would have guessed it he was not a native Eng-hman. The clarity and rapid-of his thought and expres-n in English were examplin in English were exampli-d in his brilliant lectures ich he delivered with ircely a note. A flow of ignal ideas would come bubing out ("bubbling" was the jective that fitted his whole ns one mannerism a quick cular motion of the arm endg with hand upraised and ger pointing like one of his loved conductors about to ing the orchestra into action. ener giving an important blic lecture or a routine first-ar class he always put up a tusso performance which ld his audience spelibound.

boundless entrusiasm, erg, and intellectual curios-

November 17, 1900, of rmm Jewish parestage, but religion played any part in hife. His political and social we were typical of the neration reared under the pact of the First World Wer, end of which found him in end of which found him is whom he did a great deal of ranks of the German Army work between 1933 and 1936. It raided pacifist. On But it was to LSE that he modification his studied at devoted most of his efforts. In a furiversity of Frankfurt 1936 he was appointed to an I-Main and also at Heidel Assistant Lectureship in the reaching worked his way up the academic d personality of Professor Indian, becoming a Professor in 180 Sinzheimer at Frankfurt 1951. At first he taught mainly d it was under his guidence at he worke his stage of his career that we acrosate of Laws obtained in owe his Carriage of Goods by 25. He worked for a time as Land, now in its 4th edition. In whom we would be worked to a time as Land, now in its 4th edition. In whom a wastened his the emphasis of his work terest in labour relations. He shifted back to labour law, so acknowledged his debt to conflict of laws and comparative law, to which he later ofessor Hans Lewald, of the tive law, to which he later

Almost immediately area. Hirler assumed power it fell in taught at several other Americase charged with political in demand as a lecturer in Germanice. On the morning of many the day that Haler went to the radio building to deliver the Chair of Comparative Law at first of his broadcasts, three employees of the radio corporetion were dismissed. It was alleged that they were Contained to accept, feeling that at the age of 53 (though he looked to accept, feeling that at the age of 53 (though he looked to accept, feeling that at the age of 53 (though he looked to accept, feeling that at the age of 53 (though he looked to accept, feeling that at the age of 53 (though he looked to accept, feeling that at the age of 53 (though he looked to accept, feeling that at the age of 53 (though he looked to accept, feeling that at the age of 53 (though he looked to accept, feeling that at the age of 53 (though he looked at least give him the opportunity of courageous indement in their feedom from classwork would at least give him the opportunity of courageous indement in their feedom from classwork would at least give him the opportunity of courageous indement in their feedom from classwork would at least give him the opportunity of courageous indement in their feedom from classwork would at least give him the opportunity of courageous indement in their feedom from classwork would at least give him the opportunity of courageous indement in their feedom from classwork would at least give him the opportunity of courageous indement in their feedom from classwork would at least give him the opportunity of courageous indement in their feedom from classwork would at least give him the opportunity of courageous indement in their feedom from classwork would at least give him the opportunity of courageous indement in their carea.

in evidence whatever to support the allegations against them. He was promptly distinct the and his wife left for Conflict of Laws and Labour law. He was a co-editor of the seventh edition of Dicey's Conflict of Laws and had contives they never suffered any first of laws, and family law. In serious thread worries, More a different sphere his masterly cover the obstinated worries are a introduction to the English edia different sphere his masterly introduction to the English edi-London School of Economics Private Law and their Social which became his workplace Function (translated from the and spiritual home for the next German by one of his students) 30 years. At this time LSE was never made the impact that it relatively small and exception deserved, it was savoured by German by one of his students)

never made the impact that it overvaled by a superior court. deserved, it was savoured by Apart from his qualities as a relatively small and exception of kalm the few but was caviers to the freezind's temperament for main temperative of the English legal fearliers such as Laski and profession. He had helped to Towney, I.SE then deserved its froud the Modern Lan Review in 1937 and remained a member reputation as the intellectual in 1937 and remained a member tentre of socialist shought.

Kahn-Freund obtained the Kahn-Freund obtained the rest of his life. Its success owed much to his editorial committee for the content of its editorial committee for the rest of his life. Its success owed much to his editorial committee for the content of its editorial committee for the rest of his life. Its success owed much to his editorial committee for the content of its editorial committee for the content of his efforts of the Royal Commission work between 1933 and 1936.

But it was to LSE that he devoted most of his efforts. In the devoted most of his efforts. In the light of labour law), and for Assistant Lectureship in the many years he was president of the International Society for Labour Law and Social Insur-worked his way up the scademic Labour Law and Social Insur-worked his way up the scademic Labour Law and Social Insur-Labour Law and Social Insur-ance which he helped to found. He was also a member of the Institute of International Law. In 1965 he became a Fellow of the British Academy. He continued to write and lecture into old age. His 1972 Hemlyn Lectures "Labour and the Law", went into a second edition in 1977 and his selected writings were published in 1978.

LORD MORRIS OF BORTH-Y-GEST

Lord of Appeal with wider responsibility

it Otto Kalm-Freund, FBA. same university, who first sadded family law, and he Professor of Comparative accounted in interest in white the Control of Comparative in Comparative in Comparative accounted in the Control of Comparative in Comparative Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, bridge (of which he was made an hon Eellow in 1951). He took a first in the Law Tripos and his LLB. In the same year, 1919, he was elected President of the Cambridge Union. He enjoyed the distinction, in 1920, of being awarded the Joseph lowship to Hairvard University, where formed but cheatming and friendly manners invested him the anecdotes which he related, particularly those with a celtic lift, were a delight.

In his work he was conscientions almost to a fault.

Northern Circuit, where his rise was rapid. The success which his manner in issteming to a case was always quiet and his patience never falling. In his main work key in London Before attricts and determination to the father of such and in 1923, after which his main work key in London Before attricts and determination to the father of such and in 1923 and the achieved justified his taking silk in 1935, after which his main work key in London Before attricts and determination to the father of the had in 1922 and

the age of seven and a half, and which he left in 1914 to join the Royal Welch Fusikers. He saw service in France, reaching the rank of captain and being awarded the Military Cross. On deposition he

main work lay in London. Before taking silk, he had, in 1923 and 1924, unsuccessfully contested the liford Division in the Lib-

the Riford Division in the Liberal interest.

He represented J. H. Thomas in the Budget leakage inquiry in 1936. From 1938 to 1945 he held the office of Judge of Appeal in the Isle of Man, in succession to Mr R. K. Chappel, KC, a post which is the invarieble perquisite of the Northern circuit. For the same period he was honorary standing counsel to the University of Wales, and of which he was elected Pro-Chancellor in 1956. From 1940 to 1945 he was deputy chair-Advisory Committee. In 1941



to consider the difficult ques-tions concerning the future destroyed by enemy action. The report of the committee was issued as a White Paper in March 1944. In the meantime he had sat as a commissioner of assize, Northern circuit, in 1942, and again, in 1944, at Birmingham as a commissioner on the Midland circust.

In March 1945 he became chairman of the committee

which the then Minister of Health set up to consider and report on the practicability of controlling or regulating the price at which houses might be sold as a means of checking profiteering in the post-war

was greatly appreciated, it was his standing in the law which justified his appointment to the High Court Bench. It therefore came as no surprise when that was announced in December was announced in December 1945, and he was assigned to the King's Bench Division. The soundness of his work as a Judge received recognition when, less than six years — in May 1951 — he became a Lord Justice of Appeal. It was he who pronounced the death sen-tence on Neville Heath for the murder of Mrs Gardner in In 1954 he was made Chair-

man of the Courts of Inquiry into Engineering and Shipbuilding Wages Disputes. Investigations into industrial problems often raise intricate and harassing questions, and in June 1955, Morris was saddled with a responsibility which must have given him much anxiety. On June 14 the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. of Labour, called off a strike of more than 60,000 railway locomotive staff which had lasted 17 days. Two points, however, were outstanding, and the Minister appointed Morris as an independent referee to determine them. All parties agreed to accept his decision immediately and without question. He gave his findings on June 21, and anyone who

given is final. He was also Chairman of the National Reference Tribunal under the Coal Mining Industry Conciliation Scheme.
Further promotion came in

1960 when Morris was appointed as Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (succeeding Lord Somervell of Harrow) with the title of Baron Morris of Borthy-Gest, in the county of Caernarvon. In the following year he became Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Administration of the Cruelty to Animals Act. 1876.

Though the life of a law lord concerned with appears to the House of Lords and to the Judicial Committee of the Science Coursell is presented and Privy Council is onerous and exacting, Morris's extra-judicial work was not finished. From February, 1963, he chaired the committee on jury service. From 1939 to 1943 Morris'

was Deputy-Chairman of Caernarronshire Quarter Sessions and Chairman 1943 to 1969. Morris was an honorary member of the Canadian and of memoer of the Canadian and of the American Ear Associations;' a member of the University Grants Committee, and Hon LLD of the Universities of Wales of which he was pro Vice-Chancellor 1956-74; and of Caernaryonshire. To an already Caernaryonshire. To an already full life he added the Presirutt life he added the Presidency of the London Welsh Association from 1951 to 1953. He was made CH in 1975.

He retired from the service in 1921 and there followed seven

Sir Eric Sachs, PC, MRE, TD, a Lord Justice of Appeal from 1966 to 1973, whose death lawyer, a just, courteous and most painstaking Judge, It is

and organizational ability.

Perhaps his most valuable service to the community, as well as to both branches of the legal profession, was rendered before his appointment, in 1954 the the transfer of the legal profession. before his appointment, in 1954, to the High Court Lench. On behalf of the Ear Council he took a leading part in the complicated negotiations that resulted in the Legal Aid and Advice Act of 1949—a social Advance Act of 1949—4 social reform of profound and permanent value.

Ecic Sechs was born in 1898.

After leaving Charterhouse he

After leaving Charterhouse heserved in France as a Gunner
Officer during the last two
years of the First World War.
In 1919 he went up to Christchurch. He was called to the
Bar by the Middle Temple in
1921 and took Silk in 1938.
On the outbreak of the Second
World Wer in 1929 he was re-On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 he was recommissioned as a second lieutenant and rapidly rose to the rank of Brigadier in the Adjutant General's branch at the War Office. For the last two years of the war he was seconded to the Foreign Office to war hears for the adto work out plans for the ad-ministration of territories that were to be occupied. He was made an MBE for his war

made an MBE for his war work in 1941.

After the was he returned to the Bar and became Leader of the Oxford Circuit and in 1947 a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was appointed to the High Court Bench in 1954 and served in the Probate, Divorce and Admirally Division until 1960, when he was transfered to the Queen's Bench Division. He was elevated to the Court of Appeal in 1967. He was knighted in 1954 and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1966.

Bric Sachs possessed great mental and physical stamma. It is a measure of his vitality that in 1967 when he was 69 years of age be took his seat in the Court of Appeal for the first time and also served as Treasurer of his Inn—and a very active and reforming Treasurer at that. He married, in 1934, the Hon Margaret, the late Lord God-

dard's second daughter, a beautiful and witty woman who brought lenghter and much happiness into his home. She and their son and daughter survive him.

Judge Griffith-Jones

His Honour Judge Griffith-Jones, CBE, MC, Common Ser-jeant in the City of London since 1954, died on July 13 at the age of 70.
John Mervyn Guthrie
Griffish Jones was born on July

tice. When war broke out in 1939 he immediately joined the Coldstream Guards and served with distinction in the Western Desert, in North Africa and in Italy; he was mentioned in despatches, won the Military cers and men with whom he served. At the conclusion of hostilities he acted as one of the British prosecuting team in

Griffith Jones returned to his practice in 1946 and quickly forged shead. He had many of the forensic qualities which make for success at the criminal bar—a handsome presence, a strong distinctive voice, a a capacity for cross-examination with effective and almost remorseless pertinacity. Far remorseless pertinacity. Far removed from those advocates who boast of their ability to pick up the details of a case as they go along, he was immensely diligent and peinstaking in the preparation of his briefs. He specialized in prosecuting rather than defending; for 18 years he was one of the counsel for the Crown, at London Sessions and, later, the Old Bailey. This was the work for which he was temperamentally best suited. Griffith-Jones had a deeply-felt hatred of evil; a man of the highest standards himself, he regarded disbonest, cruel or other criminal conduct as an offence against the moral law as well as against the law law as well as against the law of the land and regarded himself as having a mission to crush it. This meant that he could be a very formidable prosecutor. It could also lead to disaster—as it did when he appeared for the Crown in the famous case concerning Lady Charterley's
Lover, when his emotions got
the better of his judgment, and
when he proved less than a
match for Gerald (later Lord)
Gardiner, whose brilliant handling of the defence secured ling of the defence secured a celebrated acquittal.

In 1959 Griffith-Jones became the Semior Treasury Counsel at the Old Bailey, and in this capacity he led for the by the state of the prosecution in many important cases. He was earning a very large income, and there were those who thought that the prospect of judicial preferment would not have much attraction for him. But in 1964 the Comment Seriest Carl the Common Serjeant, Carl Aarvold, became the Recorder of London, and Griffith-Jones was offered and accepted the vacant position which is that of the second senior judge at the Central Criminal Court. His theoretic became hemselden of criminal theoretics which the second senior property of criminal theoretics was the court of the second senior judge at the Central Criminal Court. thorough knowledge of criminal law and procedure, and his im-mense experience of criminal trials, ensured his mastering new work. He proved a good judge—courteous, patient, thorough—and in consequence rather slow. Predictably, he felt

pathy for professional criminals. but he could show great lenience (almost startling coming from such a source) towards those whom he considered to be unlucky rather than wicked. In general, in legal and crimino-logical matters Griffith-Jones would have placed himself among the traditionalists rather than the reformers. He was not attracted to the view that all crime is a symptom of disease, or that criminals, being pro-ducts of their heredity or environment, deserve understand-ing and help rather than condemarion. In the Criminal Law Revision Committee, of which he was an assiduous and valuable member from its formation in 1959, he was con-

and demonstrated little sym-

standy advocating legislation of procedural changes to make it 1, 1909. He was educated at Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (that prohific breeding ground of eminent lawyers) and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1932. He entered the chambers of the redoubtable G. D. ("Khaki")

Roberts and quickly began to the profession and beyond it the profession and beyond it Though not

the devotees of Lady Chatterley) of a stern, unbending, unsuit ing figure of retributive justice. There was this side of him, but it was very far from being the whole man. He was a loyal friend and a good companion. He responded with great generosity but unobtrusively to the needs of men who served under him during the war. It came as a surprise, to those who had only known him as a lawyer, when in 1969 he gave an exhibition of his pictures in

a West End gallery. It was apparent that he was an artist of real merit. His work was praised by discerning critics and sold well.

In 1947 Griffith Jones mar-ried Joan Clare Baker. She sur-vives him with two sons and a

Sir Geoffrey Streatfeild

Sir Geoffrey Streatfeild, MC who died on October 7 at the age of 82, was a judge of the Righ Court from 1947 to 1966. A sound lawyer and a good judge of fact, his work on the Bench rarely brought him into the limelight, but his name became more widely known to the public after the publication in 1961 of the report of the Inter-departmental Committee on the Business of the Criminal Courts, of which he was chairman. Practical and valuable sug gestions were made for reduc

gestions were made for reduc-ing delays before trial by extending the number of sit-tings, and increasing the jurisdiction of inferior courts; by appointing more High Court judges; and by holding sup-plementary assizes during the Long Vacation. The committee excommended that for those who recommended that for those who recommended that for mose who have to pass sentences, a standing booklet—"a first step towards a text book in sentencing"—should be published. Though the committee suggested the appointment of the committee to the published to the published. suggested the appointment of four new judges to the Queen's Bench, more than twice that number have been made High Court judges in a determined attempt to keep abreast with both civil and criminal work. Geoffrey Rugh Benbow Streatfeild, MC, was born on July 28, 1897, the younger son of Major H. S. Streatfeild. He was educated at Rugby School. In 1914, when 17 years old, he

In 1914, when 17 years old he joined the Forces, serving first with the 4th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, and later with the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Force. He was pro-moted captain in 1917 and awarded the Military Cross. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1921, he joined the North Eastern Circuit in the following year. He held the Recordership of Rothernam from 1932 to 1934, and of Huddersfield from 1934 to 1943. He took silk in 1938, a successful step which justified his con-fidence in himself (though essentially a modest man) and that of those who briefed him. He held his third recordership, Kingston upon Hull, from 1943 to 1947. From 1939 to 1947 he was made Solicitor-General, and then Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Durham. In the Second World War he received the tank of major 1940 and sat as a Deputy Judge Advocate, and, from 1942 to 1943, as Assistant Judge Advocate-General with the runk of lieurenant-colonel. In 1945 he was made a Bencher of his lnn.

robust, Streatfeild stood up to and gained the Military Cross. the strains imposed by bis iudicial duties. When he was made a Doctor of Civil Law, honoris causa, of Durham University in 1957, he was presented in a speech which included the words: "We in and Wright easily take to our hearts our able lawyers, and it would be very difficult for us not to warm to Mr Justice Streamfeild. He is a judge of proved excellence and a gentleman of great kindliness and helpfulness, which makes envy of his success impossible and our own pride in him inevitable and pardonable." Streatfeild married in 1918

Majorie, the younger daughter of Charles Booth. They had

Sir Andrew Clark

Sir Andrew Clark, Bt, MBE, MC, QC, who was throughout his career a colourful and latterly the leading advocate at the Chancery Bar, died on May 19 at the age of 80. He possessed a powerful and vigorous style which if it lacked something in elegance and finesse was so well sup-ported by fertility of resource and judgment as to make him a most formidable opponent. a most formudable opponent.

His unusual appearance, a
military moustache, a bulldog
appearance, winged collar
without the butterfly fold, an
aggressive and sometimes believes licose manner, while they inspired fear, even in judges, belied his real qualities. These were of great and thorough industry—nobody prepared his cases more carefully—a natural intelligence which led him straight to the centre of a problem—he seldom consulted have books and hardlaw books and hardly possessed any—and an uner-ring tactical sense. His success rano was high and enabled him to command and justify probably the highest fees obtainable at the bar.

able at the bar.

Andrew Clark was born on July 18, 1898: he was the son of Sir James Clark, Bt, CB. CMG, and the grandson of the our dear Sir Andrew Clark, the eminent physician) of Queen Victoria's letters. He was educated at Eton but the war of 1914 denrived him of a univer-1914 depriyed him of a univer sity education and he joined the regular army as a second lieutenant RFA in 1916. He served in France and Belgium few months.

years which his biographer would find it hard to document but which certainly enlarged his horizon and experience. Nobody could more effectively strip the wrappings off a doubtful transaction or better per bar at the inner Temple in 1928, and after a pupilage with Raymond Evershed started prac-tice at the Chancery Bar. This adapted for the rough tumble of the common law,

decision since he appeared more liant choice for while he was never far behind his colleagues. intellectually, he far outgunned them in the conduct of litigation and soon established for himself a special place as connimself a special place as con-sultant and advocate. By 1939 he was becoming well known when he was recalled to the Army. He served throughout the war in a number of senior administrative posts, was moted Brigadier.
On resuming practice

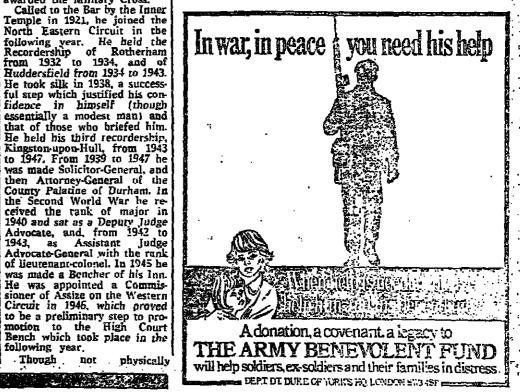
1945 he very soon attained the highest reaches. His practice. covered a wide range: he was-particularly strong in conparticularly strong in con-tested litigation, especially that with a financial side. In chambers his reasism and fearlessness made him a valued. adviser to the eminent indiscreet in such affairs as the Bank Rate Tribunal and Profumo case. A critical event occurred in 1953, when he was invited to hold an inquiry into " invited to hold an inquiry into the affair of Crichel Down.

After a long inquiry, conducted with characteristic panache, he produced a report—

(still excellent reading) which—

led to the resignation of a Minister and the promotion of civil severants it is in he feared civil servants. It is to be feared that its uncompromising character made him personal non grata with "authority" certainly he did not serve refused an appointment to the Bench and continued in successful practice.
Outside the law Clark had

many interests; in philately where his reputation was international, as a grower of orchids, as a versifier and translator, and in Church affairs. His religion was both deeply felt and actively manifested. He was twice married and had two daughters. His first wife died in 1922 and the second, the mother of his daughters, survived him by a



LORD STOW HILL Home Secretary and law officer

Lord Stow Hill, PC, QC, who is Frank Sosiace was the one Secretary responsible for aposing tiginer immigrant arrow in 1965, died on amay 1 at the age of 76.

His action had many tronic verberations: he immediates was immigrant on although respections; he himself was respections; he himself was inmigrant's son; although the Cabinet shared the collective responsibility for it. Sosce was personally blamed; his dical critics used it as one of te grounds to press for his moved from office. His decision over the reopening the Tamothy John Evans se was due to his adherence. the letter of the law. His shiral cruics used it as tother ground for attack. Skice, who in opposition had amanded an inquiry into the vans case, now finally gave ay under Lib-Lab pressure he Race Relations Bill he onsorred under pressure was hastily compiled that it had be radically altered after it as tabled. Soskice also failed make the completion of the the letter of the law. His make the completion of the w security prison at the Isle. W security prison at the Isle
Wight a top prisonly after
e escape of one of the train
bbers from another prison.
As Home Secretary, Soskica
is in a valuerable exposed
sition as fac as the party
as concerned. Although he id sacceeded in placing two sier penal reforms (on inven-courts and adult offenders) the Queen's Speech, Soskice as still labelled a "reactionme when the fight against ime was becoming a sharp arty issue, Soskice was re-

laced by a younger, more shell minister who had reely succeeded un his brief



committee on winter emergency committee on winter emergency powers. He was elevated to a life persea in the disolution honours of 1966. He had been Rome Secretary from October, 1964 to December, 1965.

His legal emerges had been invaluable to the Autee government in which he had served as 'Solition Ceneral' (194561) and Anorney-General (April-October 1951). He knew how october 1951). He knew now to steer controversial legislation through stormy all-night sittings. In opposition, Soskice was a member of the studow cabinet. He aligned himself with his leader, Canskell, on Clause IV and the defence issues. His opponents had such a regard for him that in 1959 they infimumed that he and he they intimated that he and he alone, in the Labour Party, could if he wished have the Speakership, but he named it down When Gaitskell died in 1963, some wished to draft Soskice as a compromise caudi-

hament in the Labour land-slide of 1945, winning the safe Liberal sear at East Birken-head. This constituency was later abolished through redis-tribution; and Soskice was found a safe seat—the Neep-send division of Sheffield— which he held from 1950 to 1955. A new redistribution de-prived him of that seat. He issled to wis the nomination for Gorton in Manthester, but in Gorton in Manchester, but in 1956 was returned at a byelection as member for Newport, which he held until 1966 when he did not seek re-election. In 1968 he became Treasurer of the Inner Temple. Frank Sostice, born on July 23, 1902, was the son of a Russian Jew, who emigrated to England in the 1890s. His

father was one of the early Mencheviks who burried back to Russia in 1917 to join the revolution, but when the Bolsheviks won had to escape back to Britain. Through his mother, Soskice was linked to the pre-Raphaelites: Ford Madox Brown was her grand-Medox Brown was ner grand-father; the Rossettis were rela-tives. Soskice was educated at St Paul's School, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he read PPE. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1926, became a Bencher, and a KC in 1945. At the Bar he became thrown as an authority on hireknown as an authority on hirepurchase law. During the Second World War, Soskice served in Africa and the Middle East with the Oxford and Bucks Light Infentry. He was knighted in 1945, became a privy councillor in 1948, and was a United Nations delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1950.

f renomalizing the aircraft Soskice as a compromise caudi-ndustry. Mr Roy Jenkins, date. But Soskice, who sup-oskice, became Lord Privy ported Brown, demanded. Isabella Choudesley oskice, became Lord Privy ported Brown, demanded Par they had two suns. He married in 1940 Susan Isabella Choudesley Hunter, and

Scientific research and discovery

Professor P. W. Brian

Professor Percy Wragg Brian Cambridge Botany School from 1968 to 1977, died on August 17, 1979, at the age of 68. After a period as assistant mycologist at the Long Ashton Research Station from 1934, he spent the next 26 years in the employment of ICI Ltd, where he worked firstly on various diseases of crops. In 1946, he was trans-ferred to their new Akers Research Laboratories at Wel wyn, as head of the Department of Microbiology; he and his staff pursued there a programme of fundamental research with a freedom worthy of a university, making contributions of outerwaiting important chemist and industrialist of butions of outstanding importance in their studies first of Russian origin, and graduate

tember 5, 1910 at Birmingham, and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. whence he went to King's Col-lege, Cambridge, in 1928. After taking the Natural Sciences Tripos he graduated with firstclass honours in 1931 and was later awarded the Frank Smart studentship in botany as the best student of his year. He obtained the PhD degree in 1936, and the ScD in 1951. He vas elected a Fellow of Queens' College in 1968.

period in research was at Wel-wyn, from 1946 to 1962. There ie and his associates discovere one of greatest interest was griseofulvin; Brian himself showed that this antibiotic ceptible fungi by dislocating the normal development of the fungal cell-wall. As griseofulvin was non-toxic to mammals and acted specifically only against chitin-walled fungi, it was the ideal antibiotic for the control of fungal skin-infections of humans and animals; by the early seventies, the production of griseofulvin in the United Kingdom alone was valued at £7 million. This interest in funzal metabolic products with his associates in the early fifties to the study of gibberedic acid; earlier work in Japan had shown that this substance was produced by the fungus caus-ing the bakanae disease of rice, one symptom of which is the abnormal elongation of infec-ted plants. Intensive investiga-tion of the functions of gibberellic acid as a growth hormone in various cultivated plants led eventually to valuable applications in agriculture in 1918 for his work with the and horriculture. This work BRCS. After the Armistice, he aroused immediate interest in returned to the massum, and botanists all over the world, from 1919 onwards published a and it was no surprise to those in this country when Brian was in this country when Brian was elected a Fellow of the Royal speeds with established him as Society in 1958, at the early age

in 1968. Nevertheless, he contimued to exert a powerful though unobtrusive influence on the general direction of rements and also as honorary director of the ARC Unit of

Cambridge, Percy Brian had been noted for his lack of volubility, and this economy of words remained characteristic of him, though less marked, even when he became an administrator. In later life, however, this sensitive, warm and friendly man became more overtlygenial. As an agricultural overtygenial As an agricultural scientist, Percy Brian was much in demand; he was elected president of the British Mycological Society in 1959 and again in 1965; of the Association of Applied Biologists in 1961; of the Society for 1961; of the Society for General Microbiology in 1965 and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1978. He served as a member of the Agricultural Research Council from 1966 to 1976. In 1975, he the University of Hull.

His marriage in 1935 to Iris
Hunt, by whom he had a son
and two daughters was dissolved in 1947 and in 1948 he
married Margaret Gilling.

Dr D. A. Bannerman

Dr D. A. Bannerman, OBE, who died on April 6 at the age of 92, was a distinguished orni-

thologist.
David Armitage Bannerman
was born on November 27,
1886. He was at school at Wellington and went up to Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1905. His passion was for natural history, but his health was not good and he had to be content with a pass degree. In 1910 he joined the staff of the British Museum (Natural History) as an honorary assistant, and was free to travel in various parts of the world as a naturalist and, in particular, to make a zoological survey of the Canary Islands. pological survey of the Canary slands.

Society of London and of the Royal Geographical slands.

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the First World War, he worked national committees for the first as a driver and later on protection of birds.

SIR ERNST CHAIN Nobel prize for penicillin

Professor Sir Ernst Chain, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Biochemistry, Imperial College, University of London, died in Ireland on August 12 at the age

Fleming and Howard Florey in 1945 for work which led to the from Germany in appearance, volubility and exuberance combined to make him a unique figure: once encountered he was never likely to be forgotten. Chain was born in Berlin on June 19, 1906, the son of a

Russian origin, and graduated in chemistry and physiology at the Friedrich-Wilhelm University. For three years he did research in the Institute of Pathology at the Charité Hospital. He later made a point of stating that he then left Germany, as a Jew, because of racial persecution and realism was added to these statements. was added to these statements by his display, during the war, of a printed Gestapo list on which his name appeared. After a short stay in University Col-lege Hospital Medical School, Gowland Hopkins and obtained a PhD in 1935. In the same year Howard Walter Florey (later Lord Florey) took up the Chair of Pathology in Oxford and the coincidence of these two events was responsible for a major turning point in Chain's life. For some years Florey had believed that experimental pathology would benefit from the collaboration of pathologists with chemists, but the finance required for him to act the belief order became on this belief only became available after his arrival in Oxford at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology. He then

inquired in Cambridge for a suitable biochemist and Hopkins suggested Chain. In Oxford Chain began In Oxford Chain began to work on the biochemistry of snake venoms, but later, at Florey's suggestion, he took up a study of lysozyme, an enzyme discovered by Fleming which dissolves certain bacteria. This study led him to look into the already extensive literature on other naturally-occurring antiother naturally-occurring anti-microbial products; and his dis-cussions with Florey, often covered penticillinase, an

the headquarters staff of the British Red Cross Society at Boulogne. He was made MBE in 1918 for his work with the



university parks, bore fruit in a joint decision, in 1938, to make these substances the sub-

Fortunately, one of the first to be studied was pencillin. Fleming had discovered the antibacterial properties and low toxicity of pencillin in 1929, but had never tried to find out whether it could cure systemic infections, even after studies of the sulphonamides had shown that some bacterial diseases were susceptible to treatment with these drugs. Chain's interest in penicillin was aroused by its instability, which had defeated previous attempts to purify it. Florey's interest was stimulated by the fact that penicilin killed the staphylococcus, an organism respon-sible for lethal infections against which the sulphonamides were ineffective. The first extraction and

The first extraction and purification of penicikin was the work of a group of people of whom an important member was N. G. Hearley. But Chain's role in the initiation of the project gave him a special place, with Fiorey, which was recognized by the Nobel Committee after the remarkable chemotherspecial properties of chemotherapeutic properties of While Florey devoted much time in the early nineteen forties to ascertaining how penicilin could be used most effectively, particularly in war medicine, Chain was engaged with others on chemical and with others on chemical and biochemical studies of the drug.

gratifying success of their joint project, Chain's personal relationship with Florey rapidly deteriorated. Over apprehensive that he would be demed the that he would be denied the recognition he believed to be his due, and persistent in his demand to be provided with a pilot plant to continue the study of antibiotics, for which there was no sign of money being forthcoming, he became incompatible with Florey's very different personality. In 1948 he left Oxford to organize a department of biochemistry and set up a fermentation plant in Rome, where he remained for 13 years as Scientific Director Rome, where he remained for 13 years as Scientific Director of the International Research Centre for Chemical Micro

During this time he was partly responsible for the initiation of a line of work which culminated in a further which culminated in a further important advance in chemotherapy. When consulted in 1954 by the chairman of Beecham, who wished the company to enter the field of antibiotics, he suggested that attempts should be made to modify the penicilian molecule rather than to search for entirely new antibiotics. Four members of the company went memoers of the chapany went to work in Rome in 1955 and obtained evidence for the presence of a new penicillin-like substance in penicillin fermentations. On their return home they characterized the substance as the nucleus of the penicillin molecule, 6-amino-penicillanic acid, whose exist-ence had earlier been reported, unknown to them, in Japan. By the chemical coupling of differ-ent side-chains to this nucleus a series of important new penicillins were produced, effective against bacteria which were resistant to penicillins obtainable by fermentation. In 1961 Chain returned to

England to become Professor of until 1973. He obtained finan-cial support through Sir Isaac Wolfson, who provided funds for a new building which conwas senior research Fellow 1973

PROFESSOR DENNIS GABOR

Work on the electron microscope

Professor Dennis Gabor, CBE, FRS, who won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1971, died on February 9 at the age of 78. Dennis Gabor, son of a Hamgarian businessman, was born on June 5, 1990. After his studies in Hungary, Gabor entered the Technische Hochschale Charlottenburg in 1921 and received his Dipling, in 1924 and Dr.ling, in 1927. A brief period precision for the Comment Research working for the German Re-search Association for High search Association for High Voltage Plants was followed by his first major appointment, as a research engineer in the physics laboratories of Siemens & Haiske, A.G. The use of high pressure gas discharges as lamps was in its infancy and Gabor's work was directed to research obtaining a charge with canor's work was directed po-wards obtaining a clearer un-derstanding of the complex physical processes in gas dis-charges. The first of his many inventions emerged from the period at Stemens & Helske, a simple means of sealing high pressure lamps by using a tape of molybdenum or tantalum.

This seeling technique is still used on high pressure quartz By 1933 the political situa-tion in Berlin made it evident that he should move elsewhere and after a brief return to Hamgary he accepted in 1934 a post with the British Thomson-Houston Co., Rugby, B.T.H. had interests both in gas discharge lamps and in electron micro-scopy and it was natural that Gabor should work on these. The first electron microscope was constructed at Charlotter burg, using some of the prin-ciples of the oscillograph which ciples of the oscillograph which Gabor had built for his own work. During the war-time period, 1939-45, B.T.H. were one of the major manufacturers of radar and had responsibility for the development of the magnetron, the high-power transmitting tube which made centimetre radar possible. Gabor was excluded from this work as he was registered as an work as he was registered as an enemy alien. Perhaps this was fortunate for it gave him the opportunity to pursue his own research lines and these led to

The electron microscope is capable of providing pictures with very high resolution be-cause the effective wavelength



failed to achieve this resolution because of the poor quality of the lenses used to focus the electron beam. The obvious solution was to improve the quality of the lenses but Gabor had the vision to recognize an alternative and much more fundamental approach—to accept the poor quality of the electron micrographs but to reconstruct the original object by optical lenses compensating the elec-

ing the performance of elec-tron microscopes was not rea-lized until recently, but the in-

comminutions while at Rugby lay in the field of communica-tion. The fundamental problem in electrical communication is how to make best use of a limited range of frequencies. Nyquist in 1928 haid the foundabe transmitted, but no other major development occurred until Gabox's vaper of 1946 on "Theory of Communication". He broke away from the conventime samples by introducing the concept of the logon, a basic element, represented in the time/frequency plane, recognizing the inherent uncerinty in attempting to define

Although his main subje

pect, because small among

tion. After setbacks whi would have discouraged a le

workers apply and develop a methods. Adair's work he greatly aided our understant ing of life processes and hi papers possess much greate

tion, that did not mean that

tainty in attempting to define time and frequency simultaneously. Like holography, this was work ahead of its time.

In 1948, Gabor was invited to fill the post of Reader in Electron Physics et Imperial College, London. He became Professor of Electron Physics in 1958 and remained on the staff of the College until his fathement in 1967. Both as Reader and Professor he produced a steady stream of ideas.

Inevitably there were failures.

flat relevision that in which he pushed electron lens design to its limits: His appetite for work was prodigious— an eighty-hour week was standard. In his later years Gabor was greatly pre-occupied with the problems of the future, and his inaugural lecture in 1959 had contained a prediction of the possibility of constructing machines to simulate thought his coupled with the warning "Absolute power will corrupt "Absolute power will corrupt not only men but machines". His book Inventing the Future (1963) identified three dangers self destruction by war, over population and instability aris-ing from too much leisure. He approached these as a social vision of the developments which came rather than as a social engineer seeking a Duptan solution. A more detailed commentary on the future was provided in Innovaf science.

He returned to his general
The second of Gabor's major theme in The Mature Society.

The breadth and quality of Gabor's contributions to science



lenses compensating the elec-tron lens defects. The resulting picture, the "hologram", was an assembly of diffraction pat-terns which when illuminated by a light beam, recovered the original object as a three-dimensional image. The original aim of improv-

vention of the laser, ten years after Gabor's papers, provided apper Gabor's papers, provided a powerful coherent optical source and interest in holography was reawakened. The holography was reawakened. The holographic principle has been extended to radar and ultrasonics, and the generation of holograms by computers is another growing field. Gabor may justly be credited with in-

us with a study of the rate at

Dr Sidnie **Manton**

Dr Sidnie Manton (Mrs. I. P. Harding), who died on Jasoary 2, aged 76, was one of the most distinguished invertebrate 200logists produced in Britain this century. Graduating at Cambridge, where she was at Cirton College, she began studies on the great group of animals that comprise the Arthropoda, many attributes of which she was destined to illuminate, No narrow specialist, she studied a wide range of arthropods from many standpoints, generally with their evolution and affinities in mind, embry ology, functional morphology, locomotion and habits of life being some of the fields in which she pursued her investi-

gations. Her early work on crustacean. embryology, which set new standards, remains unsurpassed. She also studied development in members of a curious group, the Onychophora, some whose peculiarities were by some to exclude them f by some to exclude them from the Arthropoda but which she showed to be related to specialized ways of life that confer upon their owners the ability to perform feats denied to more orthodox representatives of the group.

The Onychophora also provided the starting point for a long series of studies on arthropod locomotion which involved the elucidation of such complex matters as how centioedes and

the elucidation of such completed matters as how centipedes and millipedes organize their gaits, the force they can exert under different conditions, the mechanisms of leg extension and many related matters. These, like other studies, were beautifully illustrated by frawings, often of great complexity, for site was very sixthed in these ings, often of great complexity, for she was very skilled in thea use of her hands. This skill she else of the creat Rarrier Reef, visited as a participant in an expedition in 1929. Her attropod work culminated in the publication of a large book in 1977. She also wrote a blok on the breeding of colour point. the breeding of colour point

PROFESSOR OTTO FRISCH

Outstanding successes in nuclear physics

in this country when Brian was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1958, at the early age (for a botanist) of 47. Later he served on its council (1968-70), and he delivered the Leeuwenhoek Lecture in 1966.

Brian's time for personal research was cut short when he was appointed Regius Professor of Botany at Glasgow in fessor of Botany at Glasgow in professor of Botany at Glasgow in 1951. Although it was in attention and discussion of its work in etcolonial Office and published in 8 volumes between published in 8 volumes between professor Otto Rought. The OBE, FRS, Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy in a the University of Cambridge from 1947 to 1972, who died on September 22, at the age of 74, was best known for the identification of the nuclear fission of uranium and for his realization and discussion of its explosive possibilities. His work in etconic and nuclear physics in atomic and nuclear physics illuminated a wide range of phenomena and was charac-terized by a deep simplicity of based almost exclusively on study of museum spectmens and on earlier literature, it is still the standard work on this

understanding.

He was born in Vienna on October 1, 1904 and was the only son of Justinian Frisch, a printer and publisher, a passional rationalist and a famous search in both these departments and also as honorary director of the ARC Unit of Developmental Botany.

As a research student at Cambridge, Percy Brian had been noted for his lack of volubility, and this economy of words remained characteristic of him, though less marked, even when he became an administrator. In later life, however, this sensitive, warm ceived as a vehicle to make region.

ceived as a vehicle to make ceived as a vehicle to make available a complete range of the late George Lodge's fine paintings. With ample space at his disposal, he was able to bring together in these volumes much modern information as well as much now forgotten from the great naturalists of the nimeteenth century, and his discursive, easily readable style, free from scientific jargon was admirscientific jargon was admirably suited to the task. No sooner had he completed The Birds of the British Isles than was created CBE and in 1978, he embarked in collaboration received an honorary DSc from the University of Hull.

His marriage in 1935 to Iris Hunt, by whom he had a son and two daughters was disconding the Cape Verdes.

His marriage in 1947 and in 1948 and the Cape Verdes.

The books on the various The books on the various groups of Atlantic Islands were partly based on personal visits, paid in his late 70's with his wife.

his wife.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Bannerman characteristically insisted on doing something useful and served as a censor at the War Office as well as doing a sergeant's job in the Home Guard. In 1952 he retired into Kirkoudhrightshire and en. Kirkcudbrightshire and en-gaged in stockbreeding without detriment to his ornitho-logical research. This research brought him many distinctions
—an ScD of Cambridge, an
honorary LLD of Glasgow, the
vice-presidency and the Gold Medal of the British Ornithologists Union, and many honorary fellowships of foreign societies. He was for a term (1942-45) chairman of the British Ornithologists' Club and he became an honorary president of the Scottish
Ornithologists' Club. He
served on the councils of the
Zoological Society of London

Professor Otto Robert Frisch, Reichsanstalt (the world's first Physics, a distinguished centre word because a few physicists, DBE, FRS, Jacksonian Pro-national laboratory of physics) of experimental work also. Fusch among them, realized

invented by Stern and Walter Gerlach) of the magnetism of the nucleus of hydrogen. When Hitler's racial law compelled his dismissal, he had commenced an entirely original in-

graduated as doctor of philosophy in physics and mathematics when hardly 22 years of
age, Robert Frisch moved to
Berlin where he worked in the in the Institute for Theoretical

became a third (sodium 22) in Copenan inconvenient noun, having
to become almost a household

Niels Bohr, the Director of the the University.

His period of greatest activity in research began in 1930 when he joined the department of physical chemistry at the University of Hamburg. Within three years he had not only demonstrated, with Otto Stern, that atoms of helium behave as waves when they are reflected.

Neels Bohr, the Director of the Institute, had a great influence upon Frisch's development. For Bohr, nothing was scientifically satisfying if it was not simple satisfying if it was not simple. Frisch's keen insight and his three years he had not only demonstrated, with Otto Stern, the Jircctor of the Institute, had a great influence upon Frisch's development. For Bohr, nothing was scientifically satisfying if it was not simple but effective equipment were admirably suited to the environment. With various colthat atoms of helium behave as vironment. With various col-waves when they are reflected laborators, he made several im-from the surfaces of crystals but had also made an elegant mea-surement by a method basically most spectacular outcome of his stay in Copenhagen came when, on his way to England, he visited Lise Meitner in Sweden and they heard of Hahn and printer and publisher, a passion nate rationalist and a famous wit. His mother's family was also brilliant; she was a concert pianist who had been a child prodigy but gave up the profession on her marriage; and her younger sister, Lise Meitner, was a distinguished physicist who collaborated with her nephew in his best-known discovery.

Educated at the Piaristen Semily of Vienna, where he graduated as doctor of philograduated as doctor of philogra

that details of the fission process which were rapidly investi-gated in 1939 made it likely that a highly explosive chain reac-tion could be achieved. Frisch's studies of the possibility were worked out with R. E. Peierls in Birmingham, whence he moved briefly to Liverpool and, as a British subject, to the United States Army's secret laboratory at Los Alamos where the first process were the first process where the first nuclear weapons were

made.

He returned to England in 1946 and was briefly head of the nuclear physics division at the Harwell establishment of the Atomic Energy Authority until in 1947 he became Jack-sonian Professor at Cambridge, becoming a Fellow of Trinity in 1948. In that same year he was elected FRS.

Frisch's years in Cambridge resca's years in Campringe were scientifically less fruitful than those he had spent working in a succession of other laboratories; but after 1968 he had a remarkable success in developing, without any significant financial aid from outside, a beautiful automatic measur-ing machine for bubble-chamber trucks, called "Sweep-

ject, David Bannerman was the anuthesis of a highbrow. He would talk to you with enthu-siasm about his birds if you were interested, but he would never bore you with them. At never bore you with them. At any gathering, domestic or collegiate, he was essentially convivial, and it is probable that many of his old friends of undergraduate days never reakized what distinction he had achieved in his chosen field.

Prof Gilbert

Professor Gilbert Stead, who died on July 5, 1979, aged 91, will be remembered at Cambridge and at Guy's Hospital Medical School as an outstanding teacher and more widely for his contributions to the establishment of medical in manner he nevertheless re-radiology as a recognized tained in his lecture room an air of command which did not

He was at the Cavenus Laboratory when the Cambridge Diploma in Medical Radiology Plactrology was in-He was at the Cavendish and Electrology was in-sugurated in 1319, and in 1924

took over the physics teaching for it as Lecturer in Physics Applied to Medical Radiology, a position which he held until 1938. From 1927 to 1942 he also acted as secretary to the Diploma Committee. Stead had been appointed to a readership in physics (part-time) at Guy's riospital Medical School in 1923 and commuted between the two posts in 1933 he was alected to a nearly great Chair and the state of the hospital as President of the in physics (part-time) at Guy's Hospital Medical School in 1923 and commuted between the two posts. In 1933 he was nonorary consuming physicist to the hospital, as President of the British Institute of Radiology in 1947-48—he also delivered the Silvanus Thompson Memorial Lecture there in 1959—as a member of various University of London committees and as elected to a newly created Chair elected to a newly created Chair of Physics at Guy's, which he held artil he retired in 1953. Unfortunately this latter period was interrupted by the war, during which his department was evacuated to Tunbridge Wells; but he was able later to arrange physics courses for the newer radiological a governor of Guy's Hospital Medical School from 1948 to 1953. for the newer radiological diplomas which had by then been established, eg, that of the Conjoint Board, and he also

C. TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1979. Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing Rouse Square, Gray's Inn Road. London WCIX 652, England, Religious; QL-237, Ellis, Talay, Researcher 16, 1979. Registered at 2 perspaper at the Post Office.

acted as an examiner for them. As well as these maturer radiology students, during his thirty years at Guy's some 3,000 first year medical students had to "do" physics—often reluctantly—under Stead's guidance. They all found in him Mr Norman

Learned as he was in his sub- I took over the physics teaching the Oxford and Cambridge I whose interest and enthusiasm wasse interest and entitistasm
he readily inspired both
musum his work at the
museum and also through the
learned societies where he
regularly held office. Riley was born in Tooting.

London, on September 26, 1890, London, on September 26, 1890, and from an early age showed an intense interest in natural history which was fostered by a neighbour, the well known British lepidopterist Richard South. He was educated at Dulwich College from 1904 to 1909 and afterwards studied entimology both at evening classes and whilst a demonstrator at Imperial College, London under Professor Maxwell Lefroy in 1911. Later in well Lefroy in 1911. Later in 1911 he joined the staff of the British Museum (Natural History) as an assistant in charge

He was the last of those who He was the last of those who remembered the museum from before the First World War and fortunately has preserved his memories in "Brief Historical Sketch" of the Department of Entomology, a department that did not come into being until 1913—them with a staff of 20 compared with nearly 100 today. He, more than anyone else, saw the evolution of the

vice Corps and The Queen's Regiment from 1914-1919 and was mentioned in dispatches. On his return to civiliza life he resumed work on butterflies at the Natural History Museum. His administrative ability became evident and he was pro-moted Deputy Keeper in 1931 and Keeper in 1932—a post he retained until his retirement at the age of 65 in 1955. His tenure of the keepership

His tenure of the keepership covered the period during which the importance of insects to man was highlighted both in the medical and the agricultural fields. He saw the collection growing fast, the staff expanding and the new entomology building being occupied. During the Second World War many of his staff were seconded elsewhere or joined the Services, but he retained his offlice in South Kensington, though he arranged for much of the collection to be evacuated for safety, some as far away as the Lake District.

Riley was an energetic and sociable man who played a large part in the organisation of various entomological societies, especially the Royal Entomological Society of London to which he was elected a Fellow in 1912. He was council member, hon treasurer, his

member, hon treasurer, hon secretary and president, his secretary and president, his total service to the society adding up to more than 25 years. He was the senior member of the British Entomological years, he was the senior member of the British Entomological and Natural History Society, having joined in 1908. He became its president in 1923/4 and was elected special life member in 1959. Other important posts included commissioner on the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and one of the editors of the 1961 Code of Zoological Nomenclature, secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, thairmen of the Entomological Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences and of the permaneur committee of the International Congresses of Entomology. In his very busy life he also found time to edit the monthly journal The Entomologist for nearly forty years and to publish about 100 scientific general

forty years and to publish about 100 scientific papers on bonzer-flies of the world.

He married Edith Vaughan in 1920 and they had a son and a daughar.

Mr G. S. Adair

a teacher who was aware of their foibles and who understood their difficulties. Gentle in manner he nevertheless retained in his lecture room an air of command which did nor to invite disturbance. What he bethe depth of the affection which they came to feel for him.

Stead was also associated with 1932 to 1955, and short of the affection with a state of the realized and the part of the strength of the state of the affection with they came to feel for him.

Stead was also associated with 1932 to 1955, and state of the st



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AINFUL BUT NECESSARY

Government's determination. such policies shows a m its first test this week and passed that test. The decision increase Minimum Lending

e to 17 per cent will be painfor many individuals and inesses, but in the long run vill do far less damage than alternative would have done. here are two questions which a to be answered about the ncellor's actions in imposing ew curb on credit. They are ther the goals he is seeking. chieve are the right ones and wher the means which he has sen are likely to be effective. re can be no doubt that if are to defeat inflation the eroment must restore the libility of its commitment to it the growth of the money ply. That credibility had been led by clear signs that bank ling was continuing to rise idly, thus defearing the Gov-ment's object in seeking to trol the total amount of ney in the economy. It is now ir that not all of the blame with the private sector. The punt the Government needs borrow had been exceeding Chancellor's target, adding own impetus to the monetary

ting presses. become positive. It will no ger make sense to borrow ney from the bank on the unds that its value is being money supply itself. ded by inflation faster than. There have been sugntitative controls on lending, sibly restricting hire purchase

outrol the money supply has standing both of the Government's philosophy and of the true nature of money markets in the modern world.

> The Government is committed to control of the money supply but it is also pledged to restore to its proper place the use of markets to regulate activity. It is the job of Government to control the total quantity of money; it is no part of that job to decide how the money is allocated within the market place between various forms of credit.

An attempt to use quantitative controls would in any case, be ineffective. The abolition of exchange controls makes plain the extent to which the United Kingdom economy and its financial markets are now integrated into world financial markets. In an open economy an attempt to impose quantitative restrictions en one sector will simply lead to the springing up of activity an other unregulated sectors. This is as true of banking activities as anything else. If controls are placed on one kind of lending, activity will switch to other forms of credit.

This is as true on an inter-national as a national scale. If banks in London are prevented by quantitative controls from he Chancellor's actions ought lending to customers, the custoectify the problem of private mers will be able to go to banks ling and go some way to deal in Paris or New York. Private with the problems caused by appeals by the Bank of England lic borrowing. With Minican have only limited success. In Lending Rate at 17 per it is only the determination that t, the real cost of borrowing the price of tredit will be kept high which can effectively impose restraint on all forms of bank lending and thus on the

Two conclusions follow from erest payments are being this. The first is that the Government has to recognise the tions in the City that the international implications of the rerument ought to have used action which it is determined to pursue. There will be a tendency for funds to be attracted to dir or putting controls on the London by the high interest rates of credit cards. To suggest which are now obtainable here.

isunder. If the Government were to seek to hold down the value of the pound by intervening in foreign exchange markets it would end up printing money again. It must thus be prepared, at least in the short term, to see sterling appre-crate against other currencies including the dollar.

The second conclusion is that those vestiges of quantitative control which still remain will have to be removed in the reasonably near future. The banking "corset" is an example of the sort of quantitative restriction which no longer has a useful role to play. It is understandable that at a time when the Chancellor is seeking above all to gain control over the money supply he should not be prepared to abandon any weapon, however ineffective. But the current six months extension should be the last of its kind.

The Government's policy on interest rates is thus the right response to the short term crisis which if has faced in recent weeks. But interest rates at this level pose a burden on industry which it should not be expected to shoulder indefinitely. At the time of the Budget it seemed that the scale of public borrowing was very near the upper limit of financial prudence. It is now more clear than ever that one of the prime tasks facing the Government is to reduce that borrowing and even more importantly to show a commitment to keep reducing in the years ahead. That is a reason why the public should support expenditure cuts. The Chancellor should suppress any doubts that his colleagues and officials may have and publish a firm medium-term financial plan for the future. Such a plan could chart the way to-monetary stability and with it the conquest of inflation, something which is necessary if any of the other economic goals which the Government has set itself are to be reached.

MOST DISTINGUISHED TRAITOR

abridge traitors. Maclean and lov are able men but no more the admission of unsuitable entrants. That is now history, that, while Burgess was at From 1951 onwards, Blunt was uished art historians of his a man who has made a or contribution both to his ject and to its academic elopment. Many people who, y knew him as an art historian # be astonished and dissed that a man of such gifts. ld have been guilty of such. and the state of the state of

rofessor Blunt spied for ssia before, during and after. war. He left the Security vice in 1945 on being. minted as Surveyor of the g's Pictures, but he was still ficiently active as a spy to ist in the arrangements for the ht of Burgess and Maclean 1951. He only confessed in 4, after some thirty years of

he matter seems to have been handled by the authorities at 10st every stage. When Blunt s admitted to the Security vice in 1940, he was well wan to be both a Marxist and homosexual, both of which tracteristics are normally arded as grounds of unsuitlity for such work. It was not n the time of Russian poputy during the war. On the trary, he was admitted during period of the Nazi-Soviet

hony Blunt is a more sub- Pact. Unfortunately it is already rtial figure than the other well established that the Security Service in 1940 was very lax in

attalented phoney. Professor under suspicion of having been on is one of the most dis- a Russian agent. The Security Services were sufficiently suspicious to interrogate him on no less than 11 occasions. On each occasion he asserted his innocence. During that time, despite the notoriety of the defection of Burgess and Maclean, they did not think it necessary to warn the Palace. That can only be regarded as a very serious misjudgment. Suspicions were substantial, they were not with-out evidence and they proved to be correct.

After the further defection of Philby in January, 1963, Blunt still remained under suspicion but with no sufficient evidence against him, Early in 1964 new information directly implicated him. He was then offered immunity from prosecution in return for cooperation with the Security Services, which he accepted. He made his first confession and thereafter worked with the British Security Services apparently to the disadvantage of his previous masters. It is not clear what precise form the immunity bargain took. Did the Security Services offer him tenure of his post as Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, in order to keep him

happy? Only after his confession was the Queen's Private Secretary informed of the situation. For whatever reason it was decided

that he should not be required to resign his appointment in the royal household, which he had held for 19 years, and was to hold for another eight.

That was an extraordinary decision. It ought to be a cardinal inciple to protect the Queen. In some ways perhaps the matter is not quite as bad as it looks. After his confession, Blunt was phased out from Palace activities. He had no access to papers of any significance and he was seldom if at all seen at the Palace. It cannot be supposed that the Oneen wished to see him. Nevertheless he retained at least a titular office, and retained a residual advisory post down to this very week.

In such matters the Queen acts under advice. The responsibility for that advice is that of the Government, not of the Queen's Private Secretary, let alone of the Queen herself. The Government of the day, of which Lord Home was Prime Minister, and subsequent governments must have decided that the supposed advantages to the Security Service justified leaving a traitor on the Queen's staff. That was a wrong decision, putting secondary matters first. It is hard to forgive those who put the Queen in a false position, for minor reasons of state. It must be supposed that the governments were concerned to avoid embarressment. In the end, embarrass-ment has come. It is a bit late to strip a man of his honours when he has been knowingly permitted to hold royal posts as a retired traitor for 15 years.

HE MAYOR OF NABLUS

en Israeli officials are called to defend the record of their ninistration in the occupied itories they usually start by nting out that such adminitrion is inevitably a thankless and that it is no good ecting the population to like enemy occupier however ghtened. That is quite true, it only makes it the more plexing when the Israeli horities take action which is once wholly gratuitous and population's active hostility; there is no other way to cribe the decision to arrest, 1 the proclaimed intention of orting, the mayor of Nablus,

Bassam Shakaa. ablus is the largest town in occupied West Bank outside salem, and a historic centre Palestinian Arab nationalism. Shakaa is one of the bestwn and most generally ected of the mayors elected he West Bank in April 1976, of whom have consistently en the line that the Palestine eration Organization is the y body qualified to represent Palestinians in any political am. He is therefore a selffessed supporter of the PLO, in an informal sense also a rescinative of it. The Israelitorities are very well aware party, on whom must depend his

of this, and have on occasion

made use of it. There was therefore nothing to surprise them in the fact that Mr Shakaa, in a private conversation with General Dany Mart, the Israeli "co-ordinator of operations" in the occupied territories, should have refused to condemn last year's terrorist raid on the Israeli coastal highway, which the PLO at the time had officially endorsed, or indeed that he should have justified it on the ground that Palestinians must be expected to te obviously bound to provoke use violent means to assert their rights so long as self-determination even in a part of their homeland is demed to them. One may disagree with such a view, one may indeed deplore it, but one can bardly regard its expression by a Palestinian official in a private conversation as criminal. It was General Mart himself who chose to make the matter public, thereby provoking a storm of indignation among Israelis and particularly within the parliamentary majority, in response to which the defence minister, General Ezer Weizman, promised to take stern measures

against Mr Shakaa. General Weizman almost certainly regrets giving that pro-mise, but has been unable to retreat from it, probably for fear of allensing his actual or poten-cial supporters within the Herit

hopes of eventually succeeding Mr Begin as prime minister. He is quite intelligent enough to see that action against Mr Shakaa can only exacerbate an already difficult situation on the West Bank, and that widespread unrest on the West Bank will in turn affect relations between Israel and Egypt, and will render less likely any successful conclusion of the talks on Palestinian autonomy. It is almost certainly for that reason that he has now removed General Matt from his

post, although officially a quite different reason has been given. But General Matt's action in leaking the conversation was probably not mere clumsiness. He is known to be a close associate of the agriculture minister, General Ariel Sharon, who is the leading proponent within the cabinet of extensive Jewish settlement throughout the West Bank, General Sharon and his friends view the proposed autonomy with strong misgivings, fearing that it will limit the possibilities for further semiement and perhaps even lead eventually to Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. Their actions may well be deliberately calculated to reduce the chances of any effective autonomy ever being implemented. The Palestiniaus, in their justifiable indignation at present Israeli policies, should be very careful not to

people.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unfair share of EEC budget

From Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow, East (Conservative) Sir, I am confident that a study of the reasons why the United King-dom now finds itself paying a dis-proportionate share of the EEC budget will convince my four col-leagues (November 18) that it is the result of a combination of conthe result of a combination of cerfound elsewhere.

There is nothing sinister about it. When the Wilson Government renegotiated our terms of entry prior to the referendum in 1975, they failed dismally to analyse and have the matter put right. Hence it now falls to the present Government to

We all support the Prime Minister in her objective. It will not help her, however, to have colleagues in the House mattering darkly about withdrawing from the Community "noiss". There is no future for Britain outside the Community.

In Luxembourg on October 18, the Prime Minister herself confirmed this when she pointed out that the Community accounts for one quarter of the world's trade: that it is a market of about 250 mil-

that it is a market of about 250 million people.
"It ought," Mrs Thatcher said,
"to provide for its members vital
support in coping with social, economic, and financial problems both
during what I have called the dangerous decade and beyond. These
problems, like those of milliony
consists have less since passed the problems, the those of matter, security, have long since passed the point at which any European state could hope to cope on its own."

Mrs Thatcher is right. The case

for Britain staying inside becomes daily more, not less, vical to sustain. Yours faithfully, HUGH DYKES, Chairman, Conservative Group for Europe, House of Commons.

Abortion law reform

From the Reverend Richard A. Lindley

November 13.

Sir, It seems that, in the matter of abortion law reform, considerable weight is being given to the viewh of the British Medical Association and the medical profession. That their views and expertise count is obvious, but I question at what points in the argument their views are of particular pertinence. Doctors alone can assess viability in an unborn child or the medical risks involved in carrying to full term 2s opposed to termination, of course. But I do not see that doctors or the BMA per se have any particular right to make judgments as to the propriety of abortion under particu-lar social conditions (as the present law permits) or, more importantly, to make moral judgments about the general propriety of abortion at all.

That is the concern of us all.

MPs in the Cheshire area already know that the Church of England in that area is unbappy with the present law. The Chester Diocesan Synod recently supported overwhelmingly (unanimously by the bishops, unanimously by the clergy, and with only one or two abstentions among the laity) a motion I proposed calling on MPs in the diocese to work for revision of the law along the lines of the recommendations of the 1976 parliamentary select committee (i.e. reducing tary select committee (i.e. reducing the limit to 20 weeks' pregnancy except in grave circumstances; strengthening the conscience clause; and a review by Parliament of the grounds for legal abortion etc.). In 1974 and 1975 the General In 1974 and 1975 the General Synod of the Church of England called for curraliments of the pres-ent abortion licence. Now, last Wednesday, the General Synod has urged the Government to make par-limentary rime available during

liamentary time available during this session for a full review of the law, from which it is not unreasonable to infer that considerable disquiet remains. The BMA must not be allowed to rule the day. These are matters for all our informed consciences. Gov-ernment backing for Mr Corries

Bill or no Government backing, it is hoped that Parkament will note the views of the two major churches of this country.

R. A. LINDLEY The Rectory, Beckingham Road, Guildford, Surrey

Commons refreshments From Mr William Russell and Mr

Peter Simmonds Sir, The current debate about how

much MPs' meals are subsidised by the taxpayer has resulted in the suggestion that the parliamentary press my be enjoying similar bencfits. The situation is that since 1969 the newspapers and broadcasting organisations represented in the Press Gallery have paid a catering lery to the House of Commons Refreshment Department.

The levy is calculated by the department and represents the losses made by the facilities used by journalists after account has been taken of the use made of them by Hansard and Government information officers. This means the tax-payer is not subsidising journalists means. It is important to stress that these facilities are not provided exclusively for the use of journalists.

The liability of each organisation is based on the number of Reporters Gallery nickets issued to it by the Serjeant at Arms Department. This means the charge is a notional one since it is not based on actual use. and therefore the employers' contribution must be larger than it

might otherwise be.
At present no bills issued by the hment Department in respect of the levy are outstanding. The Parliamentary Press Gallery journalists cooperate in the collection of this levy, but the debts are owed by the organisations authorised by the House to report Parliament, not by the Parliamentary Press

Gallery. Yours sincerely. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Honorary Secretary, PETER SIMMONDS, Honorary Treasurer, Parliamentary Press Gallery, House of Commons. November 14.

Return of 'The Times'

From the Editor of The Observer Sir, It is a pity that your happy return should be soured by the bitrenum should be source by the onterness you show towards other
newspapers (leading article, November 13). One remark in particular
—about The Observer's failure to
publish an article by you—is unjustified.

You may recall that I rang you in May to ask if you had any general thoughts, after six months of eral thoughts, after six mouths of non-publication, which might enable us to keep The Times's situation in the public mind without simply repeating the well-publicised details of the dispute. We then discussed the failure of British management, unions and Government to develop any institutional machinery to facilitate industrial change, especially into higher technology. I encouraged you to develop this theme, which you agreed to do. rich you agreed to do.

which you agreed to do.

I then wrote to you, before the article was due, to say that I had decided to delay its publication, in the interests of a member of staff employed by both our papers, whose position might have been adversely affected by the timing (and whom you had asked me to help). A week later, while I was away, your article appeared in the Daily Telegraph. I had not seen it until I read it there.

Furthermore, it was not the

until I read it there.

Furthermore, it was not the article I had expected you to write for us. It was a classic, though familiar statement of the Times management's view of the dispute (and had to be followed by the NGA's reply). Even if I had seen your article first, I would not have wanted to publish it—not out of cowardice, which is an unworthy charge, but for the old-fashioned editorial reason that we'd heard it all before.

I hope this canard about The Observer may now be laid to rest and that we can all get on with our prime business of reporting the wider world beyond Fleet Street. Yours faithfully. DONALD TRELFORD, Editor, The Observer. 8 St Andrew's Hill, EC4.

New technology

November 14.

From Mr Robert Sadler From Mr Kobert Sadler

Sir, How nice to have you back. I
was particularly interested in your
explanation and analysis of the new
agreement reached between your
management and the print unions
(leading article, November 13). I
would have felt happier if the comments made had been less restrained
regarding the scale of historical
anarthy that still prevails in other anarchy that still prevails in other houses in and around Fleer Street and also the hypocrisy of their managements, who have preferred to acquiesce for far too long in the hope that others may win costly battles on their behalf, while taking some small short-term commercial advantage.

Some of your readers may not be ware that the provincial press have aware that the provincial press have been operating the "new technology" successfully for many years, particularly the smaller and medium-sized companies.

My own years compliances.

My own very small company, 11 years ago, was just getting by with a wreck of a model one Linotype and two hand-fed Wharfdales, one driven by a donkey engine! Our only hope of survival was the "new technology"—with the complete cooperation and enthusiasm of all cooperation and entimisiasm of all our staff, eight years ago we trained ourselves and became adept and confident with computer typesetting and web offset. We have all benefits and web offset. We have an better fited within the company and we now produce more and, hopefully, better newspapers. My regret is that due to our rural location and the necessarily small size of our operanecessarily small size of the objects
tion, no way will we ever be able to
match the earnings in Fleet Street.
Nevertheless, we find this large
differential in earnings easier to bear when we have again one national newspaper that truly reflects a standard of typographic competence which we can admire and which we will always humbly try to emulate. Yours sincerely, BOB SADLER, Chairman, South Hams Newspapers,

101-103 Fore Street. Kingsbridge, Devon. November 13.

Telling the union side From Mr Rory Johnston

Sir. Barry Fitzpatrick of Natsopa complains (November 13) that the unions' viewpoint is not sufficiently aired in the media. Having been aired in the media. Having been reporting on The Times dispute for over a year I can explain to him why. It is not because journalists have been falling down on their duty to present both sides of an argument; it is because the unions do not organise their public relations properly, while management

do.
"Public relations" has a distasteful ring to it; it smacks of trying to pull wool over the eyes of the public; it is the sort of thing the Tories do in hiring Saatchi and Saatchi. In fact it is none of these things. It is simply an administrative task that recognises the practical problems involved in running news media and makes sure a particular viewpoint is heard by seeing that there is always someone ready to telk to the press and give the facts as they see it. Many journalists will confirm that trying to get in-formation out of some of the print unions is like trying to get blood from a stone.

This partly stems from suspicion of the press, based on the feeling that it has a right-wing bias, and so the problem snowballs. If the deadline comes around and a statement has been obtained from management and not from the unions, then the story gets into print inevitably one-sided.

Another union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Manag-erial Staffs, is currently carrying out a public relations exercise to recruit new members. Posters proclaim, "Any job you can do. chips can do better." Now, present-day computers are estimated to have IQs roughly on a par with earwigs. The sense of telling your prospec-tive members that that is their level of intelligence cludes me.

An another note. Barry Fitz-patrick claims that there is no real discussion going on of the social

impact of microtechnology. I can only assume that he has been reading no other newspapers during the suspension of The Times, nor has he been watching television. The

British public has been deluged with articles, books, conferences, all about the "silicon chip" and what we are going to do with all this hypothetical leisure that is to be forced on us. The Central Policy Review Staff, the Advisory Countries of the Cou cil for Applied Research and Dovelopment, Sussex University Science Policy Research Unit, the Department of Employment, the TUC, among others, are all busily researching into the employment effects of new technology. A con-tinual stream of television researchers comes into Computer Weekly's offices seeking enlighten-

One futurologist at IBM had six different film crews in his office in one week recently, and all from the BBC! The one thing that rhese programmes have in common is how much they agonise over "the social impact of the microprocessor". Most are pessimistic; a few are optimistic. If disaster does befall the earth through the invention of the integrated circuit, it won't be because we haven't talked about it enough. different film crews in his office in Yours faithfully,

RORY JOHNSTON, Public affairs editor. Computer Weekly, Dorset House, Stamford Street, SE1. November 13.

A blessing for Britain?

From Professor F. A. Hayek, FBA Sir, Coperatulations on The sparks" (leading article, November 13). If The Times has learnt all that and will persist teaching it, its calamines may prove a blessing for Britain.

Yours faithfully, F. A. HAYEK. Urachstrasse 27, D≈7800 Freiburg (Breisgau), West Germany. November 14.

Marxist endeavour From the Reverend W. E. C.

Loundes

Sir, Your leader (November 13) seems to be skating round a central point which it is improper to mention. The Marxists do not wish our society, our free way of life, to survive. In every walk of life, high and low, they are working against it, if not directly against, then in such a way as to clog the works. They are dedicated men, out to smash society. Lies and deceit are smash society. Lies and deceit are their ordinary way of working. Truth means nothing, since they are Godless. And this brings us to

the real nature of the quarrel: not first a matter of politics, but of this built-in atheism which taints everything they touch. God is a God of order, not of disorder, therefore those who fight against him will introduce disorder. with us last winter.

If you deny God, you downgrade man, treat him as something less he really is. When belittle man, you corrupt human society. And so (in the words of your leader), "the Soviet Union, with wholly regimented labour. is (even) less efficient than Britain". The root of this inefficiency is in the denial of human recession. Men are not allowed to be fully springs from men. This, in turn, springs from the denial of man as a creature answerable to His Creator. Yours sincerely, BILL LOWNDES. Vicar of St Barnabas's. The Vicarage, 36 Woodstock Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. November 13.

The top league From Mr Peter Vintner

Sir, One point should be added to your powerful leader (November 13), namely, this country is in the top league for dependence on foreign trade. This is implicit in all you say, but specific figures ram this home. Thus: Exports as per cent of the gross domestic product (1977, market

France German Federal Republic Japan 11.7
USA 6.4
This is the world we live in: it cannot be changed much either wav in the short or medium term. It is against this that policies—and policy changes—must be judged. Yours, etc.
PETER VINTNER,
3 Sunnyside 3 Sunnyside, Wimbledon, SW19.

Carried away From Dr Patrick Cross

Sir, I was gratified this morning to observe that of those passengers in my section of the Jubilee Line carriage, 25 per cent were reading The Times. I personally became so engrossed in my copy that I failed to alight at Green Park as intended. However, I have been disappointed that throughout the day I have failed to identify any other person who has celebrated your return by wearing a buttonbole. Yours faithfully, PATRICK CROSS. 20 Buckingham Mansions, NW6. November 13.

Underhand

From Mr Kenneth Lambert Sir, Interest in the welcome re-appearance of The Times has mani-fasted itself in an unconventional

I bought my copy at the bookstall on the up platform for London and put it under my arm whilst I was preparing to make another purchase. At the same time a crush of people from a local train was making for the adjacent exit. During the ensuing melee my copy of The Times was deftly removed.

Our times are in his hand". Yours faithfully, KENNETH LAMBERT, 141 Marlborough Crescett, Sevenoaks,

Where will the students go?

From Professor Norman MacKenzie Sir. The question is not whether overseas students will find it. cheaper to study in the United. States, France, Germany or Japan. It is whether they will find it cheaper, easier and more attractive to study in the Soviet Union, East, Germany, Czechoslovakia and, say,

If we think it important for the BBC to shape world opinion with honesty and accuracy, how much more important it is to give tomor-row's leaders of the Third World first-hand experience of academic integrity and reasoned argument, let alone professional and technical

Yours faithfully, NORMAN MACKENZIE, University of Sussex,

Defensive medicine

From Mr Austen Spearing

From Mr Austen Spearing

Sir, Sums exceeding a quarter of a million pounds recently awarded to victims of negligence should now be questioned on four grounds.

The sufferer might be cared for through the unpredictable span of remaining life in ample ways which do not involve the speculative management of a large capital sum. All concerned might be spared the mental arony which can alise in mental agony which can arise in legal proceedings of uncertain out-

come in negotiations and appeal.

A defendant should not be exposed to such Heavy financial disrup-tion as those which follow recent

cases.

The medical and nursing profes-The medical and nursing processions should not be compelled to orient their activities to creating defensive mechanisms for fear of legal actions instead of devoting their talents, as now, to the utmost interests of the patient as viewed at the time of treatment. Yours faithfully, AUSTEN SPEARING, 4 High Street,

Routine indecency?

Foxton

Cambridge. November 10.

From Mrs. Mary Whitehouse Sir, Last evening I switched on the television set in my home at the moment when, in the BBC 2 programme, "Not the Nine o'clock News," a man asked a woman: "What is your hobby?"

"Screwing", she replied.

"What would you most like to do?" he then asked. She answered: "Get you on top of me," as she flung herself at him, reached for his crutch and shouled:.

"Show me your little willy!" "A fine way to start a letter to The Times!" I accept the rebuke. An insult to your readers? Of course. But not, apparently, to BBC example of fairly routine indecency in some desperation to underline the urgency of what is a thoroughly

unsatisfactory situation. I refer to the Government's apparent insistence on the exclusion of broadcasting from Dr Brian Mawhinney's Private Member's Bill to control indecent display which will have its second reading on Dec-ember 7: to the exclusion of broadcasting from the terms of reference of the Williams Committee due ence of the williams Committee due to report shortly on the future of the obscenity laws; to what looks-like being the sad failure of this Government, like its predecessors. to grasp the nettle of broadcasting standards in relation to public decency, whether in the realm of-violence, sex or language.

The extent of public concern was powerfully illustrated in the Mar-plan poll (The Sun October 26) in which 73 per cent of men and women of all ages (avoured "a censorship hoard to control the amount of sex and violence shown on TV" A censorship board would not be our solution but something has to our solution but something has to be done now, not least because it became clear at this year's Royal Television Society's Convention that there is a nowerful mood amongst certain television producers to claim-total control over what they transmit, and none shall say them nay.

The Prime Minister, in relation to the recent Panorama controversy. has rightly made it quite clear that broadcasting must remain independent of government as regards the selection of news and programme:. . But this is not at all the same as saying that broadcasters should be above the law in relation to matters of common decency.

And I trust no one will hasten to point out that the Television Act. 1954, with which the EBC has identified itself by what was called a "gentleman's agreement", docs. bring broadcasting under the law in this regard. That would be another very tasteless joke.

One's only hope is that Dr . Mawhinney, even at this late stace ... could be persuaded, either directly or through his colleagues, to add? the necessary clause to his Bill. Yours sincerely.

MARY WHITEHOUSE Honorary General Secretary, National Viewers' and Listeners' Association,

Colchester. Essex. November 14.

Human qualities

From Mr Christopher Fry Sir, When, on Tuesday morning, I was basking in the light of your newspaper's return, I came across this description of the Mayor of Stuttgart in London Diary: "Herr Rommel, who is 50, bespectacled,

pipe-smoking, yet amusing. . . . I should be interested to knowwhich of these things, his age, the spectacles or the pipe, made his amusingness so unexpected, or warit, perhaps, that three such human-weaknesses should be found in one man.

Yours truly CHRISTOPHER FRY East Dene. Chichester.

November 14

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

far-ı

0517

November 15: His Excellency Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Minister for Foreign Affairs), on behalf of The President of the Republic of Indonesia, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace received Mr Jerry Wiggin, MP (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food).

Mr B. A. Flack was received in audience by The Queen and kissed

audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Republic of Uganda.

Mrs Flack had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

General Sir Peter Whiteley had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey.

Lady Whiteley had the honour leads to the honour of the honour of the honour leads the leads th

Lady Whiteley bad the honour of being received by Her Majesty. Air Marshal Sir Anthony Selway had the honour of being received by The Queen upon relinquishing his appointment as Registrar and Secretary of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath and delivered up to Her Majesty the Insignia of

Rear-Admiral Colin Madden had Rear-Admiral Colin Madden had the honour of being received by The Queen, delivered up to Her Majesty the Insignia of Office as Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, and received from The Queen the Insignia of Office upon his appointment as Registrar and Secretary of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his appointment as Centleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod when The Queen handed to him the Insignia of Office.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by The Prince of Wales, were entertained at a Banquet this evening by The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto at Claridge's.

The Duchess of Grafton and the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore were The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, The Duke of Edinburgn, rairon, the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education (President, Professor Sir Frederick Warner) this evening delivered to the Commercial Technology of the Commercial Commercial

the Willis Jackson Lecture at the Royal Institution, Albemarie Royal Institution, Albemarie Street, WI.
Wing Commander Antony Nicholson was in attendance.
The Prince of Wales this morning at Buckingham Palace received Professor Sir George

Porter.

His Royal Highness, Duke of Cornwall, presided at a meeting of The Prince's Council at 10 Buckingham Gate, SWI and after-Buckingham Palace. wards, at Buckingham Palace, gave a luncheon for Members of

KENSINGTON PALACE November 15: The Duke of Glou-cester opened The Friends of Dul-wich Picture Gallery Silver Jubilee Exhibition this evening. utenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE The Right Rev Dr C. R. Claxton, 76; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Conrad Collier, 84; Sir Alan Hitchman, 76; Dr R. M. B. MacKenna, 76; Mr Norman Marshall, 78; Sir Maurice Oldfield, 64; Lord Redmayne, 69; Professor R. C. Sutcliffe, 75; Sir Edward Tomkins, 64; Professor B. A. Wortley, 72. November_15 : Princess Alexandra Novemoer 13: Frincess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were concreained at a Banquet this even-ing by The President of the Re-public of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soebarto at Claridge's.



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The Earl of Rosse

Queen Kijabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and Viscount Linley attended a memorial service for the Earl of Rosse held yesterday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The Rev J. S. Westmuckett officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Limerick, the Bishop of Leeds, Canon R. W. H. Phillips and the Rev Desmond Parsons. Sir Harold Acton read from The Prophet by Kahil Gibran, Sir John Pilcher read from Revelations 22 vs 1-5, and Lord Gibson, Chairman of the National Trust, gave an address. The Prime Minister was represented by Mr Colin Peterson. Among others present were:

Among others present were:

Aunon, Countess of Rosse (widow). the Sari of Rosse and the Hon Martin and Wiscountes and Wiscounter and Wiscounter and Wiscounter and Wiscounter and Wiscounter Wesel, Mr John Parsons. Mr Gibss Parsons. Miss Mancy Farsons. Mr and Mrs Norman Parsons. Mr And Mrs Norman Parsons. Mr And Mrs Norman Parsons. Mr And Mrs Chuistopher Parsons Miss Katharine Russell, Mrs Chustopher Parsons Miss Katharine Russell, Mrs Chustopher Parsons Miss Katharine Russell, the Bon Mrs Messel Mrs L. Messel, the Dougles of Carlton (Society for the Propost Sand Mrs Carlton and Mrs Countess of Gratton Lord Spencer. Viscount Norwich, Viscountess Esher. Viscountess Esher. Lord and Their fingers are their eyes and so by a delicate sense of touch the sightless are able to read the embossed Braille and **HOW THE** Moon books which this Library supplies free on loan. Spare a thought for the BLIND READ Blind and help us to meet their needs, LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS are urgently needed and will be gratefully received by the Secretary. NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND

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Science report

Obstetrics: Intensive care risk

By Our Medical Correspondent
The high mortality rate among small, premature bables has been reduced substantially in hospitals with specialist units for their intensive care. By no means all maternity hospitals have special maternity hospitals have special Thirty-five of the infants given for the criticisms of the National Health Service is that it has failed to provide such units in adequate numbers.

and 3.3ib) were included in the trial their present results are better than those quoted. Some units in elementary in blood; the others are lower rates of handicap among lower given simple routine care. Thirty-five of the infants given for the figure given simple routine care. The 158 survivors were reexamined regularly and detailed psychological assessments made when 1,500 grams. in adequate numbers.

Despite the impressive reduc-tion in mortality achieved by in-tensive care techniques, one seri-ous doubt has remained; resuscitation of extremely premature bables could lead to an increase in the numbers surviving with serious mental and physical handicaps. A report just published from Melbourne University suggests that that may indeed be the bleak outcome, at least in some

The Melbourne doctors attempted to answer the question in the classic way by setting up a controlled trial. All 238 infanes born from 1966 to 1970 in the Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne, and weighing between 1,000 grams and 1,500 grams (2.21b)

The 158 survivors were reexamined regularly and detalled psychological assessments made when they were two, six, and eight years old. Of those given intensive care, 17 were assessed as having severe handicaps (1Q below 70 or serious deafness) and a further 31 had significant handicaps—IQ between 70 and 84, epileuss. or serious visual difficulties. epsy, or serious visual difficulties.

In contrast, of those given routine care only six had severe handicaps and 28 had significant handicaps. In simple terms, the improvement in mortality figures attributable to intensive care tech-ulques seems to have been made at the expense of a higher propor-tion of severely handicapped sur-vivors.

Clearly an eight-year follow-up must be based on techniques that are now eight years our of date,

mr C. B. Berkeley
and Miss S. M. Leggett
The engagement is announced
between Christopher, eldest son of
Mr and Mrs B. R. Berkeley, of
Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and
Susan, younger daughter of Mrs
D. G. A. Leggett and the late Dr
Leggett, of Wimborne, Dorset.

Mr N. J. F. Dalrymple Hamilton and Miss S. A. How
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Captain and the Hon Mrs North Dalrymple Hamilton, of Bargany, Girvan, Ayrsbire, and Seily Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. B. How, of Ladies Lake, St Andrews, Fife.

The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of the late Captain A. K. Hall, Royal Navy, and Mrs N. C. Hall, of Swammore Park, Hampshire, and Karen, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs J. S. Stott, of Exton, Hampshire.

Mr M. G. Simmonds
and Miss S. Prigent
The engagement is announced
between Meyrick George, eldest
son of Mr and Mrs T. T. Simmonds, of Hampstead, London,
and Susan Margaret, only daughter
of Mr and Mrs H. Prigent, of Port
Grat, Guernsey.

and Miss J. Heald The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Mr

and Mrs John Prescot, of East Grinstead, East Sussex, and Julia, daughter of Mr Mervyn Heald, QC, and Mrs Heald, of Loxwood, West Sussex.

Mr S. C. Hall

Miss K. E. Stott

Mr M. G. Simmonds

Mr C. Prescot

infants whose birth weight is be-low 1,500 grams.

What, then, are the implications of such gloomy statistics? First, more long-term-studies are needed to assess the value of new, after-native techniques of intensive care. For the foreseeable future, how-For the foreseeable future, however, the outlook for infants of extremely low birth weight will remain poor, no matter how closely supervised their care.

Secondly, then, more efforts must be made to improve the health and care during pregnancy of expectant mothers and so to try to reduce the numbers of bables at risk because they are born too small. As is so often true in medicine, the answer lies in prevention.

prevention. the answer lies in prevention.
Source: Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology (21, 582; 1979).

Mr C. G. S. Burrows
and Miss A. J. Lymposs
The engagement is announced
between Christopher, son of Mr
G. S. Burrows and of the line
Mrs Burrows, of Sboreham-bySea, Sussex, and Alison, daughter
of Mr and Mrs D. W. Lymposs,
of Bramley, Surrey.

Mr J. E. Dawes and Miss P. J. C. Dodwell

Mr N. H. E. Millard

Dr D. C. Oram and Dr C. J. Wakefield

The engagement is announced between John Everitt, son of Mr and Mrs A. Dawes, of Moor Park, and Patricia Jane Crofton, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. M. C. Dodwell, of Putney.

Mr N. H. E. Millard and Dr H. V. Sykes
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Sir Guy Millard, KCMG, of Southrop, Gloucestershire, and the late Mrs Anne Millard, and Helen, daughter of Professor L. C. Sykes and Mrs D. Sykes, of Leicester.

and Dr C. J. Waketjeld
The engagement is announced
between David Charles, son of the
late Mr C. Oram and of Mrs D.
Oram, of Marple, Cheshire, and
Catharine Jane, daughter of Mr
J. Wakefield and of the late Mrs
P. Wakefield, of Collingham,
Yorkshire.

Mr M. G. Morris and Miss S. A. Lloyd-Roberts The engagement is announced between Michael George, son of Colonel and Mrs W. E. M. Morris,

of Crofton House, Yarm-on-Tees, Cleveland, and Susan Ann; daughter of Mr George Lloyd-Roberts, of Cheyne Place, Loudon, SW3, and Mrs Catherine Lloyd-Roberts, of Hesper Mews, London, SW5.

Mr T. Pirtie and Miss B. M. A. Musters

Forthcoming 1 marriages

Mr G. Wharton and the Hon Frances Edmondson and the sun Frances Europhison
The engagement is announced
between Geoffrey, elder son of
Mr and Mrs Wharton, of Grand
Fories, North Dakota, United
States, and Frances Mary, second
daughter of the Rev Lord Sandford and Lady Sandford, Smith
Sonare SW1.

Mr P. D. Coopman and Miss P. M. McDonnell

The engagement is authounced between Peter David, only son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Coopman, of Woking, Surrey, and Patricia Mary, second daughter of His Honour Judge and Mrs Denis McDonnell, of Burgess Hill, Sussey Sussex.

and Miss A. Roper
The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs G. Martin Graham, of Tremtham, Stoke-on-Trent, and Amanda, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Michael Roper, of Welburn Vock buru, York.

Mr A. J. Miller-Bakewell and Miss M. J. Campbell Adamson The engagement is announced between Archibald Miller-Bakewell, The Blues and Royals,

Bakewell, The Blues and Royals, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Miller-Bakewell, of Barnsdale House, Great Easton, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and Mary, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colones and Mrs W. J. Campbell Adamson, of Careston Castle, Brechin, Angus.

Marriages

The Prince of Wales, Patron,
The Men of the Trees, this afternoon in Windsor Great Park
planted a tree to commemorate
National Tree Week.
The Hon Edward Adeane was in
attendance.
By command of The Queen, the
Lord Trefgarne (Lord in Waiting)
this afternoon called upon The
King and Queen of Tonga at the
High Commissioner for Tonga's
residence in London and welcomed
Their Majestles on behalf of Her
Majesty upon their arrival in this
country.

Viscount Alexander
and Miss Commantaros
Frince and Princes Michael of
Kent and ex-Queen Ame-Marie
of Greece were present at the
marriage of Viscount Alexander,
and Miss Commantaros
Wendy Commantaros
A Alexander
and Miss Commantaros
Frince and Princes Michael of
Kent and ex-Queen Ame-Marie
of Greece were present at the
marriage of Viscount Alexander
and Miss Commantaros
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marriage of Viscount Alexander,
and Miss Commantaros
Frince and Princes and Princes and ex-Queen Ame-Marie
of Greece were present at the
marriage of Viscount Alexander,
and Miss Wendy Commantaros
the late Mirs A. Alexander,
and Miss Wendy Commantaros
the late Mirs A. Alexander,
and Miss Wendy Commantaros
the late Mirs A. Alexander,
and Miss Commission of the late Mirs A. Alexander,
and Miss Vendy Commantaros
the late Mirs A. Alexander,
and Miss Commission of the late Mirs A. Alexander,
and Miss Vendy Commantaros
the late Mirs A. Alexander,
and Miss Commission of the late Mirs A. Alexander,
and Miss Commission of Caledon and
of the late Mirs A. Alexander,
and Miss Commission of Caledon and
of the late Mirs A. Viscount Alexander

Birthdays today

Latest wills

Mrs Elaine Bishop, of Worthing, Sussex, left £123,193 net. After personal bequests totalling £40,000, she left the residue of her estate to Dr Barnardo's.
Countess Maria Benckendorff (Maria Korchinska, the harpist) left £65,360.

Memorial service

The Earl of Rosse

stantine of Greece and Mr R. Munro, of Edinburgh, and Miss Hamilton-Stubber were best men. Rebecca Anne Ballantyne, Mr P. J. Chenery and Miss A. B. Faulder The marriage took place at St Ohio.

Mark's, Bromley, on Saturday,
November 10, between Mr Peter
James Chenery and Miss Alice
Blanche Faukler.

The

Rajah J. Ratna Gopal and Mrs J. Blow The marriage took place in Las Vegas, Nevada, between Rajah J. Ratna Gopal, of 7 Queen's Avenue, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka, and Mrs Jonathan Blow, of Hilles House, Stroud, Gloncestershire.

ing. Mr D. R. Munro The bride, who was given in and Miss R. A. Ballantyne marriage by her father, was The marriage took place on July attended by George and John 21, 1979, at St Christopher's Gates Hadipateras and Disna and Mils, Ohio, of Mr Douglas Roy Victoria Focke. Ex-King Con Munro, son of Mr and Mrs Roy October 20 of Mr Chive Woodward and Mils Patsy Thomas at Oswestry Presbyterian Church. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Mr Eric Thomas, was attended by her Mils, Ohio, of Mr Douglas Roy Wictoria Focke. Ex-King ConMunro, son of Mr and Mrs Roy Moss.

The walk would border paths leading from The Mall, opposite Clarence House to the lake, and should be in full bloom for her birthday on August 4. Surplus funds will go to the National Gar-dens Scheme, of which the Queen

25 years ago From The Times of Wednesday, Nov 17, 1954

The marriage took place on October 20 of Mr Clive Woodward

Britain has now joined the United Britain has now joined the United States in earmarking definite quantities of fissionable material for the proposed international agency for the peaceful use of atomic energy. These practical offers, limited as they still are, breathe more life into President Eisenhower's plan than all the resolutions, speeches and discussions which it has provoked since it was first launched last year.

Christening The infant son of Mr and Mrs

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Mark Wrightson was christened Barnaby Thomas Garmondsway by the Rev Nicholas Horton at St Mary's. Eryholme, Yorkshire on November 4, 1979.

The godparents are Mr Phillip Havers, Mr Kenneth Lubbock, Mrs Charles Barrow and Mrs John MacTaggart.

Oueen Mother rose walk fund launched

Donations are being invited towards planting a rose walk in St James's Park to commemorate the eightleth birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, next

Changler Grand Louising Changes of Mr. Michael Holland-Hibbert, Mr. Stafford Howard, Mr. Potar Scott (Abbot Hall Misseum), Lioutenant-Colonel John Starten, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. A. Benson, Mr. T. Suthers : Misseum and Art Gallery Service; Mr. J. M. McCloy : Postefret and District Civic Trust Historica; Society. Miss. D. Liowell (Society of Yorkshiremen in

Treasurer, 6 Duke Street, 5t James's, London.

Lady Aberconway. Lord and Lady Ferchery, 1979.

Lady Aberconway. Lord of Ringer Lady Street, 1979.

Lady Aberconway. Lord Anthone; 1979.

Lady Aberconway. Lady Rowler, 1979.

Lady Aberconway. Lady Rowler, 1979.

Lady Aberconway. Lady Anthone; 1979.

Lady Berconway. Lady Anthone; 1979.

Lady Aberconway. Lady Rowler, 1979.

Lady Aberconway. Lady Property Roald Property of Commission on Misseums and Calleries; 1979.

Lady Berconway. Lady Property Lady Rowley was held yesterday at St. Berconway. Combride in Spiriture Commission on Misseums and Calleries; 1979.

Lady Berconway. Lady Rowley. Lady Rowley was held yesterday at St. Berconway. Lady Property Lady Rowley was held yesterday at St. Berconway. Lady Property Lady Rowley was held yesterday at St. Berconway. Lady Rowley Lady Rowley and Lady Anne Berconway. Lady Rowley Lady Horden Commission on Misseums and Ladieries; 1979.

Lady Berconway. Lady Rowley. Lady Rowley Lady Row

A memorial requiem Mass for Mr Robert Anthony Gilbert O'Brien was conceilerated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the hierarchy of England and Wales in Westminster



Monument restoration: Mr Bill Martin, coordinator of the Little Oakley Monument Restoration Training Centre, examining a statue in the centre which has been established in a redundant church at Little Oakley, Northamptonshire.

English-Speaking Union
The Darimouth House distinct was
held last night at 37 Charles
Street. The guest of honour and
speaker was Mr Alvar Lidell. Mr
John W. Libby, chairman, presided and Dame Mary Green,
deputy chairman, English-Speakdeputy chairman, English-Speak-

Business Graduates Association
The Business Graduates Association held their twelfth aunual
dinner last night at the Justitute

of Directors. The chairman, Mr Smart Thom, presided and the guest of honour was the Hon Sir Marcus Sieff.

Middlesex County Rugby Football

county union and representatives of member clubs of the union.

Receptions

Viscount Garmoyle, vice-châlrman

viscount Garmoyle, vice-cuarman of VSO, was host at a Indichime reception, held yesterday, to cele-brate the twenty-first anniversary of the organization, at VSO head-quarters, Belgrave Square. Mr Malcolm MacDonald, OM, presi-dent, and Mr David Collett, direc-

British Moroccan Society The British Moroccan Society gave

Voluntary Service Overseas

deputy chairman, Englishing Union of the Common also spoke.

Luncheons

Greater London Council
The Lord Mayor and Lady
Mayoress of London were the
guests of honour at a luncheon
given by the Chairman of the
GLC and Mrs Vigars yesterday at
County Hall. Others present included Mr Sheriff John Hart, the
Chief Commoner and the Town
Clerk of the City of London and
their ladies. Greater London Council

Lord Mayor of Westminster The Lord Mayor of Westminster gave a luncheon at City Hall yes-terday for the Duke of Westminster, the trustees of the Grosvenor Estate and members of the city council, after the presentation of the Grosvenor Estate Archives to the city council. Middlesex County Rugby Football Union
The centenary dinner of the Middlesex County Rugby Football Union was held last night at Grosvenor House. The president, Mr A. E. Agar, presided and proposed the past to the Rugby Football Union. Mr A. W. Ramsay, president, RFU, replied. The other speakers were Mr C. W. Raiston, Mr P. G. Yarranton and Mr A. C. Hemming. Among those present were guests from the Rugby Football Union, county unions, the Referees' Society, the press and other friends of the county union and representatives.

Dinners

Rebecta Anne Ballantyne, daughter of Mrs William Haw-good, of Chesterland, Ohio, and Mr Ross Ballantyne, of Cleveland, Anglo-Brazilian Society Air Commodore and Alderman the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Anglo-Brazilian Society. by the Anglo-Brazilian Society yesterday at the Savoy Hotel. The gress were received by the Brazilian Ambassador, president of the society, and Senhora Campos and the Earl of Dartmouth, chairman. Others present included:

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa of Parinat, the Charge d'Affairds of Argentina and Senhora Blanco, the Charge d'Affairds of Argentina and Senhora Maringe, Mr and Mrs G. W. Harding, Mr Ben T. Ford, Senhora Marindo, Lady Wallinger, Mr and Mrs G. W. Harding, Mr Ben T. Ford, Senhora and Senhora Rache de Almeida and Mr and Mrs E. H. Quick. The marriage took place on November 10 at Stockbridge between Mr Thomas Pirrie and Miss Bridget Musters.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy Finance and Accountancy
The annual dinner of the
Chartered Institute of Public
Finance and Accountancy was held
last night at Vintners' Hall, Mr
W. O. Jolliffe, president of the
institute, was in the chair. Other
guests included senior representatives of government departments,
the Civil Service and presidents of
professional institutions.

Today's engagements The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, visits The Guards Depot, Pirbright, 12; later attends Royal Yacht remained dinner, Portsmouth Guildhall, 7.
Exhibitions: Bird and Flower Prints Innance Callery Fort

rints, Japanese Gallery, Keasington Church Street, W8, 10-6; Dancing in the Street, Photographs and sides of festivals and carnivals, ICA Gallery, Nash House, Carlton House Terrace,

a reception last night in Komour of M Azeddine Guessons, Morroctan Minister of Commerce and Indus-try, on the occasion of his official visit to the United Kingdom. 12-8; Exhibition of Signed limited editions, including work by David Shepherd, Eric R. Sturgeon, Beryl Cook, Helen Bradley, Meltone Gallery, 32 Barton Street, Bath, 9-6; Alison Britton: recent ceramics, Crafts Advisory Committee Gallery, 12 Waterion Place, 10-5;

Concert: Mozart, Mercadante, Orchestra of St. John's Smith Square, St. John's Smith Square, 7.30.

GERMANUS Notable Hungarian Orientalis

OBITUARY

Professor of Islamic History at the University of Budapest, has died at the age of 95.

From 1903 to 1907 he studied but continued to be very set well into his mineries. And his many books are An Arbor under Ignaz Goldziher.

Moving to the University of Islambul when Suitan Abdul Hamid II was still on the Pallow Light of the Crescond at one time narrowly escaped a death sentence. His friendship with Kemal Ataturk dated from this time. From 1908 to 1911 he experience. He retained in the creating in the retained in the creating this sprightly in agenatism was an illuminating experience. He retained in the creating this sprightly in agenatism was an illuminating experience. with Kemal Ataturk dated from this time, From 1908 to 1911 be

Professor Gyula Germanus, distinguished names he in the Hungarian Orientalist and were Lawrence of Arabia a King Ibn Saud. He became King Ibn Saud. He became King Ibn Saud. He became

studied at the British Museum vitality of his youth, and a li-(Oriental Department). Between the Studied at the British Museum vitality of his youth, and a lift (Oriental Department).

Between the wars he younger man would en travelled extensively and Fluent in many languages worked in Scandinavia, Germany, France Morocco, Egypt, an audience embrelled with the Turkey, Iraq, Syria, India, and Saudi Arabia. Among the many eight decades.

MR GEORGE SPIEGELBERG

PROFESSOR GYULA

Mr George Spiegelberg, who back to Washington and ga died in New York on November impressive evidence—the a first of the Lease Administrator of the Lease A this country owed much.

He was a New York lawyer of some eminence, essentially a trial lawyer, and a very persuasive one. During the war he joined the US Army and was stationed in London, dealing with supplies to the Army, and his way back via Lisbon. I particularly with those provided by the British under Recipies. He was a New York lawyer of some eminence, essentially a trial lawyer, and a very persuasive one. During the war he joined the US Army and was stationed in London, dealing and the complete to the Army and with supplies to the Army, and particularly with those provided by the British under Reciprocal Aid, the counterpart to Lend-Lease. He was strongly angiophile (it was somehow typical of the man that after the war, he would never drive anything but Jaguars) and while he was in London he made many friends in the British Army and civil service. In January 1943, anxious to in this country will never feed.

In January 1943, anxious to in this country will never to use his powers of persuasion get what he did, and what him the good cause, he flew suffered, for us.

hysicians. For two decades he was

Sir Robert Part, KBE, CMG, who had a distinguished career in the Consular Service, has died at the age of 85. Born on ham Green, KBE, CB, DSO, May 15, 1894, he saw service MC, died on November 12, in the First World War, not initially with the British forces by whom he was rejected as in 1887, he served with disputate but away, the Service in the Army which he joined after applying at the Serbian Consul-ate in London. After service in Serbia he was given a British Commission and served the re-mainder of the war with the British Military Mission to the

He was appointed ORE in 1927, CMG in 1943 and was created KRE in 1950. He married, Cicely Emily, daughter of H. D. Shaw.

DR STEPHEN WHITTAKER

Dr Stephen Whittaker, who was a distinguished physician, died in Leannington Spa on mingham Regional Hospin November 1. He was the son of Professor Sir Edmund Whittaker, FRS, Professor of Mathematics in the University of in the West Middands Region Edinburgh, and was educated the served on the Salmon Control on the Control College Rospital During the 1939-45 war he served in the Middle East as a Lieurenant Colonel, in the RAMC, and there is foundation the the RAMC, and the Leiversity of Warwick and the University of Warwick and thereafter was appointed conthe University of Warwick and suking physician to Warwick had served on its Council for Hospital where he spent the many years. In 1962 he was rest of his working kine gaining appointed a Deputy Lieutenant and unique reputation for his cap for the County of Warwickshiss acity to teach and train young and in 1971 was made a CBE physicians. for his services to medicine. He was unmarried.

SIR ROBERT PARR

Serbs.

In 1919 he encered the Levant staff of the Royal School of Consular Service rising to become a Consul-General in 1940.

After the Second World War he was Commandant of the Military College of Science. After speading most of 1941 as by whose ungressity he was Deputy Governor of Malta he honoured with the degree of returned to this country and pest, honoris causa, on his referement in 1956.

LT-GEN SIR W. W. GREEN

First World War, winning an MC and Bar and a DSO, and being mentioned in dispatches. He was again mentioned in dispatches in 1930 while serving on the NW Frontier. Between appointments of anti-arcraft appointments be succeeded Sir-Frederick Pile as GOC-in-C. Anti-Aircraft Command in April 1945. He was Colonel Commandant, Royal Artilley from 1947 to 1952.

Law Report November 15 1979 Queen's Bench Division

Blair Peach inquest to continue without a jury

Regim y Her Majesty's Coroner of Hammersmith, Ex parter Reach. He described the support of the s

with and ordered to use weapons agreeing, said that the objectives causing serious risk, there might be circumstances which would justify calling a jusy. But that was nowhere mear the present case. It was an isolated occasion of a police officer possibly using a police officer possibly using a Solicitors: Seifert, Sedley & weapon he abouth not have used to; Treasury Solicitor; Retrogand inthing too hard, and that

being so it was not a case which fell within section 13(2)(e).

Their Lordships also refused an application by Mr Peach's family-for an order for indicial review requiring the coroner to hand over to their legal advisers copies-of statements made to the police by 67 witnesses. by 67 witnesses.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the statements belonged to the police who had taken them while investigating complaints against them. They had handed them to the coroner, quite, send-bly, for him to decide what us to make of them at the inquest. There was no legal obligation, on the coroner to hand them over the representatives of the Pendit family.

representatives of the Pearly family.

MR JUSTICE GRIFFITHS.

New Arbitration Act appeals

Pioneer Shipping Ltd and Armada Marine SA v B.T.P.
Tioxide Ltd

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by owners from an order made by Mr Justice Robert Coffi, granning the respondent charterers, on what was said to be the first application under section 1 of the Arbitration Act. 1979, leave to appeal to the High Court from an arbitration award published by Mr Donadd Davies, sole arbitrator in the reference.

Section 1(1) of the Act, which came into effect on August 1, supersedes the case stated precedure under section 21 of the Arbitration Act, 1950, but by subsections (2) and (3) an appeal to the High Court on any question of law arising out of "an arbitration Act, 1950, but by subsections (2) and (3) an appeal there is a papeal by the indigence of the court "shall not grant" such leave unless it considers that in all the circumstances the determination of the question of law concerned could substitute the rights of one or more of the parties to the determination.

The court of substitution. "The owners, who contended that the question whether delay follows the charterparty was one; of fact which did not involve any point of law, had been information of law and present to an appeal by the indigence of the court "shall not grant" such leave unless it considers that in all the circumstances the determination of the question of law concerned could substitute the rights of one or more of the parties to the determination.

The court "shall not grant" such leave unless it considers that it it all the circumstances the determination of the court "shall not grant" such leave unless it considers that it all the circumstances the determination of the determination of



BUSINESS NEWS



Stock markets FT Ind 406.3 down 3.7 FT Gilts 63.31 down 1.5

Sterling \$214:35 up 3 cents Index 68.9 up 1:2

Dollar, Index 87.2 up 0.2 Gold:

\$384 an ounce down \$6.5 3-month money Inter-Bank 164 to 17 Euro \$ 151 to 151

B-IN BRIEF hell third uarter icome leaps) £720m

let income of Royal Dunch. li Group leapt to 1720m in third quarter against 1720m. he same period of lest year, he figure, which his been sted by massive bolding as on oil stocks following 20 per cent Opec price rise, es the nine mounts cumb. inst £687m previously. Financial Editor, page 17

lotton concession

he first sign of a creck in trade union defence of a tre for the Shotton steel. kers emerged last piget in craftsmen at the plant ad to start negotiating reidancy terms with the
itish Steel Corporation
int 1,100 of the 1,800 crafts
a belonging to four unions he works are due to lose ir jobs when steelmaking at otton starts running down at

rending falls sharply ones umer spending fell ray between the second and disparents of this year. A p of nearly 4 per cent was finned by the Central using a Central control of the second secon une of spending over the lod was about the same as the liest quarter of this year.

Table page is

v profits improve

Mish indistry improved their litability over the three s 1975-78, with electronic ponent distributors taking lead with a 51 per cent irn on capital The figures, spiled by ICC Business ios show that the highest fit margins in the three rs were achieved by discretical manufacturers (128)

sel production up. citish steel production, uding British Steel and the ate sector increased by 7.4 cent over the first 10 ths of his year Average 41 output for the period-unted to 417,300 tannes.

ctric research pact new motor and control en beating to cheaper tric vehicles is being develI for the Chiloride Company the Department of Feducity eads and Nouringham Unities. A £250,000 research ract was announced for the riable reluctance motor drive, for the dest genera-of Chrysler / Chloride tric vehicles.

hn glass investment : nited Gless has announced improved in investment programme 1980. The money is to be at on rebuilding four glass in a ces - new - moniding n a c e s. new moulding nines, additional warehous the start-up of a recycling t and extension of the com-

n plan for Chester

chin construction group a Elm development on ter's historic riverside tenade. It includes a 100 non hotel conference suite restaurant on a one and a er acce site known as The s. The proposals are being ined by the city's conserva-and advisory committee the Royal Fine Arts Com-

ield Field 10p to 327p

7p to 28p 20p to 248p 15p to 250p 3p to 21p 13 to 221

PRICE CHANGES!

THE POUND

Rennies Cons

S. A. Land 10c to 330c Stocktake Hides 9p to 113p Utrimer 8p to 358p Zambia Copper 2p to 152p

Bank Bank buys sells buys sells 10.58 Fortugal Esc 109.50 104.50 South Africa Rd 1.89 1.76 Spain Pes 145.50 138.50 Sweden Rr 9.27 8.37 Switzerigad Fr 3.68 3.45 US \$ 70.5000

15p to 705p 3p to 20p 8p to 44p 25c to 565c

Tough package from the Chancellor and a stern reminder to banks on the need for restraint

Richardson's warning against borrowing from overseas

Banking Correspondent As a key part of the mone

As a key part of me, monetary parkage, announced by the Chemoslov, yesterday, Braish clearing banks, have been watten not in frustrate monetary policy in Baitain by horizoning funds overseas and releving these in the domestic

marker.
Mr. Gordon Richardson.
Governor of the Bank of
Bogland has asked the clearers not to make use of their new freedom as a result of the lift-ing of exchange controls last month to make use of overseas sources of money, such as the Eurosterling, market, to get round the commols on bank lending that the Supplementary Special Deposits achemoche content of the supplementary special Deposits achemoche content of the such and the content of the such and the conset would no longer be affective if banks borrowed abtuard and so could escape being perceived for exceeding their interest bearing liabilities as is the case at present.

Although the Governor's request is not and could not be such the lifting of exchange controls—an actual directive, it is the same effect.

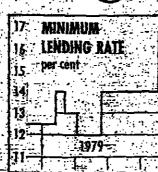
Hopes among chearing clearing th to make use of overseas

Hopes a mong clearing bankers that plans would be aunounced for an alternative to the corset scheme were also dashed by the Chancellor's aunouncement that the supplementary special deposits scheme would be extended for a further six month period. six-month period.

The base for the scheme continues to be the average of each bank interest-bearing eligible liabilities ourstanding on the make up days for the six months November 1977.

December 1978:

The extension of the scheme will start from the average of each bank's IBEL's on the make up days for November



and December 1979 and Jamuary 1980, and end with the average of the make of days for April, May and Imp. 1980.

There was however some relief amongst bankers that there was no tightening of the curser copirods to plug the hoies char have already appeared, such as the growth of acceptance credits.

Meanwhile the banks vector

Meanwhile the banks yesterday held their fire on base deposit rates, preferring to wait and see how money market rates settled today after the three-point MLR rise. A rise to the preduction of the control of the preduction of the control of the c 161 or perhaps even 17 per cent is feared leaving National Westminster's rise to 151 per cent on Tuesday looking out of

Strong demand for sterling

Foreign exchange markets were dominated by the pound yesterday in the wake of MLR's larger than expected increase, Caroline Atkinson writes. Sterling was in strong demand in Europe and the United States and by the end of the day had risen 3 cents above its close on Wednesday to finish

based on an average of curren-cies, rose sharply during the day. After opening a little weaker at 67.6 per cent of its end-1971 value, the index leaped to 68.9 per cent by the close. Most dealers expect the pound to stay strong today, and there is some feeling in the early next week.

'Setback' for co-operation

First reactions from senior TUC soucres last night indicated that it will seirously set back the prospects of union cooperation, aul Routledge writes.

Union leadesr have drawn up a plan fo improved erlations with Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet, an judging by top Congerss House comments this is now in jeopary. "This is now the Last Chance Saloon fo rihe Government," said a top official.
"Unless they go into erserve,
it will become increasingly it will become increasingly difficult to rany agreement to be possible."

Small companies hardest pressed

The greatest pressure will be on smaller companies and those relying on overdrafts to finance stocks. But it is likely to cause big companies to delay invest-ment plans and accelerate closures of unprofitable units, Patricia Tisdall writes.

While privately, industrialists have considerable apprehension about the impact on business, their public reaction was muted and broadly supported the Gov day had risen 3 cents above its close on Wednesday to finish Methyen, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry. described it as "a necesagainst other major currencies, sary part of the Government's

MONEY SUPPLY 1979-1980 TARGET TARGET 8-12% 1979 AMJJASOHOJEMA

determination to get the money supply under control".

Confusion among gilt dealers

Confession reigned among gikt edged dealers yesterday, Peter Wainwright writes. Many felt that the authorities bad made a big mistake by setting the new rate at 12.30 pm and dribbling out the rest of the package in pieces afterwards,

From 12.30 pm to 1.45, dealings in gilts were suspended to let dealers appraise the sinuation. Immediate reaction was a crash in long-dated gilt which edged by as much as [41]. Short-dated stocks fell by

When dealings resumed, the Government broker cut the price of the medium rap Treasury 11½ per cent 1989 by nearly £3 to £8, while the long tap Exchequer 12 per cent 1999/2002 was exhausted after analysement was cold list. a small amount was sold. Just after 5 pm, the Government issued £1,000m of Treasury "A" 131 per cent stock dated 2,000-2,006.

Financial Editor, page 17 oil from Forties, is expected to amount of time.

N Sea oil companies prepare to pay their taxes a little earlier

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent
Oil companies operating in the
North Sea were yesterday taking calmly the announcement in
the House of Commons by Sir

Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, that production taxes were to be ernment with an extra £700m this year and £300m next year.

They are farr more worried that as a result of the 100 per on good figures despite the cent increases in oil prices over the past 12 months and the certainty of further rises to come, an increase in the rate of North Sea taxes might be made in the April budget. Yesterday's decision brings

forward the payment date for Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) by two months to March 1, in place of May 1. The effect will be to bring the payment relat-ing to the second half of 1979 into the current 1979/80 tax year instead of 1980/81. Although the Government will have the use of the money for an extra two months only, saving little in interest charges, it creates a marked reduction in the Pub-lic Sector Borrowing Require-

An increase of £300m to government revenue in 1980/81, when there will again be two half-year payments instead of the three which will now occur in 1979/80, illustrates the speed with which petroleum revenue payments will be building up next year.

For the oil companies paying PRT at 60 per cent, raised from 35 per cent in the last Budget, the effects this year will be to remove two months' interest on

make a £400m payment for the second half of this year. The two-month acceleration will lose it around £10m of cash flow, a small sum in the con-text of its total revenue from the field. The Piper equity sharholders, including Thomp-

on good figures despite the news. Shell finished 4p up at 324p and Ultramar 8p up at 358p. BP closed 4p off at 354p, the market was generally

A spokesman for BP said:
"Obviously we will have to
wait to see the fine print
before we will be able to calculate the full effect on our business. It must have an impact on our cash flow, but not to an ambarassing extent. It will increase our capital requirement but not substantially, but it will not affect our capital expenditure programme."

An official of Shell said the company had not yet studied the implications, but it would make little difference to plans. Even a small impact on cash flow, however, is an extra problem for United Kingdom companies with large spending programmes in the North Sea, suffering shorter credit terms from OPEC countries and having between them to raise £500m for the forward sale of oil by the British National Oil Corporation.

But the general attitude yesterday remained that the Govmoney already received on erment was being perfectly production during July to reascaable. Companies would December. Only the Forties have received mony for proand Piper fields are paying significant amounts in this period, fore having to pay their taxes, BP, which owns most of the and that was still a generous

Bankers puzzle over Carter's 'money war'

From Peter Norman Frank Vogl in Washington

A general air of confusion reigned in European capitals today as governments, central banks and commercial bankers continued to ponder the impli-cations of the "money war" between Iran and the United States.

Concern stretched from the legal implications of President Carter's action as it involves United States banks operating on foreign soil, to the effects that the move might have on the future investment policy of the Opec states.
On the other hand fears that

European exchanges would be swamped by Iranian dollars—if the United States freeze of Iranian assets thawed suddenly gained ground that the Iranian assets are tide up in certificates of deposit and time deposits that would take some time to upwied.

One of the trickiest involves the United States decision to freeze Iranian assers held in United States banks based abroad.

It is thought most of the Iranian assets held with United States banks ourside the United States are in London, Zurich and Luxembourg.

A spokesman for the United States treasury estimated that American institutions hold

just under \$6,000 million of Iranian assets. As these banks are subject

to the lows of their bost countries it was felt that the Iranians could resort to local courts to free their assets.

To prevent such action the United States authorities would presumably have to appeal for

supporting action from the host country governments although it was also suggested that the Americans could hold the chief executives of the porent banks responsible for the release of any assets by a subsidiary But any escalation of the dis-pute could halt paying interest

and repaying the principal of its debts to the West. If the dispute drags on other Opec states could began a gradual shift of their assets away from the dollar into other currencies such as the DeutschMark, the Swiss franc, the French franc

This would accelerate the de-velopment of a multi-currency reserve system and could threaten the domestic monetary policy of many European nations. The dollar would be subjected to prolonged weakness which would induce a leapfrog-ging of oil prices among the Opec states.

Mr Laurence Krause, an inter-

national economics authority at the Brooking Institute in Washington warned that Iran could start demanding oil payment in German marks or Swiss francs, refuse to accept dollars and bluntly tell foreign nations that it would only receive Iran-ian oil in exchange for solid assurances on the security of Iranian bank deposits.

Several New York bankers said they fear that the organiza-

tion of petroleum exporting countries will look again at the whole issue of pricing oil in dollars and that they might now be more supportive of a call by Iran, for example, to switch to some other currency. The latest more is bound to make some Opec monetary authoricies reconsider the security of their assets in the United States—amounting to at least \$20,000 million.

The United State's banks yes-

terday sought to unravel the implications for their operations of the White House decision. There is little doubt that some banks may face bitter legal battles

in any

By Kenneth Owen. Technology Editor The Fairey Holdings group the rairey Holdings group should remain intact and companies should not be sold off piecemeal to the highest bidders, Fairey said yesterday. Commenting on the Government's intention that the National Emergrise Board should the companies of the National Emergrise Board should dispose fraction NEB share holdings to realize £100m by the end of next March, the group said that much had been achieved af Fairey since the acquisition by the board in January, 1978, but "there is still a let up he done before the group. lot to be done before the group realizes us full growth poten

Fairey (wholly owned by the NEB), Ferranti (50 per cent) and International Computers (25 per cent) are regarded as candidates for the NEB disposals. Mr Peter Ellis, a deputy man

aging director of International Computers, gave a qualified wel-come on behalf of ICL—so long as the NEB's 25 per cent holdas the NEB's 25 per cent holding does not go to any of the company's compentors. It was to iCL's advantage to have the widest possible spread of shareholders, said Mr Ellis. We find it acceptable, therefore, that the NEB should sell its 25 per cent shareholding on the open market always provided that the placement is handled skillfully so that the new shareholders are widely spread.

The NEB had been a good shareholder Mr Ellis commen-ted. It was concerned with the interest of ICL as a total com-pany and not with any sec-tional interest. It had sought no part in day to day manage ment of the company and did not have direct representation on the ICI board. Earlier, Ferranti, a third major candidate for NEB dis-posal, had targed a two-stage disposal of the board's 50 per cent Ferranti holding.

Fairey fights BSC may sell iron to to stay intact the private sector By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor
Confidential discussions have egun between the British Steel Corporation and a group of private sector steelmakers on plans to buy large quantities of iron from the BSC's direct reduction plants at Hunterston. The negotiations are at an early stage, but the corpora-tion is anxious to secure a long term supply agreement with private sector steel-makers for the directly reduced iron from one of the two

The iron produced in pelletized form from direct reduction plants represents an alternative feedstock to scrap alternative reedstock to scrap for electric arc steelmaking— widely used by "mini" steel-works in the private sector. The two direct reduction plants were built at Hunterston after a controversial BSC boardroom meeting and are almost completed. The cost is put at about £65m and it is believed that they would require a com-missioning period of at least nine months before becoming Apart from the heavy capital cost, the BSC is faced with a high tariff from British Gas for

The view taken by the private The view taken by the private sector over the requirement for large quantities of directly reduced from against the likely availability and price of ferrous scrap is critical, as is the price at which the BSC intends to deliver material to the independent steelmakers.

supplies essential to operate the

iron overseas—notably Vene-zuela and Holland, whose prices are likely to be below those offered by the Corporation.

The BSC reckons that the cost of supplies from the Hunterston plants will be about £70 per tonne, while the price to private sector steelmakers will be around £77-£78 per

But one private steelmaker involved in the discussions has booked a 1,000-tonne trial ship-ment from one of Venezuela's direct reduction plants at a delivered price of E65 a tonne, The negotiations are between 400,000 tonne a year capacity plants. If agreement is reached the deal would provide BSC with £20m a year additional the British Independent Steel Producers' Association and the BSC. The number of private steelmakers interested is limi-

Companies involved include GKN. Duport, Round Oak, Manchester Steel, Lloyd Cooper and Sheerness Steel, If an agreement is reached supplies are expected to be channelled through Steelmaking Supplies, a BISPA subsidiary, whose main activities in the past have been the bulk buying of alloys for the special steels industry. Present BSC plans would involve one of the Hunterston plants delivering around 250,000 tonnes a year of iron to the private sector, the balance being used by BSC at its own works. It is unlikely that deliveries would start before

Industry sources indicated esterday that the proposed yesterday that the proposed deal would be attractive to the private sector provided that the quality could be assured, but it is feared that the BSC—because of the high capital costs and the burden of the gas The BSC is under growing contract—may demand too pressure from other suppliers of high a price.

BL pay ultimatum rejected By Clifford Webb Midland Industrial

Correspondent Full-time officials of the 12 manual

unions representing BL's 90,000 car workers yesterday launched a factory cam-paign to force the company to modify its "all or nothing" pay

to urge management to drop its ultimatum and enter into meanogful negotiations. BL is demanding acceptance of drastic changes in established

work practices in return for a 5 per cent basic increase plus incentive scheme which could provide up to £15 a week Shop stewards claim that the

demands contained in 95 fools-cap sheets, are a blatant attempt to remove them from the nego tiating process. The changes include full mobility of labour, the end of demarcation boundaries, full access for industrial engineers to set work standards and manning levels. After an all-day meeting at

Coventry yesterday the union officials will report to a meeting of 200 shop stewards to be called for next Tuesday at Jaguar's Radford, Coventry Private sector: The possibility

of private sector finance being deployed to provide the extra cash BL is seeking on top of the E225m already earmarked is among options being con-sidered by the National Enterprise Board. The NEB has still to receive

the detailed proposals for BL's corporate plan; the NEB's recommendations to the Government are not expected for some

Peace plan may mean pay-off for patient investors

Ready to reap Rhodesian reward

ment sagas in British stock market history could be reaching a happy conclusion as a result of the latest agreement n talks on Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Prices of Rhodesian bonds, which have been rising steadily since the Conservative election victory, added a few pence more yesterday on hopes that an eventual full settlement will produce a repayment bonanza for United Kingdom investors. The dozen or so bonds listed on the London market have not been serviced since Mr Iau Smith declared UDI in 1965. Since then, speculative fingers have been burnt with monotonous regularity as periodic hints of a sertlement have turned to

nought.

However, news of the latest agreement and biting of Section 2 sanctions has convinced the professionals in this quiet stock market backwater that full repayment of Rhodesian debts of at least \$55m could be only months away.

The amount of money owed to British investors by way of capital and interest is officially put at \$45m but this figure could rise by as much as \$20m if the new Zimbabwe Rhodesia

One of the quirkiest invest-sent sages in British stock pensation on bonds which have long since matured. In fact, long since matured. In fact, the British Council of Foreign Rondholders has already given notice of its intention to press for compensation on debts outstanding.
This in the eyes of some

market dealers means that, despite recent increases in stock market values, several of the bonds still have considerable upward potential. A case in point is the most widely-traded South Rhodesian 21 per cent 1965-70 bond. This was trading last night in the 112p to 115p range—a few pence above the capital and rolled-up According to Mr Roger braham, an international

Abraham, an international partner at Simon & Coates and cknowledged expert on foreign bonds, the minimum true value should be at least 165p. This would allow for compensation at the rate of 6 per cent a year since 1970, the minimum at which the Rhodesian government has been able to raise money—domestically and from South Africa-since that date.
Sceptics in the market, who have seen Rhodesian bonds soar and plummet over the years,

thta the bonds will ever be honoured. However, Mr Abraham said last night: "As soon as a British Governor sets foot on Rhodesian soil, I'm sure payment will be on the way." He added that the new Zim-

habwe Rhodesia government and the Bank of England, which is srill effectively trustee for some of the bonds as a result of arrangements dating back to the 1920s, will be auxious to clear the affair up as soon as Should payment be forth

coming, some surprising wind-falls could be on the way. London dealers reckon that several trusts and individuals have doggedly held on to bands— some of them inherited from dates before the dissolution of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1963. Even holders at the time of UDI, who have long since sold bonds, usually at a substantial loss, could benefit. Under arrangements made when sanctions were first introduced, the original holders will be due the first six months of interest.

Richard Allen

Fierce rivalry over gold futures contract between markets

Rivalry is growing between the London Gold Market and the London Metal Exchange over which should offer a gold utures contract. Both are drawing up proposals, both expect a decision next year and both admit that two separate con-tracts would be undesirable.

A gold futures contract works on the same lines as other commodity futures contracts. Gold is bought on margin for delivery in a set period. The gearing effect of price increases during the contract period can lead to high profits, but there is also a corresponding risk of loss.

Contracts of this kind are very popular in the United States. Activity by small inves-tors, in New York and Chicago especially, has been intense in recent mombs as the gold price soared. The same factors, with the abolition of exchange controls, have made gold futures attractive in the United

Mr Jack Spall of Sharps Pixley, one of the members of the LME's bullion ring, expects a futures market to be set up sometime next year. He thinks that the terms of the contract could be similar to

One need is to widen the market. Lots will probably have to be traded in less than the minimum 400 ounces on the London Gold Market which, at around \$80,000, is beyond the small investor. There is also the question of VAT. Bullion attracts VAT. though coins such as Krugerrands do not. Mr Spall says stockbrokers and soft commodity dealers might be brought into the market.

those prevailing on the New York Commodities Exchange.

But Mr Robert Guy of Roths-childs, a member of the Lon-don Gold Market, which fixes the daily gold price, points out that the LME has no experi-ence of handling gold. If the LME offered a futures contract it would need a clearing arrangement. Mr Guy believes. Both parties have been dis-

cussing the idea of a futures contract in gold for about a year. Decisions on who is to run the market and on the structure of the contract will have to be taken soon. One vital condition is that a Customs and Excise waiver on VAT should be obtained. The LME and the Gold Market are anxious that no business is lost

Hill Samuel Group

Interim Statement

The profits of Hill Samuel Group Limited for the six months to 30th September 1979, before taking account of exchange differences and extraordinary items, are approximately the same as those of the corresponding period of last year.

The Board has declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st March 1980 of 1.834 net pence per share (last year 1.834p net) payable on 2nd January 1980 to shareholders whose names appear in the register of of members on 16th November 1979. (For the year to 31st March 1979 there was a final dividend of 3.4858p net, making for the year as a whole 5.3198p net).

Hill Samuel Group Limited 100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ

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Italians rationalize fibre market

ENI, Italy's state energy group, will salvage a troubled fibres company which it owns jointly with Montedison, a leading private chemical conglomerate, it was announced in Rome by Signor Biro Lombardini, the Industry Minister.

In return, Montedison could not withdraw from its responsibility to salvage its remaining bility to salvage its remaining fibre operations, Signor Lom-bardini told a parliamentary

committee.

Italy's fibre industry has suffered from excess capacity.
However, recent talks among three leading producers have resulted in a rough division of the market. Montedison will concentrate on polyesters; ENI will produce acrylics and Sula Viscosa, another private com-pany, will manufacture viscous fibres.

A strong indication that the Government will give sympathetic consideration to excluding the shipping industry from the provisions of the Competition Rill was given by Mr Norman Tebbit, Under-Secretary for Trade, yesterday.

Mr Tebbit said at a meeting of the Standing Committee considering the Bill that the Government had the greatest sympathy with the plight of the industry, and its case would certainly be borne in mind when it came to consider what ex-Boon oil imports rise West Germany imported 9.01 million metric tons of crude oil in October, up 5.17 per cent from October, 1978, according to preliminary figures released by the Federal Statistics Office. The average price for a tou of imported crude oil climbed to Dm324.40 (more than £80), in

US car sales slump Domestic made new car sales 26 per cent in early November, from the same time in October, a decline worse than expected by some Detroit analysis. This follows a 7 per cent fall in October. which restrict competition. The amendment to exempt international shipping services was moved by Mr Alistair Goodlad (Northwich, C), who argued that it would be difficult for any shipping company's legal adviser to say whether a particular practice would be considered uncompetitive.

Nissan output up Motor vehicle production in

October for Nissan, Japan's second largest car maker, totalled 208,469 units, up 4.9 per cent from October last year. Exports were 94,859 units. Toyota claimed that its productivity was up by 11.9 per cent from a year ago.

French deficit up

mously valuable contribution to the economy could not be taken for fear they might be subject to a reference under the Bill of sub-contract work worth dustry would be damaging, because other countries could react with counter-measures against British shipping.

With a wide variety of possible stop astewards, said that the idea of men had rejected the idea of special development area and setting up a workers' cooperative because of the track for sub-contract work worth about £1.5m and providing must be to save jobs and we about 130 jobs would be are willing to co-operate with the management and Government in doing that ", he said. France recorded a season-ally adjusted trade deficit of F2 869m (about £322m) in October, up from a deficit of F1,787m in September, according to the External Trade Ministry.

New working agreement should mean an end to disruption and delays

Peace plan for the construction industry

launches company

to use closed plants

Massey Ferguson said yester-day it was setting up a com-plant with the 1,500 workers pany to attract new industry to

its factory at Kilmarnock Scot-land, which is to close in willing to go into joint ven-February with the loss of 1,500 tures with other companies jobs.

The new company would be

By John Huxley

A national working agree ment to come into among the reasons given for mula. Such an agreement had not aimed at ending a history of labour disruption, delays, and soaring costs on large industry, whose dustrial construction sites are the power, oil, crucial for reform of the beginning of next year. It is seen as a positive step in tackling problems which cost milling problems which cost millions of pounds each year. The central Electricity Generating put at more than construction industry, whose land steel industries. The ment is put at more than of pay and conditions, both Electricity Generating Employers invest than Central Electricity Generating Employers and the same site and between the same site and between station sites have cost £1,000m.

Next week, seven unions and steel industry's poor between this poor performance. The need for a national agreement had no satisfy the aspirations of need for a national agreement of them coverning pay and conditions on the same site was identified as the had to meet the needs of two employers organizations—the Oil and Chemical Plant Constructors Association, and the Engineering Employers federation—with separate traditions delays on power a deterrent to large-scale infrastration and ill will, products and the appro-

station sites have cost £1,000m. westment frustration and ill will, proNext week, seven unions and Some projects have overshot moted wage leap-frogging—and two employers' organizations cost and time schedules by in short was a principal cause who have been groping towards spectacular margins. Duna pact for almost a decade geness B power station is "Acceptance of a pational meet Mr James Prior, Secreabout ten years late, and could scheme would go far in bringtary of State for Employment end up costing around £300m ing order to the industry." Mr
They will tell him that prospects for a sentlement have Delays and cost escalation have the scheme is rational and sennever been better.

Acceptance of a pational scheme would go far in bringing order to the industry." Mr
Bolieve than originally estimated. Singleton said. "We believe
the scheme is rational and senalso blighted chemical plants sible, and should gain approval."

exempt from

competition

A strong indication that the

it came to consider what exemptions should be made by

order when the Bill had re-ceived Royal Assant.

The Competition Bill pro-vides for the selective investi-

gation and control of practices which restrict competition. The

sidered uncompetitive.

"The companies would play safe, and many activities which would have promoted British shipping and increase its enormalist that its enormalist control of the same increase its enormalist that it is the same increase its enormalist that is the same increase its enormalist that it is the same increase its enormalist that it is the same incr

legislation

By Geoffrey Browning Parliamentary Staff

Yesterday Mr Norman Sing on Teesside.

Yesterday Mr Norman Sing on Teesside.

Yesterday Mr Norman Sing on Teesside.

Repeated design changes, the all-industry working party, such as those which have said that, although obstacles caused administrative problems because of a lack of good will, remained, it was hoped to complex to on the CEGB's £410m Dimorwic but because of the complexity plete detailed negotiations for pumped storage scheme, are of finding a satisfactory for-

Ships may be Massey Ferguson

The Canadian-controlled agri-

cultural machinery group has been forced to end production in Scotland because of cumula-tive worldwide losses amounting to \$9.5m (about £4.8m) in the

first nine months of this year.

named, will have as chairman Mr Harry Hebden, United King-

dom managing director of Massey Ferguson Two other

Massey Ferguson directors, in-cluding the financial controller,

to attract other companies to take over all or part of the

factory, the new company is prepared to offer attractive terms for the plant and machinery to any firm with

rational proposals to secure

To the factory's credit is an excellent record of industrial relations, a stable workforce, a

range of engineering machinery with a wide variety of possible uses, the financial help of a special development area and

will also be on the board. The Scottish plant built com-bined harvesters. In its attempt

The new company, as yet un-

prepared to put up the machine tools in the factory as their contribution towards the equity. They see the ideal solu-

tion as a three-way parmership between the new company, the Government (probably through the Scottish Development

Results locally had been ever

more encouraging. Sixteen of 70 companies in Strathchyde, which could have uses for the factory press shop, had already been approached. Seven saw ways in which the plant would be reliable.

Mr Samuel Kay, convenor of shop stewards, said that the

workforces, and organizing their workforces, and pay settlement dates six months apart.

It also had to win the approval of clients, some of whom had in the past encouraged bad practices of buying themselves out of trouble in deliance of existing agreements.

ments. The working party has now produced a report setting out the composition of an adminis-trative body, and procedural and disciplinary arrangements. The report has the manimous backing of working party working party

Docks board the Scottish Development Agency) and a third party. Through industrial consultants a "work search" had begun to identify new uses and users for the factory. Internationally this search had already sported two vehicle companies, an aerospace company, a mechanical handling design group and a company already in Scotland seeking extra capacity. profits down despite rise in turnover

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent
Profits at the state-owned
British Transport Docks Board
are expected to be £2m to £3m
down on last year's record
£29.5m, cheirman Sir Humphrey
Browne disclosed yesterday.
He blamed the 17 per cent
fall on gloom over recession,
inflation and subsidizing lameduck rivals such as London and
Liverpool; lorry strikes and
other difficulties at the beginning of the year were also to
blame.
Despite this, the board con-

Despite this, the board continued as a growth company in a static industry", with a 12 per cent increase in turnover in the first half of the year to £135m, and a 5 per cent rise in

Higher tonnage was mainly imported bulk goods rather than manufactured exports which performed "disappoint

clude a banana terminal at Newport, a car terminal at Southampton, a coal terminal at Garston and widening of the dock entrance at Lowestoft.

Sir Humphrey said that BTDB's quarter share of the industry would probably grow, a tax on every and raw of personal and incessential end the vast quantity wealth. Sir Humphrey said that BTDB's quarter share of the industry would probably grow, especially in container and car

traffic, but that it would always be a minority.
In contrast to London, when redundancy is financed by the taxpayer, the board's "problem port" of Hull had made a £3.5m

profit after last year's £1m loss.

Local plans 'nightmare' for business

By Patricia Tisdall Management Correspondent

Local authority planning pro cedures can be a nightmare of cedures can be a nightmare of complexity for small businesses. Mr David Nickson, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's Scottish office, said yesterday. Speaking at a confederace on "Construction for Industrial Recovery", he called for greater flexibility by local planners towards the needs of industry.

industry.

"A company may have to deal at the same time with both regional and district councils, national government bodies, and a maze of complex and some-times incomprehensible building regulations", he said.

regulations", he said.
Many of these seem to the
manager of a business quite manager of a business quite irrelevant to the prime purpose of achieving a return on an investment, improving productivity, securing and creating employment and above all. Simply getting on with the job."

German, French American and Australian industrialists were astonished that it took British businessmen so long to weier ashished that it most businessmen so long to move from the planning stage to commissioning, said Mr Nickson. "We need more urgency and less bureaucracy in our planning processes."

Iran asks Japan to postpone oil payments

fran has asked Japanese trading and oil companies to postpone their oil payments, a government official said yesterday in Tokyo. The move follows

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Employment protection law and its affect on small companies

Sir, In recent months there has been a lot of discussion about employment protection legisla-tion and its possible discouraging effect on employment especially in small companies. Frequently I have seen it stated advised him to proceed with the

that the present legislation is no disincentive because "the majority of industrial tribunal cases are won by the employer". My company has just "won" a case before an industrial tribunal tribunal majority and the company has just "won" a case before an industrial tribunal majority and majo bunel and your readers may be interested to know both the facts and the implications. We recently opened a new store in the Isle of Wight and

interviewed many applicants for, among other jobs, the post of stock controller. We had six interviewers who interviewed 61 people at the Job Centre, 57
women and four men
An applicant alleged subsequently that one of our interviewers whispered to him that the job he was applying for was for women only". He com-

"for women only". He complained to the Equal Opportuninies Commission who, I understand advised him to submit a nel manager also extended and

tion Act.

The Advisory Conciliation and as witnesses we were for Arbitration Service appointed a mately able to exclude two w conciliation officer and service did not tally with the descriment figures were mentioned from £620 to £200 which were his interviewer.

The cost to the company. then referred the matter again to the Equal Opportunities Commission who, I understand,

So far you may feel the sequence of events was under-standable. It might have been had there been any truth in the claim. But the facts were that not only was the job not restricted to women but one of the only four men who applied was appointed and he had five years' relevant experience. How could the EOC possibly believe that the unsuccessful applicant had a claim in the face of those

We determined we would fight the case. The tribunal was held today at Southampton, 70

and wasted management tim has been considerable: the are those who would say " who are those who would say who didn't you pay the £200 an have done with it?

. We believe that as a mak retailer we cannot give in a demands of this sort and that we were to do so, there woul be even more frequent ver rious claims than we expend of this absurd case is reporte in the local press, I wonder in many small employers we decide that the recruimenmore staff is a hazard **

YOURS etc. J. W. SEABRI MFI Furnitur

Why Post Office telephone A case vans were painted yellow

From Mr I. H. Slee

Sir, Mr Sellars (November 13)
has got it wrong about the Poet
Office's colours. The decision
to change the colour of the telecommunications vehicles from
green (not red) to yellow had
little to do with the change in
the then General Post Office's
status, but it had a lot to do
with safety.

Yellow vehicles are much
easier to spot on the road than
green omes or those of any other
colour except, in my view,
5 Jersey Road,

green ones or those of any other colour except, in my view, white. It was for the same reason that British Rail decided to paint the front of its trains yellow. As telephone klosks are static why should they not with the present exceptions, stay red?

2 Kennard Road, New Milton, Hants, BH25 5 JR. November 13.

From Mr Jack Griffiths From Mr Jack Griffiths

Sir, Mr Sellars' suggestion phone boxes of (November 13) that the colour of telephone boxes should be changed to yellow may be well-intentioned but falls into what blue one I suggestion to viral " tategory.

In Makta recently, I noticed that many of the British made post boxes remain in use (still prockaiming E II R) some five November 13.

5 Jersey Road, Ferring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex.

From Mr A. J. Pretjone
Sir, Your letter from Mr Sellars
(November 13) concerning the
desirability of vellow relephone
boxes prompts me to write to
you (and him). If he cares to
travel the few miles: from
Bracknell to Reading General
Railway Station lie can see two
yellow and operational telephone boxes on the mant westbound platform These presence,
however, is as mysterious as the
ephemeral absences of Dr Who's
blue one. I suppose these must

manner is which in markets. Yo Budget speech, reported by you

Such an ann are introduced abandoned. This serve the public could be easily a tax changes will t active to a certain anyone explain vi such an approvence Yours faithfully, KURT KLAPPHOL

Developments this year in Developments this year in Clude a banana terminal at Making VAT a discriminating

classic canons of equity, economy, convenience and certainly, though they do spell EEC, and we must not forget that a percentage of VAT goes to the Community, as its "own" revenue. So if we got rid of VAT we would be reducing the amount we paid to Rrussels very considerably. That would be something.

be something.

However, if we then had an EEC tax on energy we would be making the same incredible error because we are the biggest source of energy in the

Community.
In any case it would be quite uneconomic to tax energy. Energy and raw materials are

ealth. That means that we must have a discriminating tax, cepts of "zero" rata Supporters of VAT actually "exempt". There sho Supporters of VAT actually

claim that its lack of discrimimation is a virtue, but we sticold not tax things like the repair and maintenance of property, nor should we tax things like farm fertilizer when the tax is upvariably reclaimed in the end. The first thing to do with VAT is to reduce drastically

the number of fixus: who are registered for the tax. Retailers should normally not be should normally not be White Cottage registered. 127 Staplers F. Next we should make a very life reduction, in the number lise of Wight, of transactions which are November 13.

be sold tax free i registered farms as in of the purchase tax. Th for repayme

We should also end one concept only-Having samplified and fied the tax, the tax staff be able to give more be Carried the burden. Let us not jump out o frying pan into the fire would do better to climb

of the fire and frying pan. Yours sincere J. R. BRUMMELL, White Cottage, 127 Staplers Road,

Association angry at court challenges to its rules

Government keeps out of ABTA restrictive practices hearings

The Government has made

clear to the British travel industry that it will not interfere in the reference of the rules of the Association of . British Travel Agents, which govern the activities of the majority of United Kingdom retail agents and tour operators, to the Restrictive Practices Court.

According to senior ABTA representatives, the Government's view, expressed during informal discussions, is that the case should take its course and that ministers want to be seen to be impartial.

ABTA will join the Stock Exchange as the first service organizations, as opposed to traders or manufacturers, to

face scrutiny under the terms of the Restrictive Trade Practices Aci, 1976. This was designed to toughen competition policy by extending legislation to services as well as goods. The ABTA rules will be the first of the two cases to come to court, although the hearing is not attended.

day in Tokyo. The move follows Iran's announcement on Wednesday that it would pull out reserves from United States banks and President Jimmy Carter's declaration that the United States would freeze Iran's request for postponement of payments until today was made apparently out of fear that oil payments from Japan, made normally through to defend in court what they consider to be proper and

Travel industry leaders say Travel industry leaders say a that the only elternative is for the Government to take on this responsibility and establish a state - comrolled mechanism. Such a move, they feel, would contradict the present Government's policies of disentanglement with industry and curing public spending. public spending.

One senior ABTA member stid: "If there was a major disaster such as the Court Line disaster such as the Court Line been registered was collapse of a few years ago, since the Act came into force, would have the know-how or with several of them in the rescue operation and bring agreed instead of referring the home thousands of people from cases to court.

Among the bodies whose

"There is so much constan protection built into the Stabilizer that having become accustomed of our own protection, we are now extremely worled about what would replace it."

against the public interest.

The ABTA case will revolve around the operation of the "Stabilizer" the set of rules which forbids a member tour operator from selking his products other than through an the ABTA travel agent and vice wersa. The association argues that only through such rules can it effectively operate its bonding scheme which protects travellers in the event of a feature of a member.

ABTA registered its rule with the Office of Fair Tradials last year and the OFT referred the issue to the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury solicitor, who acts on behalf of the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the association has until the end of this year to prepare and submit a state to prepare and submit a state.

The growing practice and the growing practice and agent the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury solicitor, who acts on behalf of the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the OFT, to notify all ABTA the association argues that only through such rules the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury solicitor, who acts on behalf of the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the OFT, to notify all ABTA the association argues that only through such rules the operation of the instance of the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury solicitor, who acts on behalf of the OFT, to notify all ABTA the operation of the instance of the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury solicitor, who acts on behalf of the OFT, to notify all ABTA the operation of the instance of the Treasury solicitor, who acts on behalf of the OFT, to notify all ABTA the operation of the instance of t

bonding scheme which protects travellers in the event of a feature of a member.

Funds for the bond are callected and administered by ABTA which also requires members to submit their summand accounts for examination.

The growing practice of the ABTA may be forced to adapt because of market pressures. Certainly there is a small body of opinion within the industry that would prefer ABTA to bow to the inevitable and to bow to the inevitable and spend funds it will use on defending itself—conservatively estimated at £100,000 on help ing to ensure that the associa

> A large mumber of other sh called service agreements have been registered with the OFT since the Acr came into force.

Among the bothes whose agreements are being investi gated are the National Association of Bookmakers, the Society of West Rad Theories, the Ex-tish Poster Advertising Associa-tion and the Association of





extra capacity.

be valuable.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT WHAT ACTION TO TAKE YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR STOCKBROKER, BANK MANAGER, SOLICITOR, ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER IMMEDIATELY.

MINET HOLDINGS LIMITED ("Minet") AND CORROON & BLACK CORPORATION ("Corroon")

The following joint announcement by Minet and Corroon, a New York-based insurance broking firm, was made on 14th November 1979. A circular has been posted to all Shareholders of Minet setting out the text of the announcement.

"The Board of Corroon announces that Corroon proposes to increase its interest in Minet to 20 per cent of Minet's issued share capital. Corroon presently own approximately 4.8 per cent of such share capital. Corroon intends to increase its interest by purchases in the market over a reasonable period of time commencing on Monday, 19th November.

The approval of the Committee of Lloyd's has been sought and obtained to the proposed investment by Corroon and the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers has been consulted.

The Board of Corroon has indicated that it is its belief that this investment in Minet will greatly solidify its increasingly productive relationship with Minet and that the investment is an indication of Corroon's strong confidence in the Minet management team.

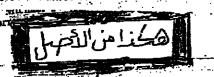
The Board of Minet welcomes this interest by Corroon and proposes to invite two representatives of Corroon to join the Board of Minet as non-executive

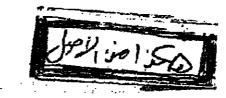
Corroon has assured the Board of Minet that it will abide by the regulations of the Committee of Lloyd's regarding foreign control and that it will not use its holding to elect more than two non-executive directors to the Board of Minet nor increase its percentage shareholding without the prior approval of Minet's Board.

The Boards of Corroon and Minet are both confident that they can identify many areas of opportunity where together they can better serve their respective clients and at the same time benefit their respective shareholders. They plan to continue their discussions on the development of a profit-sharing arrangement as jointly announced earlier this year, and it is the view of both Boards that this investment will be complementary to the proposed profit-sharing arrangement".

The Board of Minet has requested The Stock Exchange to suspend the listing in their company's shares until Monday, 19th November 1979 in order that shareholders may have time to consult their professional advisers.







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Punch-drunk in the City

ig with the Chancellor's statement and rial, sound against, say, Beecham, where the nishing with the announcement of a new yield of around 6 per cent is matched. 1,000m rap stock. In between, there was a tvage fall in the gittedged market; and at Oils te end a feeling of uncertainty as to where te day's events left us.

What is clear is that the Government is stally committed to taking whatever action. considers necessary to control the money ipply. There may be some quibbling about ie heavy reliance being placed on interest ates, but at least action (not necessarily the most desirable, but certainly the easiest) as been taken to bring this year's PSBR ack on target, while those who are worsied bout the effectiveness of the monetary conof mechanism may find some confort in the Governor of the Bank of England's uiet word to the banks on the diversion f credit transactions via the offshore

Moreover, the fact that the Government Moreover, the fact that the Government rushing its new tay stock straight into the market this morning certainly suggests that there is some urgency in getting stock way before the close of the next banking money supply) month, on Wednesday, Together with the Hibright that the yield

not especially generous, could make for-esitation. Against that, the fact the authori-es have chosen not to tap the short-end f the market may send the bears, running or cover and help alter the negative shape f the yield curve in favour of the longer

) A thought arising from a 17 per cent ILR. GEC's cash balance of £730m at the ist balance sheet should now yield interest f over £120m a year, putting the £98m it is ffering for Averys into proper perspective.

In a longer

stimates for Boots' 1979'80 period started I be downgraded some while ago, and proress at the interim stage duly turns out to e dull; profits, under heavy cost pressure, re static at £50.5m after a 13.4 per cent iles gain to £545m.

In retailing, where sales gained 161 per



r Gordon Hobday, chairman of Boots : cost

ent of which about a quarter was volume owth, net margins were eroded by a 15.3 er cent rise in the payroll; heavy distribuon and heating costs due both to the lors ivers' post-strike pay-settlements, and fuel rice increases and finally Boots' own deci-on in the face of a weak post Budget sales cture to delay VAT increases until July 2. Exchange rate inovertients the inabilities get important new drugs into the North merican market and dislocation in Nigerian and Iranian business all contributed to a

uggish profits performance overseas. Nevertheless, Boots does expect to make some ground by the end of the year and retailing one can see the absence of the AT factor, which probably cost first helf ofits up to £1m, together with the tradianal resilience of chemists' sales to reces-

But the main oush should come from the dustrial side. Again there are inbuilt fensive qualities in pharmaceuticals and a nger-term there should be the entry of oots' new Froben drug, which has achieved ajor success in Britain, France and Japan, to the United States and other major ternational markets.

ity people went home fairly punch drunk. At 1489, down 6p vesterday, then, Boots' ist night. It had been a long day, starting shares look attractive against the retail ith the 17 per cent level in MLR, continus sector and, given its pharmaceutical poten-

Accelerated PRT payments

The Government's move to bring forward petroleum revenue tax payments by two months was taken badly in the oils sector, though an extra £700m revenue, which the Government estimates this will bring in, is a once and for all event and unlikely to do much damage to earnings.

PRT is currently only being paid on the Piper and Forties fields and so does not affect the smaller fry like Tricentrol and Lasson which need their cash flows to pay for herry development costs.

Hardest hit will be BP—making the recent sale of its shares look even more finely—whose PRT payment on Forties is thought to amount to some £300m this year. The interest it will sacrifice then from paying early will be only around £10m which is hardly material in its total earn-

Against the trend, however, Shell managed a 4p gain to 324p with its third quarter results showing net income up from £293m for the same period last year to £720m. As usual valuation of stocks on the FIFO basis and the effects of currency translation confuse the underlying position and this quarter a further joker in the pack is the release of £161m in deferred tax.

Stripping out these influences ner income for the quarter was up 35 per cent and 30 per cent for the nine months. And the picture that emerges from trading, even ignoring the expected good results from Shell Oil in the United States, is that product margins are continuing to improve, especially in chemicals.

A continuation of these trends in the fourth quarter will lift full year net income to about £2,600m for earnings of around 90p a share. Around 35p of this arises from exceptional profits this year from FIFO and currencies but even excluding this the p/e ratio is an undemanding 6.

For the present private investors are better off in Shell UK though the advantage has now shifted to Royal Dutch for gross

British Sugar

The state's

asset

It has been a good year for British Sugar profits are up nearly 27 per cent to E32.4m, and earnings per share were 50.7p against 40p. Moreover, having virtually completed a £150m, five-year investment programme, BSC claims the lowest costs for any sugar

producer in Europe. That said BSC is a three reasons. Most intriguing is the Government stake of 24 per cent. Despite election assumptions that it would sell, the holding has made to move to do so, and the company still has no idea of the Government's intentions, save to say that it would feel a lot happier were a sale to be pushed through as quickly as possible.

The second oddity is BSC's dependence on the EBC. Production capacity for an average beet "campaign" is now 1.25m tonnes; 76,000 tonnes fewer than the company's EEC quota. Those quotas are currently under revision and if changed in the way the Commission has proposed would lead to enforced lower output by

BSC is lobbying Brussels hard, and does not expect the EEC proposals to be enacted. In any event, it is confident that with low production costs, very modern plant, and rising sugar prices, it can meet most com-

And, finally, there is the dividend. The shares yield 7.3 per cent, and despite raising the payment 45 per cent to 7.7p for the whole year, cover is still 4.9 times. BSC has retained high cover for many years citibg heavy investment. Now that ogramme is more or less complete, sharehölders may expect more—perhaps along-side an offer—for sale of the Government

Business Diary: GKN's Borlenghi • Sed semper quango?

Frank Vogl

The intricate arithmetic of gold

Estimating world gold supply is very much a guessing game and predicting demand is an even less exact science. All the many South Africans spend a lot of time engaged in such activities and their conclusion, not surprisingly, is that the price of the yellow metal will surge to still more dizzying heights.
This prediction rests upon the

expectation of a significant de-cline in supplies of gold to private markets next year. private markets next year, combined with greater demand than ever. The seven major South African mining companies, coordinating their efforts through the powerful Chamber of Mines, are spending £15m this year to promote demand and ensure the validity of their demand forecast. demand forecast.
Mr Michael Brown, the cham-

Mr Michael Brown, the chamber's chief economist, expects global gold supply to the markets to fall to 1,650 tonnes next year, compared with an estimated 1979 total of 1,750 tonnes. This view is based largely on a possible further cut in Soviet sales and cuts in official sales by monetary authorities, such as the United States Treasury. The South African mines, which together are the single largest supplier of gold, are now the most stable and predictable element in the shifting and uncertain world supply picture. Once again these mines are unlikely to produce much are unlikely to produce much above 700 tonnes in 1980. With today's high prices the mines have a direct incentive to strive to produce lower grade ores and so extend the lives of the mines. Some productivity increases are also possible. But the results are hardly

But the results are hardly encouraging to those looking for greater overall South African output—so far this year the grade of ore mined has fallen by 7.7 per cent, which means that much more rock must be milled to produce the same sold output as before same gold output as before.
Improved technology and the possibility that some new mines may be opened should mean in-

coins directly up to an volume of one third of total gold output, but all bullion sales to world markets are handled by the South African central bank. Mining industry leaders in Johannesburg believe the cen-tral bank will continue to sell

opening of new mines should mean increased production in coming years. and could become more flexible, but I don't think Mines in Pretoria, sees output rising during the 1930s towards they'll start playing the mar-

Loose rock being cleared in a South African gold mine: improved technology and the possible

Another factor on the supply side is the position taken by Russia. The prime aim of the Russians, it appears, is to set annual foreign exchange income targets in deciding how much gold to sell to the marmuch gold to sell to the mar-kets. This year they appear to have simed for roughly \$2,000m from gold sales and they may well have reached this figure in

As the gold price rises the Russians might be expected to sell less bullion, unless, of course, they suddenly have a pressing need to obtain far more foreign currency than

ever. Total sales from communist countries, it is estimated, might be no more than 250 tonnes this year, compared with 410 tonnes last year and the South Africans, at least, expect little increase next year. may be opened should mean intotal output to the markets. But Africans, at least, expect little quite convinced that the United gold and this, the South creased gold production, in one Chamber of Mines official increase next year.

States Treasury will realize Africans admit, is the main coming years. Dr D. C. Neethnoted: "The authorities are ling, director of the minerals becoming more sophisticated tainty on the supply side are move it has made so far has casts.

the official monerary authorities, mainly the United States Treasury and the International Monetary Fund, which this year will provide 18 million ounces to the market (assuming an American sale of 750,000 ounces before the year's end) compared with 11.6 million ounces next year. Here one really enters the realm of

The IMF is expected to coninue regular sales, possibly justifying a new series of sales starting in the spring on the grounds that it needs funds to support poor countries or the special substitution account scheme it is promoting—a scheme that would, in effect, offer central banks the chance to exchange dollars for an asset like special drawing rights offering a high interest rate

guesswork

South African experts

failed to savage the speculators or sharply depress the gold

The Treasury's gold sales, it is widely agreed, have served no purpose other than deplete the stock in Fort Knox. As this view creeps into the Treasury, so South African experts expect a cut in United States official bullion sales.

One may disagree with many of these detailed points, yet most analyses point unmistakably to a situation next year of less supply, possibly 100 tonnes less. Meanwhile, it is difficult to muster arguments convincingly to assert that demand is likely to fall.

The key here is confidence in paper currencies and the prospects for greater global price stability. There seems to be little cheer on the horizon to make one bullish on this account and to a degree the gold price is an anxiety index, rising as fear of price inrising as fear stability mount.

Beyond this there is a multi-tude of technical factors strengthening gold demand. Some American banks have started gold accounts for small customers; coin sales are booming and attracting small investors and the growth of the futures markets is tending to boost physical bullion demand. There is also no evidence of declining jewelry demand.

Increasing numbers of wealthy individuals have developed gold accounts in London, Zurich and Frankfurt and even American pension funds are now considering gold invest-

ments for the first time.

The mining houses in South
Africa look forward to 1980
with some confidence. This year their gross gold profits could amount to 3,500 million Rand, after a record of roughly 2,000 million Rand in 1978. A severe global recession, which cannot be totally discounted for 1980, could see slumping demand and prices for all metals including

here is Opec's money going?

reminder that the political (and the consequential economic and industrial) ties berween countries can change dramatically almost overnight. We are linked to the Middle East not simply by our need for oil, but by the requirement of the oil-rich nations to find a home for their ever-increasing revenues.

The current account surplus this year of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) is likely to be about \$230,000m, at current prices. The National Institute of Economic and Social Possessive external investments. They omic and Social Research, which calculated these figures, also forecasts that next year's surplus will be at least \$59,000m.

The current account surplus is by definition an investible surplus and since most oil revenue accrues to Opec goveruments, disposal of these assets is as much a political assets is financial decision. as a financial decision.

The truth of this has been demonstrated beyond doubt by the events of the last few days—

events which make it increas-ingly important to know how Opec nations are using their surpluses. The available information

suggests that the preference of the Opec countries is for domestic investment in order to fuel development. But since oil revenues began to accum-mulate rapidly in 1973, the capacity of many oil exporters to absorb them domestically has exceeded expectations. With total Opec external assets now worth about \$160,000m at purchase prices, we are talking f domestic investment of ities and bank deposits has to some extent given way to direct Even after spending on the investment and equities, with

The rapid deterioration of scale of Saudi Arabia's American-Iranian relations is a \$250,000m five-year plan, due to of Saudi start next year, the surplus countries have so far had no choice except to invest overseas. In this they have been encouraged by western governments and international banks which are anxious, under the guise of "recycling", to offset some of the cost of oil imports by attracting investment in their countries.

730 or 740 tonnes a year and holding this level to the end of

the century. There certainly seems to be no prospect for decades ahead of South Africa

But will South Africa con-

tinue to supply all its gold out-put to the word market now that it has a balance of pay-

ments surplus and now that prices are moving ahead so

The mining companies are allowed to market Krugurrand

running out of gold.

rapidly?

At the same time, in the early surplus years at least, few Opec members had the admin-istrative apparatus or technical were much too busy concen-trating on domestic spending and on tackling subsequent problems of inflation and bottlenecks caused by infrastructural inadequacies.

A lot of Opec external investment has therefore tended to follow patterns enforced by circumstances rather than rational choices. Overwhelmed by the volume of funds, de-pendent on the conservative and not entirely disinterested advice of foreigners, limited by the need not to upset governments in whose countries they invest, and obliged by the international currency system to accept most oil payments in depreciating dollars, the exporters have rarely been able to consider their foreign holdings in the wider context of national

These assets are concentrated dollars and in the United ates. About three-quarters of all Onec external assets are held in the United States. The early understandable pre-ference for government secur-

FOREIGN ASSETS BY COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP (\$1,000m) 6.996 12,266 22,000 Kuwait

Saudia Arabia 7.570

(1) Includes official reserves and government accounts, plus foreign assets of Oater's commercial banks. Calculated by Dr Oden Aburdene, First National Bank

| DEPLOYMEN | T OF AS | SETS | BY TY | PΕ | |
|---|---------------|-------|----------|------|-------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 197 |
| | | (1 | el \$000 | m) | |
| Banks and Euromarkets | 29.7 | 10.1 | 13.1 | 15.0 | 3. |
| Gilts and govt securities | 9.1 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 3.5 | -2 . |
| Direct investment, aid and multinational institutions | 14.7 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 18.1 | 11. |
| Source: Bank of England Ousrierly | Bulletins 197 | 5-79. | | | |

maturities. Longer maturities are the outcome of regarding external investments as national "pen-sion" funds, to provide provide revenues to pil income when oil revenues decline. Kuwait has taken this policy to its logical extreme by setting up in 1976 a Reserve Fund for Future Generations, into which the government is constitutionally obliged to pay 10 per cent of all its annual revenues. Most of the fund is invested abroad. Saudi Arabia, whose external

ssets amount to some \$65,000m, officially treats them as shortterm and has an agreement causing a net negative real rate with the International Monetary of return of hetween 2 per cent

consequent lengthening of Fund to that effect. But so big are its annual revenues that reserves are unlikely to be drawn upon, so the official view is a little ingenuous.

The pension fund theory is easily criticized and Opec

holders of external investments are increasingly sensitive to arguments which point out that no fund can hope to keep their citizens in the style to which they are accustomed and that foreign assets are highly vulner-able to political and financial movements beyond Opec's control. Even now, it is pointed out that inflation and currency depreciations are probably causing a net negative real rate

nominal return on the whole Opec portfolio of 7 to 8 per

But where can Opec turn? It can diversify into other countries and currencies—to Germany, Switzerland, the Far East, South America, gold. It can donate even more than the present aid total of more than \$5,000m a year. It might reach agreement with foreign governments on allowing equity stakes ments on allowing equity stakes bigger than the 5 per cent in any one company to which most Opec members have limited themselves.

None of these measures, however, will absorb more than a small proportion of the likely surplus over the next few

The problem is that unless the leading Opec surplus coun-tries take swift action, they are going to find their assets being steadily dissipated. The NIESR, for example, reckons that the cumulative surplus to the end of 1978 was worth \$185,000m at current prices, but only \$148,000m at 1975 prices. But the room for remedial action is limited, by both political sensi-tivity in the West and the rigidules of the international financial system.

It may be in all our interests that preent international discussions are started to resolve the problem. What has happened in Iran should alert us to the danger of failing to come 'to terms with this issue.

Michael Prest

Technology

Time for the talking to stop

In only one respect is Britain ahead of the rest of the world in the new technologies of microelectronics and that is in the public discussion of the subject. Government, industry, trade unions and academics have all helped to keep the pot of public debate boiling, while the United States and Japan have been busier consolidating their technological lead.

Now the Department of In-dustry has been advised by a leading American research institute to stop talking and start doing. If Britain does not em-brace the technology with vigour, her position in the world economy will suffer.

Much of the debate has the

tone of resistance, the authors of the report note, as if re-sistance were constructive. It is time, they urge, for the analytic foundation of Britain's continuing debate to shift from the issue of whether or not to proceed to how best to move

Commissioned by the Department of Industry from SRI In-ternational (formerly Stanford Research Institute), the report looks at both the underlying technology and the implications for the United Kingdom. "Intelligent" eectronics, ex-

emplified by the microprocessor, will be a critical element in remorrow's world economy, t notes. The dramatic advance microelectronics will continue through the next decade. with a significant change emerging in the mid-1980s with the advent of very-large-scale integration, or VLSI (micro-circuits holding the equivalent of over 100,000 transistors on a

iny chip of silicon). Britain has a reasonable technical base in microelectronics on which to build and can point to isolated examples of the suc-But, in general, in the penetration of microprocessors into products, Britain is clearly behind

Kenneth Owen

the United States and Japan. There is no single industry in which Britain enjoys a position of world leadership based on technology, in the view of the SRI authors. And there are not enough skilled people to satisfy today's demands, let alone the growing demand of the near future for skills in engineering, planning, manage-ment and decision-making.

Social and economic effects of the technology will be as great as if not greater than those of the motor car, aircraft or television, the report pre-dicts. One reason for this is pervasiveness, arising from cost reductions and the general utility of microelectronics.

Another is the all important new factor that, while previous advances have extended human physical abilities—moving faster through transport; "seeing further" through television further microelectronics can extend human mental capacity.

Much of this is familiar, but the SRI report raises some important questions which are all

too often ignored.

First, new technology tends
to follow the path of least resistance: it is less likely to go where innovation is most needed because the very conditions that create the need also create a resistance to change.

Microelectronics could be applied to improve Britain's dismal productivity record; we see it applied in electronic games. Secondly, on the emotive subobs, world economic events are likely to have a far greater im-

pact on employment levels than is the new technology.

Most concern involves the period of transition to the microelectronics era, that is the loss of existing jobs. Microelecother new rechnologies have stimulated growth in the past but there is no guarantee that the growth will occur in the countries where there is a

decline. Early action to accelerate microelectronic development in Britain would, if successful, improve the country's economic position in the long run. The short-term cost will probably he high. If action is delayed, the short-term consequences may be less but the long-term cost may

be crippling.
Among the questions of social impact, raised in the SRI report is the crucial one of the growing importance of information as a basic resource. Just as material key to wealth and power in the past, so information may be the key to wealth and power in the future.

Some people and organiza-tions will be information-rich; others will be information-poor. Eventually a new class structure may arise, based on the ability to gain access to and use infor-

The SRI report is the latest in a string of advisory studies which have been completed for government on aspects of microelectronics.

The spread of microelec-tronics will be a mixed blessing. Life will not necessarily be as for technology believe, nor as awful as the opponents argue. It will be different, however, and the longer Britain refuses to accept that change is on the way the worse the effects will

The area which must have overriding priority is that of education-no, just teaching microelectronics in schools, not just preaching microprocessors to companies, but explaining, educating, reeducating and helping people throughout their lives to understand and adapt to the change that is inevitable.

or of GKN's inte-known. I can Sir Keith josepa ckroom boys, 36-year-old stomach the formation of a ichael Borlengia, is about to new quanto? This, is the quesrewarded for the key role; thin that hames over Sir Monty has played in planning the Finniston as he sits down today organization and diversificato what with any luck is the m of Britain's biggest en-last meeting of his committee leering group.

On the lamentable status of the

why created GKN General dustries Division. His new pire is the only con-merate remaining in GKNce the subgroups were then up and replaced by isions covering particular He told Business Diary: "It uld be quite wrong to des-General Industries vision as a temporary hold-place for bits and pieces ich do nor fir into other risions. It is a collection of all to medium companies to a total head count of 00, a turnover of £100m, and good profit record. Destine own size GKN has always ieved that there is a place-the family for the small;

li-run operation." lorlenghi agrees, however. it his career now stands at crossroads. "I am being own in at the deep end ere executives stand or fall their balance sheets. But im I am really looking forrd to the challenge."

Je joined GKN from school 1962 as a research essistant ter a four year sandwich-urse at City University he ned Basil Woods, now a main and director, in the eco-mics department In 1970 be red to GkN headquarters in trien. West Midlands, to rk on planning and invest-

of GKN's pittle known E Can Sir Keith Joseph Later this month he takes engineering industry.
er as chief executive of the Low pay much un

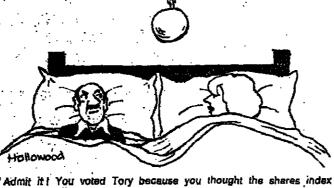
petition.

Low pay much unions, in-effective managements, inability to impress careers masters or actract bright school leavers and graduates—Sir Moniy has chewed over all these during His report, which has gone

through a number of drafts, is certain to raise all kinds of makles santin the profession. Yet in recommending the establishment of a strong statuthry body to register and to regulare the qualifications of all professional engineers, Sir Monty could also run up againer a brick wall of Tery dogma. But they say U-turns are on the way, don't they?

Carlo Azeglio Ciampi faces probably the most difficult task of may new governor of the Bank of Italy. He has to restore both staff morale and the bank's standing as one of the few independent, authoritedive and un-corruptible institutions in Italy. Dr Clampi's predecessor, Dr Padio Baffi, was eased our of office by what he described as an "obscure design" and what the papers see as a political management Parry after Bank of the inspecies discouraged in the papers. link inspectors discovered irreg-ularities in Christian Democrat-

linked banks,



Even executives struck for the migrants' belongings finally first time recently, although over management methods as much as pay.

Dr Ciampi, who is 59, joined the bank in 1946 and spent many years in its research office.

With him po one can accuse the bank of being under a nolitical

would rocket'

bank of being under a political nominee from outside. Considering how long the British have been taking to decamping overseas, it seems rather surprising that until this week they were unable to do so with any degree of security. Victims of removal companies which go bankrupt or disappear are not as common now as they

were during the years of the

emigration boom to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa

some six years ago, but they strill exist: Hence the introduction by the British Association of Removers in conjunction with the Credit Strikes are uncommon no in conjunction with the Credit longer, at the ceptral bank as and Guerantee Insurance ombrade unionists seek a say in pany of a scheme operated by appairmments to the council of 280 firms here and 100 more scalor officials. abroad, to guarantee that by Jeeves, the cleaners".

reach their destination. Neither BAR director Hugh Wilson nor any of his members could answer my question—how much has Graham Greene spent on footing it around the world since he left as a subeditor at The Times? But one member did say Ninety per cent of the stuff

these artist chaps shift is absolute rubbish, old man." Something restaurateurs and latterly even airline chefs bave been dying to do for years was done for them yes-terday by a hapless Manuellike waiter. He up-ended an ice bucket and a bottle of Chareau Rayne Vigneau 1970 Sauternes the elegant trousers of

Egon Ronay. Ronay was presiding over a luncheon in London to launch his 1980 Lucas hotel and restaurant guide. The laconic Hungarian observed: "I think this lunch is being sponsored by Jeans the cleaners."

National Consumer Council report on country of origin marking. The NCC undertook the report, and commissioned worth of outside research in its preparation, at the request of Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the Minister of State for Consumer Affairs. Now before the Minister married Henry Oppenheim she was a Miss Viner, and it was her family's firm, Viner's of

> sion programme screened some 18 months ago.
>
> The programme showed that Viner's were importing cutlery from South Korea, dipping in in Sheffield, and marking the placed product, perfectly legally, as "Made in Shef-

> Sheffield, which attracted the

attention of a Granada celevi-

There is a piquancy about the

The NCC report singles out cutlery as a special case, and says their evidence "strongly suggests that consumers attach special importance to the in-formation Made in Sheffield and believe that it indicates high quality". They suggest the industry should agree minimum quality

standards which would vide some objective justifica-tion for consumers' current belief that 'Made in Sheffield' an indication of high quality The NCC are confident that Mrs Oppenheim welcomes their report, though she has yet to comment, and that they

have helped her prove her con-

sumerist independence of her family's business interests. Ross Davies Eγ

Fall of 19 pc

at Royal

Insurance

to £91.1m

Insurance Correspondent

Royal Insurance rounded off

results week for the big three US-oriented composite insu-

ance groups yesterday with news of a 19 per cent pre-tax profits fall to £91.1m in the

first nine months of the year.

Following Commercial Union and General Accident, Royal

has managed to cast some doubt on the most bearish views of world underwriting conditions

by revealing an overall under

In the United States a third

quarter deficir of £5.9m, which raises the cumulative deficir to

lying conditions have deteriora-ted only marginally so far.

Meanwhile United Kingdom business communed to improve after an awful first quarter with

profit there of £4.7m has been partially offset by an overall

By Richard Allen

New Howe package fails to convince

funding programme going again gilt edged tended to harden but only for the time being, and but there was a feeling that though we are near the bottom of the fall in gilt edged we are not there yet. For ordinary shares there is still a long way to fall. That was the general snap reaction, in so far as there was one, of a confused not to say bemused market to yester-

day's austerity package.
The jump in Minimum Lending Rate to 17 per cent did take some gilt edged people aback, and the confusion in gilt edged was not helped by the decision of the authorities to release the new MLR at 12.30 pm and then to suspend dealings for a quarter of an hour. This left everyone wondering what was to be said by Sir Geoffrey Howe in the Commons that afternoon.

Stores shares were friendless yesterday and there was nothing, apparently, in the Kemp-Gee seminar at the Europa Hotel in Grosvenor Square to change this. Store chiefs from British Home Stores, Linfood, Marks and Spencer and Tesco all talked of wonderful business at the nast three weeks fed by in the past three weeks, jed by tax rebates. Christmas, they think, should be good. The new year, however, is a chilling

Many dealers were heard to complain that the authorities would have done better to announce the new MLR alongside Sir Geoffrey's speech. Once the dust of frantic dealing had settled, it was seen that long dated gilts had crashed by more than £4 and shorts by £12. Less than an hour after the rise the Government broker set the price of the medium Treasury 111 per cent 1989 tap by just under £3 to £81. This is ught to have exhausted £350m worth of stock. The broker also supplied some long tap Exchequer 12 per cent 1999/02 before it was with drawn. The broker also issued just after 5 pm a further £1,000m of 132 per cent of Treasury "A" 2000.03 on the instalment plan, with only £20 down and £71 to pay later.

B & C Shipping

edged upwards

By Rosemary Unsworth

British and Commonwealth

Shipping managed a small in-

crease in profits in the first

half in spiite of a fall in the

air transport division's operating profit.
Pre-tax profits rose from

£13.3m to £13.6m in the six months to June 30, 1979, and the board say that "present

indications suggest that pre-tax profit for the second half will

approximate that of the first", with the rider that it is impos-

Last year the group made 527.4m before tax and it is

expected to produce similar

An interim dividend of 7.85p

results this year.

a further six months of a discredited Corset may not be enough to confine money supply now that acceptance credits and borrowing abroad

are burgeoning.

An imminent solution to the Rhodesian situation saw renewed interest in Rhodesian Bouds shares with gains of £4 in Southern Rhodesian 2½ per cent 65-70 and Southern Rho-desia 6per cent 78-81 at £114

There was yesterday a distinct impression that world inflation and interest rates still had some way to go, trends that force the Government into yet another set of measures in coming months.

meglected. In so far as the new MLR does work, companies will be forced to cut stocks, investment in plant and jobs even more severely than before. The MLR decision also led to a stronger pound, further eroding profit margins.

An attempted rally in the morning—the FT index was 3.9 up at 358p showing any mar 8p up at 358p showing any to 153p, and Tricentrol with quarterly results out next week retreated 5p to 229p.

On the takeover front the failure of a counter bid saw some selling in EMI which eased 3p to 134p while Thorn

—(—) 0.24(0.27)

4.2(3.2)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. L'shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend earnings are net. a = net loss for both years. b = net profits. c = loss.

0.02(0.01)a

—(—) 0.09(0.09)

--(--) --(--) 6.7(5.5) 20.95(17,25)

1.95(1.41)

|Collapse of firm

of brokers costs

The net cost to the Stock

amount that the Stock Ex-change is believed to be claim-ing from Chapman & Rowe's auditors, the small Lutou-based accounting firm of Keens

Shay Keens, Under the Stock Exchange

rules, auditors to member-firms are obliged to deposit with the Firms Accounts

Committee signed statements saying that their clients have complied with SE rules on the separation of client funds and

BICC buying components group

BICC is paying up to £9.5m to tember 30, 1979. Half-time the 12 months to September 30,

turnover was £4.04m compared with £2.84m during the same

period last year, and taxable

profits came out at £2.22m against £1.74m. The board anticipates a 20 per cent improvement in year-end profits,

attributable to the increased dividend declared by British and Commonwealth Shipping in which Caledonia has a 49 per

with the corresponding period in 1978. In spite of very diffi-

of the financial year remains uncertain. The interim dividend

will be 26p gross (same).

SE £925,000

Int or Fin Anglo Scot Inv (F) A B & C Trust (F)

Amber Indust (I) Amos Hinton (I)

Applied Comp (I)
Barrow Milling (F)

Barrow Milling (F)
Boots (I)
John Beales Assoc (I)
Black Arrow (I)
Brit Inds & Gen (F)
British Sugar (I)
Brit & Com Ship (I)
Caledonian Inv (I)
Capital Gearing (I)
Hampton Trst (I)
Land Secs Inv (I)
Leopold Joseph (I)
Levex (I)

Leopont Justin (1)
Levex (I)
Morland & Co (F)
J. N. Nichols (I)
Scottish Homes (I)

pared with 7.3p last year. The

directors hope to recommend a

final of 10p gross.

Although the group made a marked improvement in the

shipping division's operating profit moving from a £120,000 loss to £198,000 profit, poor weather and competition from

cheap fare operators hit air

transport's fixed wing opera-tion. Profit was down from

The leisure division with its Canaries and South African

hotels boosted profits from £43,000 to £275,000 while the

Ship sales profit amounted to

The share price moved down

£1m, compared with last year's £75,000 on the sale of five gen-

eral cargo vessels.

£4.9m to £3m.

knowns as the strength of sterling during the remainder of the year."

Aviation support services and office equipment operations showed small profit increases.

gross has been declared, com- 4p to 308p at the close.

was 3.7 down at 406.3, the lowest was 7p lighter at 313p. GEC remained firm at 314p although After a quietly confident start Averys shed another 1p to 240p. leading industrials retreated to finish at the bottom. Glave lead the way with a 9p fall fater reaching 400p earlier in the day

and Rank Organisation dipped 4p to 180p. Falls of 3p were reported in ICI at 327p and Pilkington at 250p while BAT's ended the day 2p lower at 243p.
After an initial 4p rise following Wednesday's figures Unilevet finished the day all square at 458p as did Beecham ith figures due next week at

A bright start to the day was also witnessed in oils where there was keen interest in the imminent figures due from Shell and Ultramar. However, by late afternoon they had drifted the same way as the rest of the market with only

Norwest Holst continued active rising a penny to 111p follow ing its recent approach.

Britannic Assurance, Avery's largest shareholder with control of almost 8 per cent, declared GEC'c increased offer, worth 265p a share, which values the weighing machine group at £98m. Averys lost 1p to 240p on the day.

by revealing an overall under-writing loss of only £200,000 in the third quarter. This has increased the half-time under-writing deficit to £11.3m. Shares in Geo Sandeman were suspended 2p up to 85p yesterday at the company's request, pending an announcement Speculation pointed to an approach for the group which has for a long time been a favourite among speculators. fil3.7m was almost totally accounted for by claims arising from hurricanes, David and Frederic, showing that under-

Equity turnover on November 14, was £72.620m (12,848 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were, BAT, BP New, Beecham, Consolidated Gold Fields, EMI, GEC, ICI, Marks & Spencer, Sheil, Turner & Newall, Ultramar and Wool-

| ate <u>s</u> t | results | • | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| its · | Earnings | Div | Pay | Year's |
| 3 | per share | pence | date | total |
| 4) | 2.25(1.83) | 1.3(—) | 4/1 | 2.1(1.8) |
| 0.07) | 1.4(1.2) | 0.85(0.75) | 7/1 | 0:85(0.75) |
| 0.18) | 2.88(3.34) | -(-) | - | —(0.63) |
| .85) | 4.4(10.8) | 1.8(1.6) | 15/1 | -(-) |
| 16) | 6.7(3.6) | 0.5(—) | 14/2 | —(0.7) |
| 0.261 | 14.05(4.31) | 1.70(—) | | 5.34(4.69) |
| 51.01 | - (-) | 2.875(2.5) | _ | -(-) |
| (0.47) | - i−í | 1.4(—) | _ | —ì—i |
| 0.17) | 2.95(2.2) | 0.9(0.7) | 2/1 | (i |
|).3) | -(-) | 2.9(2.3) | 21/12 | 4.4(3.8) |
| 25.6) | 30.7(40.0) | 5.8(3.6) | | 7.5(5.3) |
| 13.2) | 17.4(16.2) | 5.5(4.75) | 8/1 | —(—) |
| .74) | 7.91(5.98) | 5.5(4.12) | 9/1 | -}- ; |
| | , , J-J0 / | J.J(7.16) | 3/ L | —\ <i>'</i> |

-(-) 2.25(-) 6.0(2.75) 0.8(0.67) 0.77(0.77)

partially offser by an overall loss elsewhere in Europe reducting the surplus from the continent to £3.3m. Meanwhile, conditions continue to deteriorate in Australia (loss £3.4m) and Canada (loss £6.2m). Total premiums written by the group have dropped from f941m to £928m although ellowing for exchange movements and technical factors underlying growth has been around 7 per cent. Meanwhile investment income has increased almost 15 per cent to £94.1m despite a £7.5m reduction caused by exchange movements. change movements.

The overall effect of exchange rate movements has been to depress pre-tax profits by £4.8m.

Good start but Land Securities cautious

Exchange compensation fund of the collapse of brokers Chapman & Rowe in 1974 has recently been established at £925,000; and this is the amount that the Stock Extends is believed to be slightly as the stock of the Not even pre-tax profits well in excess of City forecasts could

save the share price of Britain's largest property company Land For, with the announcement of the six month figures coinciding with the MLR rise to 17

per cent, the equity price slipped 3p to 243p yesterday. In the half year to September 30, 1979 pre-tax profits rose from £11.5 to £17.8m but chair-man Lord Samuel of Wych Cross cautions that this increase will not continue through the

with its prudential require-ments on liquidity. The Stock Exchange compensation fund, which stands at £1.4m, and to Rental income, which improved from a previous £27.6m which member firms subscribe to £33.1m in the period, reflects new lettings and rent reviews
from the previous year to
March 31, 1979, as well as those
during the first six months of
amounts to 31.6. by way of their contribution to general funds, is designed to compensate members of the

1979. Taxable profits were also up from last year's £958,000 to £1.12m, while net profits rose to £815,000 against £618,000 for

the full year.

The board say that the com-

pany has been helped by the

pahy has been neighbor by the increasing swing to natural-condition beer and the directors report a 5.2 per cent increase on its beer sales. The directors are recommending a final dividend of 2.25p, taking the year's total to 3n

An artributable loss of 270,000 was struck after interest and depreciation of £299,000 tax credit (£249,000 charge).

Turnover during the six months fell from £9.081m to £7.816m.

John Beales turns

total to 3p.

in a loss

the growth rate for the year as a whole will be somewhat lower. Income from short term investments more than halved to £2.6m, however, following the repayment of a dollar loan in February, interest payable on borrowings was down from £12m to £9.8m.

The interim dividend has

been increased from a previous 2.24p to 3.57p to reduce the disparity between it and the final payment, which last year amounted to 7.14p.

forecasts for the year-end Land target " and analysts are already predicting £37m for the 12 months, against a previous £26.4m.

Iran fails to halt Lep's

recovery Despite the troubles in Iran and the transport strike at the beginning of this year the in-ternational freight hauhers, Lep Group still managed to recover lost ground in the first six mouths of 1979.

At the halfway stage, to June 30, 1979, the group managed to push up turnover to £29.38m, compared with £27.12m, and taxable profit rose to £2.43m. against £1.94m last time.

But these figures are seen against a backcloth of poor trading conditions during the same period last year when profits were 24 per cent down at the halfway stage. The board states that trading in the second half has been generally satisfactory and the group are expanding existing markets to compensate for the virtual cessation of trade Clothing manufacturer John Beales Associated, have turned in pre-tax losses for the half-year to September 19, 1979, of 560,000 against a profit of 479,000 with Iran and Nigeria,

EDWARD JONES
(CONTRACTORS)

Beneficial interests of directors
are as follows. D. G. Jones
300,000 shares. P. Ellis Jones
15,242 shares. J. R. A. Nottingham 300,000 shares.

WINTBUST Board declaring a special nom-inal first interim of 0.1p in order to maintain trustee status.

"BLATINUM WAS AT \$224.50 (\$482). I SUPPLIED THE PLATINUM WAS AT \$224.50 (\$482). I SUPPLIED THE PLATINUM WAS AT \$225.50 (\$482). I SUPPLIED THE PLATINUM WAS AT \$245.50 SETTING THE AUGUST AT \$250. 1,700 tons.

Eurosyndicat The Eurosyndicat Index of European Share prices was put provisionally at 131.97 on November 13 against 132.01 a week

Wall Street

New York, Nov 15.—The stock market pushed alightly higher early in moderate trading this morning. The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 2.05 points to . 818.59 after the first hour of rading.

Advances led declines, 533 to 377, among the 1,447 issues crossing the tape.

Motors-Nat Res Standard Telephon

377, among the 1,447 issues crossing the tape.

First hour volume amounted to about 7m shares, compared with 7.33m in the same period on Wednesday. Prices were higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Credit ran to surplus in the discount market yesterday and the Bank of England mopped up on a moderate stale by selling Treasury bills directly to the houses.

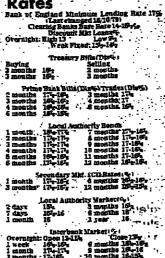
Business was rather shorpish throughout. In the morning, secured finds opened around 121-per cent and mainly tradest within 12-112 per cent and mainly tradest within 12-113 per cent before lunch. Some volatility developed in the afternoon, but the surplus gradually asserted itself, and most houses eventually closed towards the lower end of a 10 per cent to 12 per cent final range.

The one adverse factor was the redemption of 31 per cent British Transport stock. The plus factors included balances from Wednesday a small amount above target, a large excess of Exchequer disbursements over Revenue receipis.

Silver down 7c



Money Market Rates



Prosence House Base Base 14'1'e J. N. Nichols (Vimto)

are third ahead Pre-tax profits at J. N. Nichols (Vinto) rose by a third in the six mouths to September 30 1979 from £658,000 to £879,000 on turn-over up £1.3m to £4.7m. over up £1.3m to £4.7m.

The directors of the squashes and cordials group anticipate a similar rise in the second half which would take final profits from £1.27m to £1.7m.

For shareholders there is a more than doubled dividend of £5.7p, against a previous £1.p and the prospect of a similar

and the prospect of a similar rise at the year end.

Herman Smith bounces back

Reporting a turnaround in group profits from a loss of £27,195 to a £259,545 surplus in the year to June 30, electrical engineers and manufacturers, Herman Smith, warn share-bolders not to expect such healthy profits in the current healthy profits in the current half-year which runs to Janu-ary 12 1980. Traditionally, the first half is always poorer be-cause of staff holidays and this year the group has been hit by the engineers' strike.

Foreign exchange report

The 3 per cent lift in MLR were expecting. Dealers reported yesterday was good for 3 cams a good demand for sterling from on the pound in foreign exchange all ower Europe and from across markets. Sterling climbed from the Adams.

21135 to 21435 against the dollar. The dollar had a quiet day as with the rate resolving a high of the spoilight smanched to sterling. 21475 on the day. The effective exchange rate index reflected for anything, it ended slightly sterlings widespread gains with a jump from 57.7 to 68.9.

Trading was fairly flow during the morning, but there was a smist of activity immediately after the 17 per cent MLR, a toll 1 pet cent. The sapanese yen dropped from above what most market operators.

Sterling Spot and Forward



Sterling: other Dollar spot markets

80.00 -80.80 10.7455-10.7605

EMS: European currency unit rates

% change change rate than the change rate than the change rate than the change rate than the change denoted the change denoted German D-merk French franc Dutch guilder Irish punt Italian Bra 0.670931

Euro-\$ Deposits

Briefly

LONDON & EUROPEAN Grinness Mahon & Company has announced that L & E has has announced that L & E has received acceptances of its offer for the issued share capital of Taylor Pallister in respect of 463,312 new ordinary shares and the same number of Deferred shares from 106 ordinary shares holders. Taking into account 202,500 Ordinary shares in TP beld by L & E prior to offer period (now 202,500 new Ordinary shares and 202,500 Deferred shares). L & E now owns or has received acceptances in respect of 98,64 per cent of the issued share capital of TP.

ARMITAGE SHANKS Ceramics Investments BV of the

£0.45 (£0.22). EPS was 14.05p (4.13p). SSAP 15. Final dividend 1s 2.4p gross, making 7.62 gross (5.69).

ELEC INSTALLATIONS
Electronic Installations and
Equipment, a leading United
Kingdom maker of electronic precision weighing machines, has received £295,000 backing from
Dawnay, Day and ICFS.

MERGER CLEARED Proposed acquisition by Guest Keen and Nettiefolds of Unigep is not to be referred to the Mono-polies commission.

PMA HOLDINGS As predicted, the PMA Holdings furniture group earnt more in the half-year to September 30 than for the whole of the previous year. Pre-tax grofits soared from £160,000 to £430,000 and this was after much heavier interest of £355,000, against £52,000.

Netherlands has acquired a further 465,000 ordinary shares bringing its total holding to 6,132,500, 19.47 per cent of the issued ordinary capital.

BARROW MILLING
Sales for year to September 1 was £22.7m (£20.6m) pre-tax profit, 1035,000 to £240,000.

Proposed merger between Lou-rho and Harrison and Sons not be referred to Monopolies Commis-

SCOTTISH HOMES INVESTMENT Turnover for balf-year to Sep-tember 30, 52.3m (52.00m). Pre-tax profit, £260,000 (£235,000). Interim payment, 1.14p (1p)

GODFREY DAVIS With turnover for the half-year to September 30, up from £48.91m to £57.07m, pre-tax profits of the Godfrey Bavis car hire first rose from £3.22m to £4.36m. Moreover, results to date indicate a record year.
The interim payment is being doubled from 1.38p (adjusted) to

AMBER INDUSTRIAL tax profit £160,000 (£186,000). Year's pre-tax profits should be about the same as last year's. WHARF MILL
Ofter for outstanding issued shares in Wharf Mill Furnishers by Mr Stephen E. Boler has now closed. No further shares have been acquired by Mr Boler since his purchase of a 63.76 per cent stake from Arbuthnot Latham in September at a cost of \$770,000. September at a cost of £270,000.

Adama, Baltimore and Canago Regional Investment Trust's pre-tax revenue for year to Septem-ber 30, £79,000 (£73,000). Total dividend, 1.21p (1:11p) gross. BRITISH INDUSTRIES

WILSON PECK

Turnover for year to March 31, £354,000 (£402,000). Profit. ofter all charges, £35,000, against loss of £17,000. ELLIOTT-PENTOS

Morgan Grenfell, as an associate of London and Scordsh Marine Oil, purchased on behalf of discretionary clients 11,000 Oil Exploration (Holdings) at £6.01.

Options

Another quiet day was reported by dealers on the traded option market yesterday, although volume was slightly higher. The total amount of contracts amounted to 565 comcontracts amounted to 305 contracts with 293 on Wednesday.
EMI was about the only main point where selling was reported in order to take advantage of the cash offer from Thoru.

The group also proved to be strong feature on the tradia strong teature on the tradi-tional options market where investors took advantage of ir being Declaration day in order to exercise their options. Trading will start tomorrow in Courtaulds option at 70p. **Commodities**



Euromarkets World Bank and the Government of Australia plan to float yen denominated boods on the Japanese capital market next month, according to its Japanese

securities sources. The size of both bonds is yet to be decided bur each is expected to be about 30bn yen. European Investment Bank has signed a contract in Tokyo for a 15bn yen bond issue on the Japanese domestic capital market with a life of 12 years and a coupon of 8.20 per cent payable half-yearly. The bonds are offered at an issue price of 99.35 per cent giving a yield of 8.28 per cent. Proceeds will be used for ordinary lending operations.

lending operations.

Nederlandse Gasunie's plans to float a DM100m seven-year Eurobond represent the company's first foreign currency borrowing Earlier it was announced in Earlier it was announced in Frankfurt that Gasunie plans to make the offering through a syndicate led by Commerzbank AG and including Algemene Bank Nederland, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank. The bonds carry a coupon of 8.25 per cent. Final conditions will be set November 22.

The Eurobond offering is being undertaken under the Nederlandsche Bank's recently liberalized rules allowing private com-panies to borrow abroad, a spokesman said. The 1971 borrow-ing was in Swiss Francs.

The initial payment will be 58.14m of which £5.42m will be settled in cash and the balance by way of an issue of 2.92m shares at the closing market price on Wednesday of 93p.

buy components manufacturer Vero Electronics.

However, if Vero make a pre-tax profit this year of at least £1.28m BICC will make a fur-ther payment of up to £1.33m—

In the year to December 31. 1978 Vero turn:2d in pre-tax profits of £670,000. The net book value of the assets amounted to £4.19m on that

date.

BICC will be funding the markets, due to the rise in cash payment by way of a short-term loan.

BICC will be funding the markets, due to the rise in interest rates.

Outlook for th second half

Caledonia Inv

The sale of a substantial part

Copper sales boost

the settlement will again be in cash and shares. This amount Level pegging at will be linked to the level of Vero's pre-tax profits and subject to a maximum of £1.62m. Leopold Joseph The board of Leopold Joseph Holding reports that net pre-tax profits for the half-year to September 30 are comparable

of Caledonia Investments' stock of copper has resulted in the company producing a 42 per cent uplift in turnover and a 27 per cent increase in taxable profits for the half-year to Sep-

Over £1m pre-tax at Morland Despite a poor summer, Abingdon-based brewers Mor-land and Co increased turnover

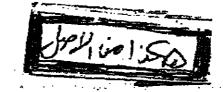
from £7.74m to £8.68m during CAPITAL GEARING TRUST

The Board states that it is acutely aware of the seriousness of the situation and has already taken a number of steps to put the group on a more profitable course, but it does not foresee a return to profitability during the second half of the year. Income (or haif-year to October 5, £28,000 (£31,000). Net loss, £22,000 (loss, £19,000).

A, B and C Trust
Atlanta, Baltimore and Chicago

Pre-tax revenue of Eritish Industries & General Investment Trust rose from £303,000 to £342,000 in year to September 30. Total gross dividend, 6.28p (5.67p).

Following purchases by Pentos ibsidiartes between September 18 and November 9, their total holding in Elliott Group of Peter-borough is now 2.4m shares (18.2



INANCIAL NEWS

alor rubs s hands onset

Alison Mitchell

cooker and heater manu-28, 1979, are up by over a mer, and champian Mr hael Morrague is standing his forecast of record ineering strike he predicts.
Valor will beat a previous m. "Half an inch of snow: we Christmas is worth three

after," he says.
the first six months of year pre-tax profits at rose from £712,000 to 5,000 on turnover up from 5m to £23.8m thereby inising margins slightly to 3.8 cent, crording to the chairman

individuality of Valor liances enables the group to ntain a high market share.
or is the market leader in manufacturer in Britain of log fires, which are conly being put on sale through-the country. This side of business should start to con-

then, lthough Mr Montague would quantify the costs of the incering strike, which affect the out of the seven United gdom factories including the n plant in Birmingham, if depress second half

aings.

xports are being maintained
he 10 per cent level despite

Sandeman quotation Ultramar doubles is suspended

Port and sherry importers, 20p since Monday, bur analysts George Sandeman, were cloaked are already doing their sums in mystery yesterday following and expect a potential hidder a functions suspension of the to pay around 130p a share.

shares at 84p.

The company has long been £14.7m.

subject to bid speculation but Altho
last night group cliairman Mr up and d that his group was about to tax profit launch a bid. this figu The shares have risen almost £408,000.

values the group at

Although Sandeman has an jast night group chairman Mr up and down profit record, Timothy Sandeman was making some expect the suitor to be no comment at all on the pressore of the major brewing pect of a take over groups, determined to guarantee.

Mr Derek Palmar, chairman tee its supplies of sherry and and chief executive of Bass, port from Spain.

which has a trading arrange. In the year to December 31, ment with Sandeman, denied 1978, Sandeman made a pre-In the year to December 31, 1978, Sandeman made a pre-tax profit of £1.8m, but in 1976 this figure was as low as

Hinton margins slip

By Our Financial Staff and also by the aftermath of Amos Hinton the Cleveland the lorry drivers strike. Supermarkets group has paid Hinton has attempted to dearly to hold on to its share counter the supermarket price of the High Street price war. cent of the Type-Trees market Prestar profits in the 28 by cutting margins sharply and speeks to September 15 have spending heavily on distributed been slashed by more than half bution \$2852,000 to \$403,000. Over the group's confidence that the same period sales rose by the measures will soon start to more than 14 per cent to pay off are expressed in a 121 per cent interim dividend. The interim setback follows hike to make a gross payment

per cent interim dividend hike to make a gross payment a fall of more than a fatth to of 2.57p. Mr P. N. Guy, the pre-tax profits of £1.36m in the group's financial director said group's last full year.

The board said are the group's financial director said yesterday that second belt The board said yesterday that sults are so far better than the results had been hard hit those of last year but much by severe weather at the now depends on the crucial beginning of the interim period Christmas period.

New unit trust launched

By Margaret Stone A new fund devoted to special be moving into the classic sinuations has been launched by investment areas for this kind Tower Unit Trust Management, of fund—takeover targets, the £30m group put together status change situations, re-Britannia unit trust group.

Tower Special Situations will he lo per cent level despite high exchange rate.

A new fund devoted to special be moving into the classic or shareholders there is a situations has been launched by investment areas for this kind to again dividend of 1.1p but. Tower Unit Trust Management, of fund—takeover targets, capital increased by a one-time 130m group put together status change situations, removes stares gained a penny which successfully steered the However, in the prevailing which successfully steered the However, in the prevailing old Slaner Walker unit trust marker conditions changes that the tree they yield a historic 5.8 transformation into the biggest gains will come from Britannia unit trust group.

in third quarter

market More than doubled pre-tax profits of £19.1m in the third quarter took the total for the nine months up from £26.7m to £42.9m.

The was also struck after a harply higher amortization and depreciation charge, up from 9.6m to £22.6m for the nine months, chiefly arising from the company's decision to write off £11.8m of the costs of its abandoned Iranian exploration venture. This is three-quarters of the total and the final 14m will be teken in the fourth quarter.
For the rest, the improve-

For the rest, the improvement has been across the board of its operations. Eastern Canada in particularly improved markedly, having made losses last year, thanks to the firming of prices for petroleum products. Ultramar is still worried by the shortage of crude

By Our Financial Staff oil supplies from Western Third-quarter profits at Ultramar were good enough to push the shares 3p higher to 358p in an otherwise dull oils position has now started to improve. Elsewhere the Californian marketing operation has benefited from higher product prices and in the United Kingdom the difficult first half has given way to a strong third quarter partly helped by the availability of crude supplies from the Thistle field.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian LNG operations continue to the properties of the part of th

thrive where the plans to double production over the next two and a half years are mov-ing ahead. The interest in the natural gas project in East Kali-mantan has been reduced from 35 to 264 per cent under the terms of the original contract but this will not have a material effect on group profits. Ultra-mar is predicting an "excep-tional" fourth quarter, which should mean full year profits getting on for treble 1978's after-tax £15m.

Kleinwort Benson's first half better

Our report on the interim statement from Hill Samuel yesterday mistakenly appeared under the headline "Kleinwort Benson lagging behind". Kleinwort Benson, was in fact show ing an improvement at the interim stage when it reported in September.

Chrysler stock plan

Washington. — The require the car-maker to increase an employee stock ownership plan. Under the plan Chrysler would be required to issue 10 million shares of stock and employees would have to agree to buy two thirds of over four years.—Reuter.

Banking Committee has approved an amendment to the Chrysler Corporation Loan Guarantee Bill which would

Business appointments

Changes at Pearl

W. Lewis are to become deputy chairmen of Pearl Assurance following the retirement of Mr J. Leech and Mr Edwards. Mr S. C. McIntyre has also announced that he will

has also announced that he will retire as president of the company on February 29, 1980.

Mr H. M. Grace will become group managing director of Pegler-Hattersley from January 1, 1980, in succession to Mr A. L. Louden, who reaches retirement age. Mr Louden stays on the board as non-executive vice-chairman. Mr K. Blair becomes director of United Kingdom operations. Mr Mr K. Mair occomes infector of United Kingdom operations. Mr R. N. Imman becomes finance director in succession to Mr Grace. Dr Alan Rudge is to be chief executive and managing director of ERA Technology from December 1, 1979. Mr K. Sedgwick has been appointed deputy managing director.

director.
Mr D. N. Hookway has succeeded Mr S. F. Moore as chair-

27.3 28.2

MONTHLY CHANGE IN

CREDIT EXPANSION

CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR

1978-79

man of the British Valve Manufac-turers' Association. Mr G. Hanson is now vice-chairman. finance director and member of the executive committee of C. T. Bowring (Insurance) Holdings. Sir Max Bemrose will retire for health reasons as a non-executive director of the Benrose Corpora-tion with effect from November 30, 1979.

Mr Ian Wilson has been made chairman of Northern Goldsmiths replacing Mr Michael Royds who will become chief executive and chairman of the jewelry division.

Mr Derek Alun-Jones, chief executive of Ferranti, is now a non-executive director of the

group.

Mr Philip Chappell, a director of Morgan Grenfell, hes succeeded Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, as chairman of the City Arts Trust. Mr A. P. Perry-Lewis has joined the board of Sarabex.

CONSUMER SPENDING The following are the second released for the monthly amount expenditure seasonally adjusted at constant 1975 prices, released of monay stock seasonally-adjusted at the mid-month dates.

| ts. | Yester | Uay . | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| ale 13 | _ | | | Percentage change |
| 3.1 7.2 4.3 | | | £m | quarter at annual rate |
| 2.4 | 1978 | Q1 Q2 | 16.432 16.522 | + 15.8 + 2.2 |
| .1 | | 03 Q4 | 16,879 16,895 | +8.9 +0.3 |
| C | 1979 | Q1 Q2 | 17.096 17.786 | +4.8 +17.1 |
| <u> </u> | | Q 3 p | 17,067 | 14.8 |
| 1100 | | | | |

Alitalia loss

Rome.—After two years of hard-won profits. Italy's flag airline, Alitalia, will suffer a loss in 1979 because of strikes and the temporary grounding of its DC10 aircraft last May.-

Big pulp mill costs hit ITT

At the same time as ITT, the giant United States multi-national, revealed its first loss for many years. Mr Harold Geneen, its president for two decades, announced his succession. Mr Pand V. Arsker

ITT's third-quarter loss was \$137m (£68.5m), caused by \$320m spent on closing a pulp mill in Canada. But excluding that and foreign currency translation effects, earnings per share in fact rose by 19 per cent over the same period of 1978 and by 10 per cent for the nine months.

Mr Geneen is the father of ITT a man who acquired some notoriety for his tough management style. The company has

bribery scandals.
Sales and revenue for the company in the nine months to date were \$3.47bn, against \$3.05bn for the equivalent period of last year, Foreign cur-

International

rency translation lost the group 33 cents a share in the third

Sime Darby approval Kuala Lumpur, Nov 15.— Sime Darby Holdings', share-holders have overwhelmingly approved the scheme of arrangement for the transfer approved the

Malaysia from the United King-dom and the name change to Sime Darby BHD. The scheme involves the exchange of 10p Sime Darby Holdings shares for 50 cents (Malaysian) Sime Darby BHD shares on a onefor one basis.-Reuter,

Rockwell up 48 pc

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Rockwell International's net income for 1979 totalled \$261.1m (£124m), or \$7.33 per share, an increase from continuing operations for 1979 also totalled \$261.1m 1979 also totalled \$261.Im (\$7.33), an increase of 23 per cent. Sales from continuing cent. Sales from continuing operations were £6,200m, up 16 per cent.

Ittramar Company Limited

Anoutstanding performance.

Review of Group financial results and operations

We reported at mid-year that our financial esults for the first half of 1979 were excellent and a record for the Group. We also said that we expected the Group to continue to show good financial results in the second half of

The operating profit for the first nine nonths of 1979 before taxation amounted to :42,869,000, compared with £26,703,000 for he same period of 1978. The above operating profit is arrived at after charging 22,623,000 amortisation, depreciation, sepletion and amounts written off. This amount includes £11,750,000, being 75 per ent of the remaining unamortised. exploration costs in Iran, where we have eased operations, which would otherwise se written off over a long period of time on he basis of percentage of oil and gas produced each year from our total reserves. The remaining 25 per cent of the unamortised costs in Iran will be written off in the fourth

n quarter. After deducting current and deferred. axation, the profit for the nine month period came to £25,310,000 compared to £8,725,000 or the same period of 1978. Non-cash foreign exchange gains for the first nine months of 1979 totalled £1,313,000 and after deducting the dividend on the Preferred Shares and Advance Corporation Tax written off, the net armings attributable to ordinary strareholders were £25,625,000. Cash flow from operations or the first three quarters of 1979 amounted

о £49,619,000... All additional and a second All of the above figures are records for the Jihramar Group. They are due to excellent operating results by all of our major divisions. occur during November 1979. The Indonesian oil and gas producing perations are showing considerably better esults than projected at the beginning of the rear largely because of increased prices and nore LNG shipments. Producing operations n the North Sea and Western Canada renefitted from higher crude oil prices. The efining and marketing company in California ind the marketing operation in the U.K. howed excellent third quarter profits. In Eastern Canada, in spite of

reduction in sales volume, we

vere able to achieve better esults due to a firming of market

prices for petroleum products and thereby improve the return on our large refining and marketing investment. The Canadian Compensation Programme discourages the importation of foreign crude oil, and the sharing of Western Canadian crude oil currently allocated to refiners in Eastern Canada is inequitable. These factors have penalised our operations. We are using our limited crude oil supply to full advantage while supporting markets which provide the best long-term results. This policy includes buying limited volumes of refined products - E mostly home heating oil.

The 1978 and 1979 capital expenditures will aggregate about £90 million and the two-year total for 1980 and 1981 will climb to over £100 million. Most of our capital expenditures are for exploration and development in Indonesia, the North Sea, Western Canada and Egypt. We are also seeking exploration rights in Australia. Drilling for oil and gas is hazardous, despite all the advanced science and technology, but we have done relatively well in the past few years and believe we will continue to do so.

As has been previously stated to shareholders, under the terms of our original contract, our 35 per cent interest in the oil and natural gas venture in East Kalimantan. Indonesia, is subject to a one-time reduction to 26.25 per cent interest at such time as we recover all of our investment in that project, at which time the existing 2 per cent overriding royalty obligation will also expire, but it is not expected to have a material effect on Group profits. That situation will

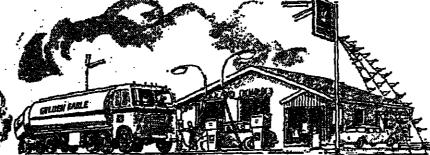
> Present indications are that profits for the last quarter of the year should be exceptionally good. An interim dividend of 50 per ordinary share was paid on 9th November, 1979.

Campbell Nelson Chairman 15th November 1979

| Group Results for the Nine | Mont | hs to 3 | 30th Se | ptemb | er 197 | 79 | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Consolidated Profit and Loss Account | First nin | ne months 1979 | First nir | ne months 1978 (Note 5) | | Year 1978 (Note 5) | | | |
| Sales | | £000 £653,345 | | £000 £414,294 | | £000 £595,133 | | | |
| Profit on trading | | 65,492 | | 36,305 | | 50,237 | • | ₽ | ` |
| Amortisation, depreciation, depletion and amounts written olf | | 22,523 | | 9,602 | | 12,451 | \mathcal{U} | | 1 |
| Operating profit before (axation Taxetion on operating profit: Current | 9,078 | 42,869 | 10,689 | 26,703 | 13,226 9,513 | 37,786 | | | l |
| Deferred | 8,481 | 17,559 | 7,289 | 17,978 | 9,313 | 22,739 | | | |
| Operating profit after taxation Foreign exchange fluctuations - Profit/(Loss) | | 25,310 1,313 | | 8,725 (6,103) | | 15,047 (5,469) | ('/\\ | | |
| Profit after taxation and foreign exchange fluctuations Deduct: Convertible Redeemable Preferred Shares Dividend | 675 | 26,523 | 786 387 | 2,622 | 1,050 808 | 9,578 | | 1 | |
| Advance Corporation Tax written off | 323 | 998 | | 1,173 | | 1,858 | | | |
| Earnings attributable to Ordinary Shareholders | | £25,625 | | £1,449 | | £7,720 | and | | |
| Cash flow from operations | | £49,619 | | £20,929 | | £31,632 | The same | of Williams | |
| Cost of 5p per share interim dividend including Advance Corporation Tax written off £996,000 | | £3,319 | • . | £ | | £ | | | |
| Earnings per Ordinary Share (before foreign exchange fluctuations) Basic Fully diluted | | 52.3p 47.7p | | 17.0p 16.7p | | 29.6p 28.7p | | | |
| Consolidated Statement of Source and App | lication | of Funds | First nic | ne months 1979 | First nir | ne months 1978 | Notes | | _ |
| Source of funds From operations: Operating profit after taxation Amortisation, depreciation, depletion and am Deferred taxation on trading profits | ounts wri | tten off | • | £25,310 22,623 8,481 | | £000 £8,725 9,602 7,289 | Canadian dollars 2 The gain on for during the nine n | ng profits are largely in U.S. and s. reign exchange fluctuations of £1,31; nonths to 30th September 1979 rotate a lang term house of individual comm | 5 |

| Consolidated Statement of Source and Application of Funds | | 1979 | | 1978 | | | | |
|--|-------|--|-------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Source of funds From operations: Operating profit after taxation Amortisation, depreciation, depletion and amounts written off Deferred taxation on trading profits Indonesian debt service equalisation (Note 4) Loss on sale of fixed assets | | £25,310 22,623 8,481 (6,898) 103 | | £8,725 9,602 7,289 (6,238) 1,551 | 1 Group operating prolicanadian dollars. 2 The gain on foreign eduring the nine months almost entirely to long trepayable over the year 3 Translation and conv. | xchange fil to 30th Sep erm loans s to 1993. | ucluations of tember 1979 of individual | £1,313,000 relates companies |
| Cash flow from operations From other sources: Shares issued during the period Long term loans raised Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets Exchange adjustments due to currency realignments | | 49,619 981 3,346 1,985 123 | | 20,929 81 21,465 1,652 (621) | the Group are: S S1 equals U.S.\$ S1 equals Can.\$ U.S.\$1 equals Can.\$ U.S.\$1 equals 5w.Fr. | 30th eptember 1979 2.20 2.56 1.16 | 30th September 1978 1,98 2,34 1,18 1,54 | 31si December 1978 2.04 2.42 1.19 1.63 |
| Application of funds Acquisition of subsidiary companies Additions to fixed assets Capital expenditures Portion of long term debt now due in one year Convertible Redeemable Preferred Shares dividend including Advance Corporation Tax \$224,000 (1978 \$387,000) | £969 | 3,637 26,731 30,368 7,486 | £1,173 | 16.573 16.573 2,484 | 4 The Group's entitlem LNG sales is included in deducting transportation service on the loans rainwhole of the construction which is operated on a limatch income with these entitlement is adjusted for debt service, tather is schedule established for repayable within a 12 ye Ettectively, therefore, the | n the profit n, fiquefact sed by Pen n cost of th cost of th or eductio to reflect at han the un if the loans ear period; e cost of the | and loss accion costs, ar amina to lin- e Badak LNO i basis. In occurs, the Group n equal annu even repaym , all of which | ount after nd debt ance the G Plant, lers pris tal charge nent tare |
| 1979 Interim Ordinary Shares Dividend (payable 9th November, 1979) including Advance Corporation Tax £996,000 Miscellaneous Items Increase in working capital Working capital at 30th September 1979 Long-term loans at 30th September 1979 | 3,319 | 4,288 121 13,801 £56,064 £37,070 | | 1,173 (280) 23,556 £43,506 £32,866 | amortised by the end of 5 The Statement of Star (SSAP 15) relating to ac- came into effect for acc- or after 1st January 19? preparation of the resul- comparative figures for the year 1978 have been elimination of deferred to \$1,184,000 respectively. (SSAP 11) there would in tax charge of \$3,305,000 | ndard Acco counting for punting per) and has b is for the tir the first hir i restated o ax credits. Under the ave been a | r deferred ta nods comme sen adopted st nine mont ne months of on the new ba of \$2,616,000 previous sta an additional | cation noing on lin the hs. The 1978 and and deferred |
| | | | النفاتستودي | | | | | |

| Operating Results | 1979 | 1978 | Note |
|---|--|--------|--|
| Sales of oil (barrels per day) Oil refined (barrels per day) Oil produced (barrels per day) Gas produced (thousands of cubic feet per day) Gross wells drilled Oil and gas wells completed (in which the Group has varying interests) | 272,990 98,700 10,000 175,790 38 29 | 97.800 | Sales of oil for the first nine months of 1979 include Canadian Fuel Marketers Ltd. product sales of 79,300 barrels per day. |





First nine months

2 Broad Street Place, London EC2M 7EP

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ity ted to rac utin to rac utin for ng R. R. Inc. hei sur

M.J.H. Nightingate & Co. Limited The Over-the-Counter Market 99 50 222 101 Airsprung Group Armitage & Rhodes Bardon Hill Deborah Ord Fully Paid Rights Deborah 171 CULS *7.9 *--*3.4 10.5 *4.9 *6.1 *4.4 147 158 61 153 342 232 34 82 55 84 Frederick Parker George Blair Jackson Group Robert Jenkins Torday Limited Twinlock 12% ULS Unilock Holdings Walter Alexander W. S. Yeates W. S. Yeates New

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank ABN Bank 14%
Barclays Bank 14%
BCCI Bank 15½%
Consolidated Crdts 14%
C. Hoare & Co *14%
Lloyds Bank 14%
London Mercantile 14%
Midland Bank 14%
Nat Westminster 151% Midland Bans
Nat Westminster 151%
Rossminster 151%
14%

£10.000 and under 11½%, up to £25.000 12½%, over £25.000, 12½%.

83% of Times readers have bank accounts.

Over 75% of Times readers have current accounts and over 32% have deposit or savings accounts.

| 1 | High Low Bid Offer Trust Mid Offer Their | High Low Rie Offer Trust . Bid: Offer Tield | Bid Officer and Section 100 | The same of the sa |
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| | Friends Provident Unit Trum Managers Ltd. Prichar End. Dorithm, Surrey. 608-6485 54.9 40.4 Friends Prov. 42.5 45.4e 5.62 71.2 51.4 Do Accum 38.7 62.7 5.62 Princip Princip In Court. | 34.1 25.3 income 23.4 25.5 il.st 14.8 12.9 Preference 11.8 12.5 il.s 20.3 27.9 17.5 Special Stor 20.3 21.9 6.50 | Livyds Life Assurance Ltd. 22 Clifton Street ECL A4HX. 01-247 (898) 1633 1244 Mott Growth Pad 148.9 | Victory Hat. Prospect Hill, Doudes 1035 2391 24.4 15-6 lut income (3) 15.6 19.5 19.5 19.5 77.2 57.1 Do Growth 159 69.5 73.5 1.20 Hambros Bank (Guerrasey) Lbl. |
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Nine months results from Royal Insurance

Estimated Results

The estimated Group results for the nine months ended 30th September 1979 with comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1978 and for the full year 1978

| | 9 mths to 30/9/79 | 9 mths to 30/9/78 | Year 1978 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| General Insurance | £m | £m | £m |
| Premiums written | 928.3 | 941.4 | 1220.1 |
| Underwriting Result Long Term Insurance Profit | -11.3 3.3 | 19.2 3.3 | 25.4 4.4 |
| Investment Income Share of Associated Companies' profit | 94.1 5.0 | 88.6 1.3 | 120.7 2.5 |
| Total profit before taxation Taxation | 91.1 39.1 | 112.4 45.5 | 153.0 |
| Minority Interests | 0.6 | 0.2 | 64.5 0.3 |
| Net profit attributable to the Company | 51.4 | 66.7 | 88.2 |
| (pence per unit) | (34.2p) | (44.4p) | (58.7p) |

In the above figures foreign currency has been converted according to our usual practice at approximately the average rates of exchange ruling during the period. The

| | 30/9/79 | 30/9/78 | Year 1978 |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|
| USA | \$2.11 | \$1,90 | \$1.92 |
| Canada | \$2.47 | 52.14 | 52.19 |
| Australia | \$1.88 | \$1.66 | \$1.68 |
| Netherlands | Fis 4.27 | Fls 4.18 | Fls 4.15 |
| Premiums written in 1979 have been depressed | in compari | son with the | period fo |

1978 mainly due to movements in exchange rates and to a lesser extent by accounting changes. If allowance is made for these factors, the underlying growth in premium income was 7% as against an apparent decrease.

The effect of changes in exchange rates on the comparison of the nine months results was to depress the profit before taxation by £4.8m; the investment income was adversely affected by £7.5m, whereas the underwriting result benefited by £2.7m.

Underwriting Results

| | 30/9/79 | 30/9/78 | 1978 |
|---|--|--|---|
| USA UK and Irish Republic Canada Australia Europe (Ex UK and Irish Republic) Other Overseas | £m -13.7 6.4 -6.2 -3.4 3.3 2.3 | £m 2.5 7.7 8.6 -0.4 -2.0 2.8 | £m 10.5 11.9 2.4 -0.3 0.1 0.8 |
| Total | -11.3 | 19.2 | 25.4 |
| The operating ratios for the USA on the UK basi | s are :— 9 mnths to 30/9/79 | 9 mths to 30/9/78 | Year 1978 |
| Claims as % of earned premiums Expenses as % of written premiums | 71.5 31.3 | 68.0 30.0 | 65.9 30.9 |
| Operating ratio | 102.8 | 98.0 | 96.8 |
| Indomenia - Danie | | | |

Underwriting Result

Despite the severe impact of weather damage in the USA and Caribbean, the underwriting loss for the first nine months at £11.3m was only £0.2m higher than at the half

In the USA the third quarter underwriting loss of £5.9m was almost totally accounted for by claims arising from Hurricanes David and Frederic. For the year to date automobile insurance still produced the largest part of the loss. Extreme weather damage caused underwriting losses in all property lines other than commercial multi-peril. Workers compensation business remained unprofitable; better results were achieved in general liability.

In the United Kingdom the recovery apparent in the second quarter continued. For the first nine months there was a loss in personal lines at a higher level than last year largely due to the severe winter weather experienced in the first quarter. Commercial business continued to show a satisfactory profit.

In Canada the general increase in claims frequency, particularly in personal lines, continued in the third quarter. At the nine months stage losses have been incurred

in all major lines other than commercial property.

In Australia there was a further deterioration in underwriting experience in the third quarter in most major lines with the exception of commercial property where there was an absence of large losses. The main feature in Europe was the continuing improvement in the Netherlands, where there was an underwriting profit for the nine months of £4.7m. This was only

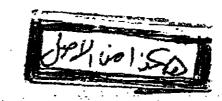
partially offset by an overall underwriting loss in the rest of Europe.

In "Other Overseas" there was a mixed experience in the third quarter, including losses due to hurricane damage in the Caribbean, but there was still an overall profit at the end of nine months.

Associated Companies

A considerable part of the increase in the "Share of Associated Companies' profit" is due to the inclusion this year of Aachen and Munich as an associated company following the increase in our shareholdings to 20%.





Stock Exchange Prices

Shares neglected



| Int. Gross. Stock Price City Red. 157875 Sight Lev Company | Gross Gross Gross Gross Gross Gross 1978 20 | Grad Vid Do Vid the Chi'ge Proce Co P E |
|--|--|--|
| Treas Cave 44, 1050 975 - 238 16.700 Treas 3-45 1850 97 - 278 286 16.700 Treas 3-5 1971-69 64 - 3.712 14.673 Treas 3-5 1971-69 64 - 3.712 14.673 Treas 3-5 1971-69 64 - 3.712 14.673 Treas 31-5 1971-69 64 - 3.712 14.673 Treas 11-5 1801 975 - 12.500 10.682 Treas 11-5 1801 975 - 12.500 10.682 Treas 11-5 1801 975 - 12.500 10.682 Treas 11-5 1801 985 - 12.500 10.682 | DINDUSTRIAL 94 62 Crouch Grp 74 2 4.6 6.0 4.4 68 27% Ladder Pride 47 4.6 8.7 6.7 53 20 Subscription 48 4.7 8.7 5.7 5.7 4.8 5.8 5.8 6.7 6.7 8.8 59 5.7 6.8 | 76 a.4 210 65 54 -10 111 72 69 34 42 29 -1 14 20 -2 20 5 61 86 -8 217 |
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Motoring

Mr Fowler is keen to assist the motorist

In the six months since he was eppointed Minister of Transport in the new Conservative Government Mr Norman Fowler has proceeded cautiously in matters concerning the motorist, in keeping with his basic approach of "persuasion rather than

From his room on the eighteenth floor of the Department of Trans-port building behind Westminster Abbey, Mr Fowler told me that while there might be a case for new regulations in some areas, he was anxious not to put an even greater burden on the police or to worsen relations between the police and public by introducing laws that were difficult to enforce. That was his main reason for opposing the compulsory wearing of seat belts.

He wanted to put less emphasis on trying to restrict the motorist and more on training and education. He mentioned the work of organiza-tions like the Institute of Advanced Motorists and the League of Safe

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Drivers, both of which he joined while transport spokesman for the

Opposition.

But what did he feel about the driving test, basically unchanged since its introduction more than 40 years ago and, according to its critics, inadequate for today's traffic conditions? Mr Fowler said his immediate task was to enable more people to take the test rather more quickly.
"We inherited a waiting list of

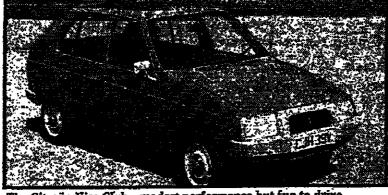
800,000 people and an average waiting time of six months. That is an inexcusable delay. We are trying to do something about it by. for instance, recruiting more examiners." The examiners were a well trained and dedicated group. He would rather put trust in their skill than introduce extra requirements into the test.

One of the first things Mr Fowler did was to put on ice the Labour government's proposal to abolish the vehicle excise duty, or car tax, and raise the money instead through an increase in duty on petrol. Mr Fowler said that since many organizations had come out against

the proposal, which had never been debated in the House of Commons or adequately discussed outside, it was right to have another look. But he emphasized that no decision had yet been taken.

yet been taken.

Mr Fowler has promised a new initiative on drinking and driving. A consultation paper "with a view to legislation" is to be published soon. It will give the Government's thoughts on possible changes in the law, including the controversial issue of whether the police should have the power to administer breath tests at random.



The Citroën Visa Club-modest performance but fun to drive.

I thought it appropriate to ask Mr Fowder said, he would imple-Mr Fowler why, since the Blenner-ment it.

Mr Fowler why, since the Biennerhassett committee had already
explored the subject thoroughly
and issued a report three and a half
years ago, he needed to spend
further time consulting?

He said that because of the
pressure of business there was no
prospect of legislation in this
session of Parliament. He thought
it useful to take the opportunity to test opinion, particularly on matters like random testing, and how to deal with persistent offenders. On seat belts, Mr Fowler said

On seat belts, Mr Fowler said that despite his personal opposition to compulsion he would abide by the decision of the House of Commons on the private member's Bill which will be going to committee after passing its second reading. Since the Bill seeks only to give power to make regulations he could, theoretically, do nothing. But if it reached the statute book,

ment it.

The minister has no pleas to change the 70 mph speed limit or to revive the proposal of one of his Labour predecessors Dr John Gilbert that it should be compulsory for motorists to use headlights at night even on well lit roads.

night even on well lit roads.

Meanwhile Mr Fowler has set up an inquiry into the possibility of replacing the totting up system of dealing with motoring offenders by a points system. The present position is that three endorsements on a driving licence within three years means disqualification. Under a points system such as that used in West Germany, offences are graded according to their seriousness and disqualification follows when a certain total has been reached.

The inquiry will also see whether

rain total has been reacted.

The inquiry will also see whether the range of fixed penaity offences can be extended to save the time of the courts. Motoring offences,

astonishingly take up three quarters of the work of the courts and 40 per cent of their time.

Road test: Citroën Visa

The Visa is Cirroën's addition, perhaps a belated one to the long list of European "superminis" which includes such well established names as the Fiat 127, Renault 5, Volkswagen Polo, Peugeot 104 and Ford Fiesta. Confused already by the apparent similarity between these cars, the man in the street might well shrug his shoulders at the Visa and ask: "What's new?".

The Visa concept, one must concede, is hardly novel: a compact vehicle, just over 12 feet long, with engine driving the front wheels, a door at the back and a rear seat that folds down to increase luggage space. The Visa does have five doors, rather than three, thus facilitating entry to the back seat, but there are already five-door versions of the Peugeot 104 and Renault 5.

versions of the Peugeot 104 and Renault 5.

The singularity of the Visa lies rather in its being a Citroën, with all that implies for what admirers call flair and detractors eccentricity. The car simply could not be a Ford or a VW, partly because of characteristic Citroën details like the single windstreen wiper blade, the one-spoke steering wheel and the CX-style drum which holds the minor controls; and partly because of the soft, all independent suspension which may produce prodigious roll on corners but gives one of the smoothest rides to be enjoyed on any car of this class.

The suspension is not, as in other Citroën models, based on hydropneumatics but on good old coil

springs, a lesson, certainly, for some other makers of small cars. There is more pure Cirroen in the smaller engined Club version of the Visa, which I have been driving. The power (if that is the word) comes from a flat two cylinder air cooled unit, a formula used since the dawn of time in the

used since the dawn of time in the 2CV, though the Visa one, Cirroen says, is quite new. It is fitted with electronic ignition and mated with the springy but not unpleasant GS gearbox.

But with a cubic capacity of only
652 and power output of 360hp,
performance can be but modest.
The 0 to 60 mph acceleration time
of around 25 seconds is, in fact,

the slowest of any car now on the

British market apart from the First 126 and Citroën's own 2CV and

There is little punch in top gear for quick overtaking and with a full load the Visa will sproggle to climb a hill in third. Against, that the engine is not, unless pushed hard, excessively noisy and once wound up ir will give smooth and acceptably quiet motorway cruising (even though the official maximum speed is only 77 mph). Fuel consumption may be affected by the consumption may be affected by the temptation to work the car hard but in steady use I obtained 37 to

Like other Citroens, the Visa is green fun to drive. The engine feets unburstable and roll or not, the carunburstable and rost or not me can has superior roadholding. The rack-and-pinion steering is light and accu-rate and the brakes excellent. In town, the Visa is the right size for tucking into right parking spaces and if the bonnet slopes too sharply

driving sear. Citroen has sensible fund plassic bumpers to prote the car from minor knocks.

the car from minor knocks.

Given its jack of performance to Visa Club is a shade expensive f2.950; permudarly as the alternative Super model costs only another f300. The Super uses the 1.124 engine from Cktozn's partner peopeot, and gives much beneficiated and a higher top speed with little loss in fuel economy.

Per Kadett ad Astra

A new Opel Kadett tange reaches Britain from Germany this week with a Vauxhall version andounce for the spring of 1980. The last Kaderr becomes Opel's (and Vaud hall's) first front-wheel drive can the General Mours parent company having been at last convinced of the advantage of the concept for releasing space inside the vehicle. For CM's archerval, has been content to the FWD Escort replacement about a year

regarding to the process of the second to the front now.

The Kadett sports are entirely fresh bodyshell, looking like a hard back bur in fact doubling as a hard write. A rear door and as a sulong There is an estate derivative as well. The engine is a new overhead can shaft design of 1.3 litres, mountain the system of 1.3 litres in the system of 1.3 Vauxhall edition is called the Asm.

You will fit into the range between the Chevette and the Cavalier. Despite the introduction of the Asm.

the rear-wheel drive Chevettes will Vauxhall says, continue "well into the 1000."

Peter Waymark





Lex Mead The Jaguar Specialists

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New Jeguer XJ 5.3. Saloon. Automatic. Damson with Climamon interior. Air conditioning Electric seals, Electric mirrors, Wash/wipe. Speed control.
1979 (T) Jaguer XJS Automatic. Richalleu with Climamon interior. One owner. 3,000 recorded miles. 9 months guarantee to run.
1978 Jeguer XJ 5.3. Saloon. Microccan Bronze with Biscuit interior. Air conditioning. Stareo Radio 22,000 recorded miles.
1978 (T) Vanden Plas 4.2 Saloon. Caramel with Chemois Interior. One owner. All Vanden Plas retinements. 10,000 recorded miles.
1978 (T) Jaguar XJS. Signal Red with Black interior. GM Gear Box. 12,000 recorded miles.
113.500 miles

miles
1977 Delmier 4.2. Coupe. Old English White with Dark Blue interior. Fitted air condironing. Chrome, Pressed Wheels. White Wall tyres. Radio/stereo. 18,000

Chelmsford (0245) 353404

New Jaguer XJS. Choice of specification. New Series III. Choice of engine sizes. 1978 (T) 5.3 Saloon. Signal Red with Black vinyl roof. Biscuit Interior. Tinled glass several thousand pounds on new price, 9,000 recorded miles.

Bristol (0272) 30361 *New Series III. Daimler 66. White with Black Interior. Air conditioning. List price. New Jaguer XJS. Damson with Cinnemon interior. List price.

Maidenhead (0628) 33188

New Jaguar XJS. Finished in Damson with Black leather Interior.

1979 (April) Jaguar 4.2. Series III Automatic Saloon. Finished in Damson with Cinramon interior. Under 7,000 miles. One owner.

1978 Jaguar 4.2. Squadron Blue with Dark Blue leather interior. Air conditioning.

Inted Radio/cassette. Timed gless. Passanger door mirror. One owner. 37,500

miles.

1978 (May) Delmier Sovereign 4.2. Automake. Finished in Juniper Green with Cincamon leather interior. Fitted radio/cassette Tinted glass. One owner. 16,850

ricorded miles.

1878 (May) Jaguer XJS Coupe. Automatic. Finished in Yellow Gold with Black leather interior. One owner 10,000 recorded miles.

1877 Jaguer 4.2. Finished in Squadron Blue with Dark Blue leather interior. Tinted glass. 2 owners. Radio/Cassene. 25,800 recorded miles.

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New Jaguer XJ 5.3, Series III. Cotswold Yellow with Black leather interior. Air conditioning.

Conditioning.

New Jaguer XJ. Series III. 4.2. Braziha Brown with Black leather Interior. All Jaguer XJ. Series III. 4.2. Braziha Brown with Biscurt leather Interior. Automatic. New Jaguer XJ. Choice of Cotswold Yellow or Damson. Automatic. Air conditioning.

New Daimler Sownerign. Choice of Damson with Cimmanon leather interior. Automatic. or Turder White with Black leather Interior. Automatic, cruise control, electric seats, electric mirrors.

1979 Daimler 66. Platinum with Black leather Interior. Cirrome Pressed Wheels. Air conditioning. 12,000 recorded miles. Supercover. History.

1979 Jaguar XJ. 5.3. Automatic. Carriage Brown with Biscutt leather Interior. Air conditioning. 7,500 recorded miles. Supercover. History.

1977 Jaguar XJ. 3.4. Series III. Camson with Sand cloth Interior. Automatic. Electric roof. 6,000 recorded miles. One owner. Supercover.

1977 Jaguar XJ. 42. Automatic. Green Sand with Olive Interior. Stereo, Sunroof. One owner. 12,000 recorded miles.

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1973 model Porache \$25, auto, 1970 miles.
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MI 42 Coupe. This TY model can only be described as magnificant in Resal Red with innique American spec. Deep red velvet interior, one correct owner. Sc. 600 mls., 28, 666. Fl. 1976. one of the best certific sumples available. One meticules owner has covered only 27,000 mls. Review history and power. Old English white with red hid interior, Cost new today around 220,000, maryelous value at \$2,995.

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Bourn Airfield

· Cambridge Tel, 0954 218765 1977 BOYER 3.5 AUTO: tilstallic bronze, chocolate in-terior, sensitine roof, cassetta radio, ratr wipers, 23,500 miles. 'R' registration. This vehicle upon to others, and can be seen at the above eddress.

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Official Distributors for Holls-Royce and Bentley

H.A. FOX 34 Dover Street, London. Tel. 01-499 8962 1978 T' Silver Shadow II Saloon finished in Moorland over Pewter with Tan hide interior. Mooriand over rewish with land line files. A nice colour.

1976 Silver Shadow Saloon finished in Regency.

Bronze with Beige hide interior. 9,000 miles. A

very smort unmarked car, recommended at

577 Sen.

1975 May Rolls-Royce Corniche Convertible finished in White with Dark Blue leather interior, and Dark Blue hood. 31,000 miles. A beautiful example of this Coachbuilt model at little more than half today's new price. £39,250

1975 Silver Shadow Long Wheelbase Saloon with:
out Division finished in Willow Gold over
Brewster Green with Beige hide upholstery.
46,000 miles. A very spart colour combination. 1975 Rolls-Royce Corniche fixed-head 2-door Saloon finished in Moorland with Beige indenterior and Beige Lambswool over ugs 5,100

miles. An immaculate unusually low mileage car. 1972 'L' Silver Shadow Saloon finished in

A Company

44.27

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數。過程是

hill little

Caribbean Blue over Seychelles Blue with Dark Blue hide interior 45,000 miles. A beautiful low mileage model with service history.

COLO GUILDFORD Noodbridge Road, Guildford, Surrey: Tel. 69231. Thi. 859255 1978 Apr. Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow II finished in Chesmut with Magnobia hide interior. Mascot alarm. One owner, supplied and serviced by us. Speedometer reading 3,800 miles. £37,000 1978 Dec. Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow II finished in Chestuat with Retain the State of the State in Chestnut with Beige hide. Speedometer reading 850 miles.

ing 850 miles.

1978 Feb. Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow II finished in Chestnut with Magnolia hide interior and a matching Everflex roof. An eyecatohing example. Speedometer reading 14,000 miles. £36,500 1978 June Rolls-Royce Corniche Saloon finished 1978 June Rolls-Royce Corneche Satoon timismed in Willow Gold with Beige thide interior and a Dark Brown Everflex roof. Supplied and serviced by us. One owner, speedometer reading 6,000 miles, Realistically priced at 549,750. 1976 Feb. Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow finished in Shall Committee and Shall Commit Shell Grey with Blue hide interior. Supplied and serviced by us. Two owners, speedometer reading

TORQUAY Lisburne Square, Torquay. Tel. (0803) 24321

1975. July Rolls-Royce Corniche Convertible finished in Walnur with Beige bide upholstery and Beige bood. A beautiful one owner car. Speedometer reading 31,300 miles. 1977 Aug. Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow finished in Honey with Dark Brown Everflex roof, R-R quarter motits and Dark Brown hide. Whitewall, tyres. A lovely one owner car. Speedometer reading 19,000 miles.

1971 July Bentley T. Series Saloon finished in Shell Grev with Red hide. Speedometer reading 64,600 miles. Full service history.

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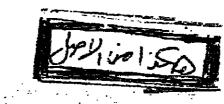
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PERSONAL CHOICE



n Moore and Kevin Keegan (ITV, 9.30 pm)

an Moore, the sports commentator, is a man not given to bole. When he says, then that in making his TV feature vin Keegan (ITV, 9.00) he has never known a sportsman as frankly about his home life, the pressures on it and the ly he makes, one must cock an attentive and believing what he says. Tonight's is the first of a series in which foore will be meeting leading sporting personalities. Why it him a year to persuade Mr Keegan to be interviewed at length, we shall doubtless learn tonight.

ngela Rippon continues to bestride two worlds—the nyside and the news studio—like a colessus. Not for her miting and slavish response to the camera autocue. Tonight
7.35) she is once again in the Country. There will be
talk of birds, in North Wales and in the studio, and then
e go to Devon to learn about leather tanning.

d, in a way, that it has taken Japanese television to film nese classic that has been adapted for British television Scot. That, however, is the truth about the new serial ey (BBC 2, 600). The Scot. British viewer, has done this kinding before, of course. For British viewers, he rewrote ript of The Water Margin, also a classic book from China, limed by the Japanese.

e man's meat . . . accepting the basic truth of the saw, I ail to see how anyone can fail to find Dzorak's Symbhom to be played in tonight's concert by the BBC Northern hony Orchestra, anything other than a bulging treasure of levely tunes. Tonight's drama highlight on radio is Il-Fi Theatre production of An Alternative to Socide ich Michael Jayston plays a computerized human meat inc. The action is set in the twenty-second century, which d help to explain Mr Jayston's transmogrification.

eek Ending, the weekly satirical half-hour that disembowels eek's news rather than dissects it, continues to hold up well to 4, 10.35). It is what BBC Television's Not the Nine ck News was always threatening to be but never was that flirts with bad taste but stops about of actually ving it. In case you miss it tonight—you can hear it rrow (Radio 4, 5.25)

T THE SYMBOLS MEAN : 1 STEREO ; * BLACK AND WHITE ;

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

9.05 am For Schools, Colleges: 9.05. Encounter France, 9.25, Gymnast, 9.52, Look and Read (Skylmmer). 10.15, Talkabout. 10.35, Going to Work (paloting, decorating). 11.00, Hyn o Fyd (all

11,25 You and Me: for young children. children. 11.40 For Schools, Colleges: 11.40, Exploring Science. 12.05 pm Tecair Lat. (both repeats). Close-down at 12.30.

12.45 News and weather. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: includes Peter Seabrook's gardening feature Dig this!
1.45 Camberwick Green: animated tale for young viewers. Paddy Murphy (r). 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: 2.02;

2.02 Far Schools, Colleges: 2.02; Scene (changing roles for women); 2.35. A Good Job with Prospecti (both repeats). Close down at 3.00 3.20 Pobol Cwm: serial in Weish. 3.55 Fay School: the story is Mr. Bear in the Air. 4.20 Maxidog: Czechoslovakian cartoon (r). 4.25. Jackanory: Lindsay Brown continues reading The Treasure of Dubarry Castle. 4.40 Hong Kong Phooey: cartoon (r).

(r): 4.55 Crackerjack: uninhibited fun for children, with Ed Stewart as presenter.
5.35 Paddington; Michael Hordern
2ells the story of A Visit to the 5.40 News: with Richard Whitmore. 5.55 Nationwide: including Desmond Lynam's Sportswide.

7.00 Are You Being Served: comedies about a department store.

Tonight: Captain Peacock threatens to indulge in fisticuffs.

Ava Gardner, David Niven and Stewart Granger in uneasy film version of Andre Roussin's stage play about a menage a trois, ship-wrecked on a desert island. Close-down at 10.05. 7.30 Sykes; domestic comedy series with Eric Sykes and Harrie Regions

series with Eric Sykes and Harrie Jacques. Tonight: a BBC presentation ceremony that goes wrong. Last of the present series. 8.05 Penmarric: part 6 of this serial backed from Susan Howatch's books about Cornish Tolk. Tonight: the unspeakable Mark deals a double blow. 8.00 News with Richard Baker. 9.25 Pearl: part 2 of this first-consin to From Here to Eternity, centering on the Pearl Harbour centering on the Pearl Harbour attack in 1941. Touignt, army poli-ics threaten the officers' wives. 10.55 Points of View: Barry Took comments on viewers' letters about BBC wives among the pears about BBC programmes. 11.00 Jack Benny: repeat showing

ACCIOINA
BBG I VARIATIONS: SCOTLAND: 8.25
MR. GEOGRAPHY for Secondary and II.
11.200, Around: Seculand: 12.40 BI.
11.200, Around: Seculand: 12.40 BI.
11.200, AWALES: 1.45
Spectrum: 11.25, News. WALES: 1.45
Spectrum: 11.25, News. WALES: 1.45
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Spectrum: 11.25
Spectrum: 12.25
MR. Y. Cawbol Bach: 2.02, 1.7500lon.
10.55, Week In Week Out. 11.45
News. 11.46, The Rockford Files: 12.35
Arm. Wastlee: NOFTHERN IRELAND:
3.53 pm. News. 5.58, Scree Around
Sk., 10.55, Make Mine Country, 11.25,
News. News.
ENGLAMD: S.85 pm, Regional mag-arinus. 10.55, East: Home in England.
London and South-East: 10.65, Points of View. 11.00 Jack Benny Show. Midlands: Midlands Touright. North: Close-Up North. North-East: Coast to Coast. North-West: Home Ground. South: It's Your Bid. South-West: Jazz. at the Sportsmans, West: Razzle Dügle.



John Inman in the comedy series Are You Being Served? (BBC 1; 7.90)

THAMES

young.

30 575

11.00 Play School (same as BBC 1, 3.55) Closedown at 11.25.
1.25 Racing from Ascot: 1.35 Hurst Park Novices: Steeplechase, 2.05 Charles Davis Handlcap Steeplechase, 2.35 Kirk and Kirk Hurdle Race, 3.05 Kirk and Kirk Handlcap Steeplechase.

Steeplechase.
3.20 Interestional Tennis: quarterfinal day of the Benson and Redges Championships, from Wembley Arena Closedown at 5.00. 5.40 Flash Gordon's Trip to Mars: last episode in this extraterrestial adventure series*(r). 6.90 Monkey: first in a Japanese series of 16 stories about a priest

9.30 am, For Schools: 9.30, English Programme (Barry Hines's TV documentary drama) The Pressures of Life. 9.57, Stop. Look, Listen. 10.10, Watch Your Lahguage. 11.10, Reading with Lenny. 11.22, Leapfrog. 11.39, Flashback.

12.00. The Learning Tree: Tony Brandon with stories for the very

12.10 pm, Stepping Stones: the theme is light, from candles to Blackpool's illuminations.

12.30. Emmerdale Farm: today's episode has more about Dolly Acasier's welding 1.00, News. 1.20, Thames News.

6.45 Animation at Cambridge: two Canadian films from the Cam-bridge Animation Festival. 7.00 Step this Way: how to dance the foxtrot and quickstep. The instructors, 'are: Peggy Spencer and Michael and Vicky Barr. 7.25: News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.35 in the Country : Angela Rippon with another of her series about the Great Outdoors (see Per-sonal Choice). 8.05 International Tennis: more play-in the Benson and Redges Championships from Wembley

leisure.

2.45, Film: Lannigan's Rabbi (Art Carney, Jamis Palge, Virginia Mayo); murder thriller about an intruder who kills.

4.15, The Feathered Serpent: episode 3 of costume drama series about good and evil in ancient Medico. With Diane Keen and Patrick Tronghron.

Patrick Troughton.
4.45, Magple: children's magazine

5.15, The Brady Bunch: adventure serial for children, Today: a meet-

ing in the burial cave, 5:45, News. 6.08, Thames News. 6.30. Thames Sport: looking forward to the weekend.

7.00; The Muppel Show: the unfail-

London Weekend

searching for true boly scriptures (see Personal Choice).

6.45 Animation at Cambridge: two Canadian films from the Cambridge Animation Festival.

7.00 Step this Way: how to dance the foxtrot and quickstep. The instructors, are Peggy Spencer and Michael and Vicky Barr.

7.25: News: with sub-titles for the

van Fleet.

10.50 News and Weather.

11.05 Friday Night ... Saturday Morning: Items from this year's Cambridge Foolights revue of Peter Cook, who started his career in one of their earlier shows, also appears. appears. 12.05 Closedown: Sir

Davies's poem Affliction is read by John Rye. utives. Also; a studio discussion on

7.30: 321: quiz and musical show, hosted by Ted Rogers. The sketches commin class that can bring prizes to the contestants. bring prizes to the contestants. 8.30, Cannon and Ball: last programme in the comedy series starring Tommy Cannon and Bobby Ball. Their guest is comedy writer and comediame Irene Handl. 9.00, Brian Moore and Kevin Keegan: Brian Moore investigates the talent and lifestyle of the European Footballer of the Year (see Personal Choice).

10.00. News at Ten. 10.30, Soap: another in this irre-verent comedy series from America. Possibly in very bad

taste, according to your point of 11.00, The Do-Gooders: the problem of the mentally bandicapped and what is being done for them. 11.45, Vegas: more crime adventures in the American gambling capital.

RADIO

Radio 4 6.00 am News. 6.10 Farming. 6.30 Today. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.30. 8.30 Headlines 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News.

9.05 Desert Island Discs. 9.45 Enquire Within. 10.00 News. 10.05 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30 Service. 10.45 Prester John (10).

11.05 You, the Jury.
11.05 You, the Jury.
11.50 Poerry Please I
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 My Word II
12.55 Weather.
1.00 World at Dog 1.00 World at One.

2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Listen with Mother. 3.15 Play: An Alternative to Suicide, by Steve Galingher.†
4.45 Short Story: Humanae Vitac. 5.00 PM. 5.55 Weather. 6.00 News. 6.30 Going Places.

7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile: George Martin.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 Book at Bednime: Mr
Reginald Pearock's Day.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 Just Before Midnight:
Present Continuous. sent Continuous

12.00 News, weather. 12.15-12.23 am Inshore forecast. .50 am Regional news, weather.

6.50 am Regional news, weather.
7.50 Regional news, weather.
8.50 Regional Music Workshop Music; Workshop.

10.45-12.00 Schools: A Corner for 5.00 am News, weather, 5.03 Tony Music; Exploring Society; Notice Brandon.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.†

Board II; Listening and Writing; Prospect. 2.00-3.00 pm Schools: Let's Join In ; Religious Education ; Adven-

ture. 5.50 Regional news, weather. 11.00 Study on 4; Kein Problem Radio 3

6.55 am Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Records : Bach, Messiaen, Stamitz, Verdi†. 8.00 News. 8.05 News.
8.05 Records: Mendelssohn, Mozart, Williamson, Tchaikovsky†.
9.00 News.
9.05 Rameau (La Guiriande)†.
10.00 BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra: Copland, Moeran†.
10.45 Songs: Wolf†.
11.45 Shostakovich (Aphorisms, ones (3)†.

oous 13)†.
12.05 pm BBC northern SO/Downes: Weber, Dvorak (Sym 8)†.
1.00 News.
1.05 BEC NSO. Mozart (Clar

Conc), Kodalyi:
2.05 The Arts Worldwide.
2.25 The World's Greatest Jazz Musicians (6): Roy Eldridger.
3.25 Piano: Pinto, Smetana, Clementii. 3.25 Piano: Pinto, Smetana, Clementit.
4.25 Comparing Notest.
5.25 Homeward Boundit.
5.45 News.
5.30 Homeward Boundit.
6.15 At Home: Mozart, Sibelius (Sym 6).†
7.10 One Pair of Ears.
7.25 Play It Again preview.
7.30 Vermeer String Quartet (live from Broadcasting Centre, Birmingham): Mozart (K575), Debussy.†

Debussy.†
8.25 Changing Qualities of Chinese 8.25 Changing Qualities of Chinese Life (2). 8.45 Vermeer Quartet: Beethoven 100us 127).† 9.30 Story: Thermos Flasks. 10.00 Chicago SO/Slatkin. Shosta-kovich (Sym 10).† 10.50 Music in Our Time: Hungar-ian composers.†

18.03 Jimmy Young.; 12.15 nm
Wazgoners' Walk. 12.30 Pete Murray.; 2.15, David Hamilton.; 4.15
Much More Music.; 5.80 News.
5.05 Wazgoners' Walk. 5.20. John
Dunu.; 6.45 Sports Desk. 7.62
Hello Cheeky.; 7.30 Fiesta de
Dorita.; 8.02 John Fox conducts
the BBC Radio Orchestra.; 8.45
Friday Night is Music Night.;
9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02 Jim MatLeod and his Band. 11.05 Brich
Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00, You and
the Night and the Music.; 4 the Night and the Music. ?

Radio 1

5.06 am As Radio 2. 6.06 Dave Lec Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 6.31 Roundtable. 8.00 Al Manthews, 9.50 Newsbeat. 19.00 The Friday Rock Show. + 12,00-5.00 am As Radio 2. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 am, with Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium works 548KMz/453m at the fostowing times: 8.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours 1... Merchan Nav. 5.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours 1... Merchan Nav. 5.00 World News. 9.09 British Press Review. 9.15 World News. 9.09 British Press Review. 9.15 World News. 9.30 Finencial News. 9.40 Louk Ahead. 9.45 Much New. 10.15 Michant Navy 10.30 The Hitchild Press Review. 9.46 Louk Ahead. 9.45 Much New. 10.15 Michant News 1.030 Margh News. 1.25 Louk Ahead. 9.45 Much News. 1.25 Louk News. 1.25 Louk Ahead. 9.45 Much News. 1.25 Louk Ahead. 9.45 Much News. 1.25 Louk News. 1.25 Louk News. 1.25 Much News. 1.25 Louk Ahead. 9.45 Much News. 1.25 Louk News. 1.25 Much News. 1.25 Louk News. 1.25 L

WAVELENCTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VMF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF.-Capital 194m, 94.8 VHF. BBC World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m).

REGIONAL TV

Granada

Grampian As Thames except: 12.30 The Sullivans, 1.25 Grampian News. 2.45 Film: Blue Murder at St Trinians, 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Grampian Today, 6.30 Soorts Call. 9.00 Hawaif Five-O. 10.30 Points North 11.30 Sirees of San Francisco. 12.25 mm Reflections, 12.30

Tyne Tees

Channel What's on Wiere. Weather, 2.45 Mar-ince film, Lucas Tanner, David Har-man, 5.15 Rocket Robus Hood, 6.00 Film Walters, 10.28 Channel News, wather, 10.32 Chimley Corner, 10.55 Film, The Almorous Prawn, 12.25 am News, weather, Close.

Scottish As London except: 1.25 pm. News. Road. Weather. 2.45, Matinee film: The Specialist / Richard Quine. Robert York. Jack Hogan, Maureen Reagun. 5.15, Mr. and Mrs. 6.00, Scotland Today.

As London vacept: 1.25 pm, Angila Nows, 2.45, Mattine film: The Girl who Couldn't Say No Ivima Lisi, Cocree Segal: . 5.15, Balley's Bird. 5.00, About Angila. 10.30, Probe. 11.00, Film: The Virsin Queen (Bette Davis, Richard Todd. Joan Colfas). 12.35 am, Your Music at Night, Close.

Border

Ulster As Thames except: 11.39 am, Let's Look at Ulster, 1.20 pm, Lunchtime, 2.45, Matinee film; So Long at the Fair (Joan Simmons, Dirk Booarde), 4.13. Ulsier headlines. 6.00, Good Evening Ulsier headlines. 6.00, Good Evening Ulster. 10.30, Priday Night, 10.35, Film: Puture Cop (Ernest Borgnine. Michael Shannon: 11.50, Bedtime. 12.00, Close.

HTV

httv CYMRU/WALES: As HTV general service except: 1.20, Penawhau N. W. W. Glon. 4.15, Nodd Annisowy. 6.00, V Dydd. 10.35, The Patific Purse 11.35 Side Street. HTV general service HTV WEST: As HTV general services. 10.31 Experiment. 10.43 Interface. 10.53, Report West Readment. 6.15, Report West Readment. 6.15, Report West Readment.

Southern

Westward

Corner. 10.55. Film The Amor Prawn I an Carmichael. Joan Gor wood!. 12.25 mm. Faith for L 12.30, West Country weather and a ging farecast. 12.31, Clase.

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1.30, Simply Sewing: Leila Aitken shows how, with Felicity Murray

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ND we know that all things work tracther for good to from that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose. —Romans 8: 28. BIRTHS

BOYAIRD.—On November 11th F79. to Cynthia and Tony—a daughter Isabel Helen: sister for Nicholas. CARTER.—On 4th January, 1979. as...On 4th January, 1979, incress Elizabeth Hospital, key, to Roper and Barbara aughter (Sarah Elizabeth) COBS.—On November 12th in Calgary in Jeannie and Stephen daughter, sister for Ryan.

COPPARD.—On August 2nd, 2;

Euth and Philip—a daughter ARD.—Ophilip—a athren Anna, January 10th, WFORD.—On January 10th, wFORD.—On January 10th, wFORD.—O son The June and inches of son if and inches of son inches of

Durrad, a brother for Jonathan.
FURNESS.—On November 6th.
1979, to Henrietta ince Mayne;
and Anthony—a son (Pascal),
brother for Josephine.
GAUNTLET-MUNN.—On November.
16th. 1978. to Mary (nee James) and Ronald—a son
(Russell Stoart 11th November.
10th.—On 11th November.
10th.—In the Hutton; and
Robert—a son, hercher for James
(RAY.—On November 1st to Eroma
(nee Halpin and Richard—a son
(Paul James Richard—a son

208.—To Roy and Anita (fore prics): presently 41 250 Ham-remails Grove, Wo, on Novem-r 10th—a daughter (Flavia not) GRIGOS.—To Rog and Antin : fare
Neitcis; presently at 250 Hammersmith Grove, Wo, on November 10th—a daughter : Flavia
Janati,
Halewood.—Or November Srd ut
98 Margaret's, Engine, to Ruth
and Margares son : Prietr James,
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man darres—a son : Prietr James,
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Halewo

Sir Michael Sobeil House, Oxford, on 14 Nevenber, aged 78.
Cromalion private. Donations to Oxford Scanner Appeal. Churchill Hospital FROST.—Un October 25th, 1979. Ernest Julian 180bby). Of 5 Mainon Diew Read. Dover, after a long litness, borne with great serentiv. dear only son of the late Reverend E. I. and Airs Frost, dear brother of Margaret and most dearly loved husband of Joan. Entered the Margaret and most dearly loved husband of Joan. Sheal address for the band of Joan. Sheal address for the linked States. Sarab Garrett for Gamil, beloved wife of Harry, mother of Jonnates Blundell. Pridence Sufcliffe and Disby Chambertam. No letters, please, doubtion of depred to the band of Magnissdotth: and Simon—twin brothers for Anna. WAKEFIELD.—On Tuesday material October, at Beckenham Material Housial to Patsy and Rosen—as daughter (Katharine Stobhan). WANEROUGH-JONES.—Nov 10th, at the West London Hossidal to Heather and Datid—twin daughters (Kair and Louise). WARING.—On 18th April 1979, to Exica and Bramwell—a son 18thanwell—a son 18thanwell Martin James).

MARRIAGES MARRIAGES

RICHARDS: GRAY.—On January
fith, 1979, at St. James's, Peccadilly. John, younger son of Mr
and Mrs. I. Elekarda, of
Shrewsbury, Saloo, to Gillan
Posemary Strechan, younger
deuchter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Gray, of Brockley, London.
Walsh! Huschin.—On April 14th
1979, in Brighton, Dermot John
Walsh! to Carole Jran Hutchin,
both formerly of Tunbridge Wells. **DEATHS**

BATE.—On No. 13th. 1979, peace-fully, all his home in Bourne-mouth, Alexander Knox, lussband of Jahe, Service, Bourneanuth Crenatorium on Tuceday, Nov. 20th, at 2 p.n. No liewers, by his request, inquiries, Tel. CCC. 20in, at 2 p.m. No howers, by his request, inquiries, Tef. (CCC)

BATH-COURS, Inquiries, Tef. (CCC)

BATH-COURS, November 13, 1979, wife of Alan, mother of Catherine. John and Margaret, and granty of Sarth and Laura-funeral sertice at 11.45 a.m. on Tuesday. 20 November, at 51, Luke's Parish Church at 51, Luke's Parish Church at 50, committed itamily at Mori-lake Crematorum. Family flowers only. please. Donationate the Royal National Lieboat institution. West Quay Road, 10751, JOHN H. H.—On 11th Movember, 1779, peacefully, after illness, John Bayley, J.P., B.Sc., F.R.I C.S., of Cheltenham. Private cremation. A public service of thanksgiving will be held in the Chapter of Dean Close School. Shelborne Road, Cheltenham, on Saturday. December 18, at 11.45 a.m. Nn flowers. Domelions for the chariles of John's Butters. ALAN ALEXANDER BUTTERS, ALAN ALEXANDER HUMPHRYS, on Cand September, 1979, at 21 Ericiph Road, Reading, Aged 58, Brown. John NICHOLAS. or

HUMPHRYS on cond September, 1979. il 21 Erteigh Road, Reading. Aged 50. Strown, John Micholas. or Providence and Newport. Rhode Island. U.S.A., beacefully on his yacht. October 9th, 1979. https://doi.org/10.100/1

admired, especially love! cousing of a vander, Frances and Julia BROWN. IADY BROWN. IRENE AGNES (are Barnet!, formerly Seymour, widow of Air Vice-Marshal Sir. Leslie Bingo! Brown. Kill Leslie Bingo! Brown. Kill Leslie Bingo! Airica. on October 29th. 1979. CALLER.—On 14th November. Annie inee Shwam, widow of Hyman Harrs, of Newcastle upon Twic. poacefully in St. Thomas Hoseith, Lendon.—Ar his home. 50 Avondale Driva. Palsey, James Freer Camesone of Selara of Margaret and Gellan. CAMPBELL, LILLAIN MURIAL.—In hospital, on November 14th, in her 9th year. Much loved mother of Elia and Peter, Cremalion private, no flowers, no contexts.

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KENYON.—A Service of Thanksolving for the life of Leonard
Kenyon. CBE. former director
of the BFMP 'now British Printing Industries Federation', will
be held in the Church of SI.
Bride. Fleet Street, in the City
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ber 13 ber 14 at 1230 p.m.
ber 15 be

per the winders of the secondary of the life of Colonal Sandy McIntosh. —A Service of Thanks-riving for the life of Colonal Sandy McIntosh, Craigduff, North Kessoch, Ross-shire, will be held at the Parish Church of Cupar Old & St. Michael of Tarvit, Capar, Fife, on Friday, Norember 137m, at 2.30 p.m., 4NTROLEON.—In accordance with the custom of the Greek Orthodox Church a Wemorial Service of the Colonal Service of the Sanday Service.

Matroleon will be held at Ashis November, at 12 30 p.m., 1020wing the Sunday Service.

FIRCE.—A memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Eracri 160: Petrer, C. B.E., J.P., will be held at St. Wartin-in-the-Fluids, Lundons, W.C., at 3 p.m., on Wodnesday, December Sts.

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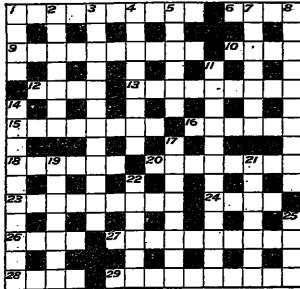
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1 Refuses to handle utensils where accidents are likely (5, 5). 6 Bribes Nazi guard — inside work (4).

9 In which lawyers dispatch their suits? (5, 5). 10 Old king of football? (4). 12 A little drink is vital with fish (4). 13 Cool stand-in secretary takes

16 Pet for a sedentary type (6).

18 A lot of snow out of control 20 Light may grow but wane 22 Doctor to bag owl down ander (6).

24 Deserve a hearing-it's to Solution of Puzzle No 15.973 26 Handle a piece of coal? (4).

27 Rujers bave powerful new seat (10). 27: Rulers bave powerful new seat (10).

28 "1 celebrate myself, and — myself" (Whitman) (4). 29 Makes productive—tries files for new scheme (10).

DOWN 1 Poker player's responsibility for an animal (4)
2 I'm an employer — that's funny! (7). 3 Swimmer's water-holder may be pretty (6, 2, 4).

4 Setting out to produce cros 5 Heating units for the small 7 Casual labourer not of

14 Large water bodies having one superior (5, 5).

mese city (7). 21 Boasts about one of Mor gan's crew (7). 23 On the coast, negro has hols 25 Invites a king on board (4)

> O E A Y O D CITEON ANNALIST O V G R O E SNEAKER MARMOTS I T O R ALTERCATIONS RUO DI REFRUC

8 Refuse collectors, namely the Furies (10). 11 Go mad in the Ministry! note at speed (9).

15 Reginald starts eighteen holes with renewed keepness (8).

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